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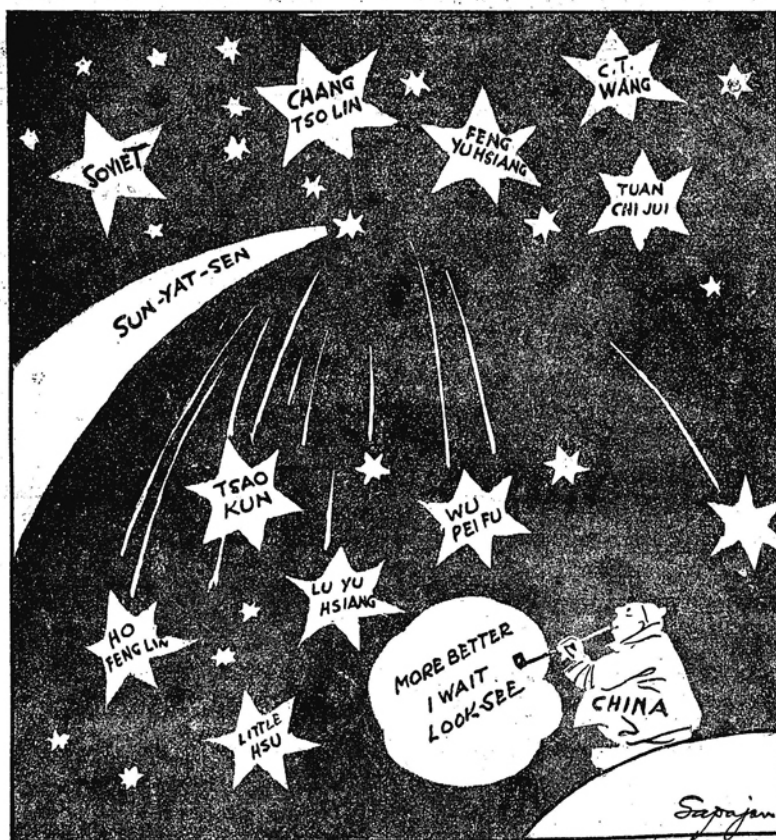
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THE PATIENT STAR GAZER

SATURDAY.

WU PEI-FU EN ROUTE TO NANKING

Brief Stop at Woosung: Plan to Pause for Conference With Chi

Marshal Wu Pei-fu passed Woosung on Friday morning. He was met by a Chinese gun-boat and General Liu Yu-ko, representing Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, who invited Marshal Wu to come to Nanking before he proceeds to Wuchang. Marshal Wu stayed only long enough to get a first hand summary of the situation in the north since he has been to sea and of the local situation.

Marshal Wu according to the programme mapped out, will stay at Nanking long enough for a conference with Marshal Chi aboard his gunboat. He will then proceed to Wuchang.

General Bei Bao-shan left Shanghai on Friday afternoon for Haichow. He stops for a day at Nanking to confer with Marshal Chi before taking up his new position as Commander of the Coast Defences. General Bei was escorted to the train by a detachment of the 19th Division, under the command of General Kung Pan-doh, Occupation Commissioner. The local Kiangsu officials were present, as well as representatives of local Chinese organizations, Chambers of Commerce, the gentry, etc.

In a final farewell statement to the foreign community through a representative of the "North China Daily News," General Bei said: "I regret leaving your large and beautiful city but I have my work to complete in Haichow, which some day will be one of the important ports of China. I must apologize for not being able to maintain order

better than I have, but under the circumstances I have done the best I could.

Problem of Shanghai

"My problem was either to fight and disturb the peace of the Settlement or to negotiate and save this city from further horrors of war. A soldier naturally prefers to settle outstanding questions speedily and by warfare. He distrusts the talky-talk of negotiations. But in this case, great national issues were involved, since and fighting on my part would have brought the war within the bounds of the Settlements and would have involved China in international complications. "I therefore avoided a fight at any cost. Some people may say that we were afraid to fight, but those who know me and my troops will never believe that we were afraid of anything, except to make a mistake in judgment which might cost the country dearly. Our negotiations were difficult and, at times, heart-breaking, but we finally succeeded and I leave to-day, knowing that before me have gone the troops who were a menace to the peace of your city. They are now incorporated in my command and are on their way to Haichow."

Marshal Chi on Mandates

Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan on Friday sent another telegram to all his appointees in Shanghai instructing them to disregard any mandates sent to Shanghai from Peking. His telegram, which was counter-signed by Civil Governor, Han Ku-chun, reads:

"I view of the suspension of function of the Central Government, all false mandates issued at Peking will be considered null and void pending the formation of the formal Government. We have associated with various provinces in declaring our unified action in maintaining peace and therefore all authorities of this province are hereby instructed to ignore false mandates relating to appointment and dismissal."

MARSHAL CHANG AND GENERAL FENG

Improved Relations: Marshal Tuan Reported Favoring a Sun Hung-yi Cabinet

Tientsin, Nov. 13.

The Chihli Provincial Assembly has decided to invite Gen. Li Ching-lin, the well-known Fengtien General, to assume the Governorship of Chihli. They sent a deputation to ask the opinion of Marshal Chang Tso-lin on the matter and he has expressed his approval of the appointment.

Gen. Wang Cheng-pin has left his yamen and at present is staying in the Japanese Concession.

The relations between Marshal Chang Tso-lin and Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang are not improving, though Marshal Tuan Chi-jui is doing his utmost to avert open hostility between them.

Differences are also arising between Marshal Tuan and Marshal Chang regarding the future movements of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, the latter being anxious to resume the war against Marshal Wu while the former is hoping for a peaceful settlement.

Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang is remaining at the house in the Japanese Concession, where he established his headquarters on his arrival in Tientsin.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tientsin, Nov. 14.

General Chang Hsueh-liang, Marshal Chang Tso-lin's son, in an interview this afternoon with Reuter's representative, stated that immediate political developments cannot be expected. The position was, he said, that Marshal Chang Tso-lin did not intend to accept any high office, and he would return to Manchuria when the reconstruction policy had been worked out, but he would probably pay a visit to Peking.

General Chang Hsueh-liang emphasized that the relations between Marshal Chang Tso-lin and General Feng Yu-hsiang were good. They met daily to discuss the situation, and both agreed that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui must be appointed leader, and with their support work out the policy of reunification. With this objective in view, concluded the General, Marshal Tuan was now communicating with all the Provinces.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Sun Hung-yi Cabinet?

Peking, Nov. 13.

It is true that the conference of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, Marshal Chang Tso-lin, General Lu Yung-hsiang, and General Feng Yu-hsiang, now in session in Tientsin, is striving to devise measures for the relief of the situation, and that General Feng, knowing that he is unable to maintain the political situation in Peking, is doing his utmost to co-operate with Marshal Tuan and to create such an aspect as to induce Marshal Tuan to come out of his retirement.

Meanwhile, it is observed in certain political circles here that Marshal Tuan has a mind to make Mr. Sun Hung-yi form a new Cabinet.—Eastern News Agency.

HUPEH FOR TUAN?

Hankow, Nov. 13.

As a result of a recent military conference, General Hsiao Yao-nan, Tuchun of Hupeh, has issued a circular telegram dated November 10, announcing that in view of the general state of affairs, Hupeh has decided to support Marshal Tuan Chi-jui.

The 49th Brigade of the 25th Hupeh Division, which some time ago proceeded to Honan, has returned here.—Eastern News Agency.

Changsha, Nov. 13.

General Chao Heng-ti, Civil Governor of Hunan, has issued a circular telegram, advocating the provincial autonomy of Hupeh and at the same time declaring that Hunan would support Marshal Tuan Chi-jui.

On the other hand, General Chao requests the Hupeh troops, stationed in Yochow, to withdraw from Hunan and announces that: in case the latter refuse to comply with the request, he will attack them.—Eastern News Agency

KIAOCHOW GOVERNOR'S ACCEPTANCE

Tsingtao, Nov. 14.

Admiral Wen Shou-teh yesterday afternoon announced his acceptance of the Governorship of Kiaochow territory, which he had been urged to do by the Shantung Tuli, General Cheng. The news has created no surprise here.

The Admiral announced that the whole Pohai Squadron would be stationed at Tsingtao. The upkeep of it would be \$120,000 monthly, of which amount \$70,000 would be provided monthly by the Province out of the funds which had hitherto supported the 1st Brigade, now disbanded, \$30,000 from a special railway tax and the remainder from the Provincial Treasury.

Admiral Wen Shou-teh also made a statement to representatives of the press to the effect that he had dissuaded Marshal Wu Pei-fu at Taku Bar from coming here, warning him of the international complications which would ensue.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

TIENTSIN TRAIN TRAFFIC

Tientsin, Nov. 14.

The first ordinary train to Tientsin from Peking yesterday morning was crowded, large numbers being unable to secure passage. It was a 12 hours' journey ending at Tientsin Central, where the congestion finally held up the train.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHINESE PRESS NOTES

Wu Pei-fu at Nanking:
Activities at Pukow

Marshal Wu Pei-fu arrived in Nanking on Saturday morning on board the gunboat Huanching. A Nanking correspondent states that he did not land but remained on board the gunboat well out in the harbour. At about 8.30 o'clock Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, Admiral Tu Shih-kuei, and representatives of different provinces went on board the gunboat to offer their greetings.

After having learned the situation generally and especially as related to the Yangtze valley, telegrams were sent to Gen. Sun Chuan-fang, Tuli of Chikiang, and Gen. Chang Yuan-ming, of Shanghai, instructing them to proceed to Nanking personally to discuss important questions. The nature of the interviews was not disclosed.

It is said that neither Gen. Sun nor Gen. Chang are able to go, or intend going to Nanking personally but that they have signified their intention of sending confidential representatives.

Meanwhile, Gen. Chang Yuan-ming, according to the Chinese press, appears to stand a chance of losing the position of Commissioner of Defence of Shanghai and Sunkiang to which he was recently appointed by the present "government" in Peking as he has received orders from his chief, Gen. Sun Chuan-fang, of Chikiang, to take his troops back to Hupeh immediately and without delay. The reports state that Gen. Chang is anxious over the matter and has sent a man to Hangchow to mediate on his behalf and to urge Sun to retain him.

Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan has telegraphed to Gen. Chang demanding an explanation in connexion with his present stand, i.e., regarding the position of defence Commissioner of Shanghai.

Military at Pukow

The Kungping News agency reports that the 6th Kiangsu Division, acting on orders, has been mobilizing at Pukow. They are said to be digging trenches in preparation for another war in that vicinity. This, states the report, is believed to be part of Marshal Chi's plan to clear the Tientsin-Pukow Railway as far as Hsuehchow so that he might have a clear line, should he be attacked by the Fengtien troops. The Red Cross Society is again making preparations for work in that district.

At the conference in Tientsin, states another report, it was decided (1) that Gen. Hu Ching-yi, shall return to Honan and attack Hupeh; (2) that he shall be supported by the Fengtien troops who will go south by the Peking-Hankow Railway; and (3) that Generals Wu Kuang-hsin and Chang Chung-chang shall attack Kiangsu by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway line. The expenses in connexion with these expeditions shall be borne by Marshal Chang Tso-lin, who will contribute \$10,000,000, and the Peking "cabinet."

Another report to the Chinese press states that Marshal Chang Tso-lin will not attack Marshal Chi. As the participants of the Tientsin conference are said to be showing bad feeling, it is reported that the Tientsin branch of the Kuomintang has telegraphed to Dr. Sun Yat-sen urging him to postpone his Tientsin visit at the present time.

Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang has telegraphed to his son, Lu Shao-chia, and Gen. Chuang Tsz-ping, one of his leading lieutenants, urging them to proceed immediately to Tientsin.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has, owing to the rumours which have been circulated during the past few days, including the report that he had been arrested by the Fengtien army and had disappeared, telegraphed to the Chief of the Peking Gendarmerie, instructing him to keep a strict watch for rumour-mongers and to execute them when they are found guilty.

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui has refused the post of Generalissimo of the Allied armies and the National Citizens' Forces until he has support from the whole country. He is opposed to further fighting and is still hoping for a peaceful settlement. He has further urged that no proclamations should be issued for the arrest of political or military offenders, but the Fengtien command

has prepared a long list of "wanted" men. Marshal Tuan has sent a representative to Nanking to instruct Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei to prevent Marshal Wu Pei-fu moving his troops.

The "Journal of Commerce" says that the Yangtze provinces will continue in their support for Marshal Wu and have only telegraphed to Marshal Tuan urging him to take over the reins of office because it will be a convenience. The different generals in Szechuan have telegraphed their support to Marshal Tuan and urged him to unite with Wu Pei-fu.

The troop trains at the Shanghai-Nanking Railway station were removed on Saturday. The Kiangwan district is resuming normal conditions, now that the 10th division have departed.

Mr. Kao En-hung, Governor of Tsiangto, who was recently arrested and taken to Tsinanfu has been brought back to Tsiangto to clear up the public accounts and to stand trial, it is reported.

CANTON'S FAREWELL TO
DR. SUN

Canton, Nov. 13.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen left Canton at 10 this morning. He will leave Whampoa at eight to-night. There was a farewell lantern parade yesterday evening, those participating being chiefly labourers.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Hongkong, Nov. 14.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen left for Shanghai this morning on board the Shinyo Maru.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MONDAY.

PEKING GOVERNMENT
TO CARRY ONMarshal Tuan Meanwhile Working
Out a Satisfactory Plan:
Mukden Tuchun's Work

Tientsin, Nov. 14.

In the course of his interview to-day with Reuter's correspondent, Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang said that the present intention was to allow the provisional Government in Peking to carry on until a national policy had been evolved. A President would then be elected. He hoped that the presence of Dr. Sun Yat-sen would materially aid in finding a solution of the problems of the nation and in determining the status of the provinces and their relations to the Central Government, but in that connexion his father, Marshal Chang Tso-lin, was confident that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui would work out a satisfactory plan.

Marshal Chang's task of defeating ex-President Tsao Kun, and Marshal Wu Pei-fu was practically completed. Gen. Chang considered the ex-President a "bad lot," but spoke generously of Marshal Wu's ability and character, which, he said, demanded respect, whereas his intolerant attitude towards subordinate generals had reaped its reward—disloyalty.

Questioned regarding the alleged "Red" sympathies of the Peking provisional Government, Gen. Chang said that he did not think that that mattered, as it was only a temporary phase with which Marshal Tuan would be able to deal effectively. He was confident that the outlook was hopeful, but he realized the enormous task before Marshal Tuan, in the performance of which, Gen. Chang said, he could count on Marshal Chang Tso-lin's wholehearted support.

Marshal Chang, his son declared, did not intend to give anyone an opportunity to say that he had derived personal advantage from war. He now merely wanted to see the reunification plans completed, after which Marshal Tuan would be given a certain number of troops and would go to Peking, Marshal Chang taking the remainder back to Manchuria, where they would be kept well in hand while he endeavoured further to improve the condition of the Manchurian people.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Governorship of Shantung

Peking, Nov. 15.

A mandate issued yesterday night relieves Gen. Hsueh Ping-chi of the civil governorship of Shantung at his own request, and appoints Mr.

Kung Chi-ping the present Finance Commissioner of Shantung concurrently to fill the vacancy.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Chang and Tuan Confer

Tientsin, Nov. 15.

Last night, Marshal Chang Tso-lin visited Marshal Tuan Chi-jui and conferred with the latter on a few subjects. It is observed in this connexion that in the course of the above interview, Marshal Chang asked Marshal Tuan for instructions as to the arrangements reported to have been made among Chang Tso-lin, Feng Yu-hsiang and Lu Yung-hsiang. Chinese political circles here are of the opinion that Marshal Tuan will shortly assume a responsible position, convene in Tientsin a conference of representatives of provinces throughout the country and cause a coalition Cabinet to be formed.—Eastern News Agency.

Activities in Honan

Hankow, Nov. 15.

As there are signs of General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops advancing southward to invade Honan, General Hsiao Yao-nan, Tuchun of Hupeh, has appointed General Chen Chiao, Commander of the 25th Division, as Commander-in-Chief of reinforcements to Honan, and Brigadier-

General Kou Ying-chieh, Commander of Hupeh 2nd Mixed Brigade, now in Honan, as Commander-in-Chief of the Hupeh troops at the front.—Eastern News Agency.

WU PEI-FU AT NANKING

Leaving For Hankow Following Conference

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Nanking, Nov. 15.

Wu Pei-fu and his staff arrived at Hsiau-kuan on board the gunboat Chaohao between one and two o'clock this morning. Two cruisers accompanied Wu's vessel. At daylight, Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan visited Wu Pei-fu on board, and this afternoon Wu is said to have had a conference with Chi, Admiral Tu and others at the yamen within the city.

General Wu is expected to leave to-morrow for Hankow. The steamers have been coaling to-day.

The results of the conference between Chi and Wu have not been made known, but local observers believe that the Yangtze Alliance is being strengthened, and that any attack on Nanking by Chang Tso-lin or Feng Yu-hsiang would meet with determined resistance.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S PROGRAMME FOR
TIENTSIN CONFERENCE

Abrogation of Unequal Treaties with Foreign Powers and Modification of Foreign Loans: Outline of His Domestic Policy: National Economy and Productive Power

Canton, Nov. 14.

Prior to his departure for the North, Dr. Sun Yat-sen issued a lengthy statement, as to his views on the forthcoming Tientsin conference of statesmen and politicians as well as the policy of the Kuomintang Party regarding the situation.

Referring to his foreign policy, Dr. Sun says that all unequal treaties entered into between China and foreign Powers as well as special rights existing in this country shall be abrogated, that all foreign loans be modified so that the Powers concerned may not be able to utilize these loans to cause China to fall in a position similar to that of their colonies. In domestic policy, Dr. Sun argues that powers of the Central and provincial governments shall be distinctively established; that the unification of the country and the reformation of intensive autonomy be effected without delay; that prefectures in all provinces be made the standard of local autonomy, thereby firmly establishing the foundation of popular rights and securing the freedom of the people; and that all agricultural, industrial and business organizations be given aid to improve and develop, and that economic and educational affairs be reformed.

If this domestic policy should prove successful, Chinese militarists will not be able to come to the fore again and as a consequence the foundation of the people's administration will be secured.

The Development of Industry

Dr. Sun states that in case China is enabled to stand on an equal footing with the Powers, it is to be expected that the national economy and the productive power of the nation may be able to develop to a full extent, and adds that the

development of industry means the improvement of economical state of affairs in rural villages, leading to the reform of the living of workmen and farmers. Dr. Sun takes the view that if China's productive power fully develops, an opportunity may offer itself for the labour classes to reform their living condition, and that in case foreign settlements in this country should be withdrawn, the anti-revolution elements will be cleared off.

It is, therefore, most essential for the Chinese people, to act in co-operation with each other with the sole view to accomplishing these cherished objects.

Dr. Sun says that any one, who acts in union with imperialists, using military power, will without doubt be ruined, whereas those who, acting in concert with the people, dash forward along with the progress of the revolution will eventually come out victorious.

It is to be expected that a new epoch will be created for the national revolution in China, and that the phenomenon of the alliance of military power and imperialism will disappear.

Dr. Sun advocates the convention of a national conference at which measures shall be discussed for the unification of the country as well as for the reconstruction of the state foundation. In conclusion, Dr. Sun urges that prior to the holding of the proposed national conference, amnesty shall be given to all political offenders, and declares that in the event of the objects of the national conference being realized, the Kuomintang Party will bring before the conference the resolutions reached at the first general meeting of its members all over the country.—Eastern News Agency.

TUESDAY.

TUAN EMERGING FROM RETIREMENT

Asked to Assume Responsibility for Restoring Peace and Order: Proposal to Call a People's Assembly: Chief Executive of Chinese Republic

Tientsin, Nov. 16.

A General closely in touch with Marshal Chang Tso-lin and Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, said that Marshal Chang, Gen. Feng and Generals Hu Ching-yi and Sun Yueh yesterday afternoon telegraphed to the provinces as follows:—

"During the past fortnight we have received telegrams and letters urging us to prevail upon Marshal Tuan Chi-jui to come out of retirement and assume the responsibility for restoring peace and order. Some suggest the title of

Generalissimo, others that of Allied Generalissimo and others again merely that of political leader; but after careful consideration we have resolved to ask Marshal Tuan to assume the title of "Chief Executive of the Chinese Republic" and to undertake this heavy burden. We await your reply."

The General was of the opinion that Marshal Tuan would comply and added that when he did so he would call a People's Assembly and outline his plans as follows:—

(1) Measures to deal with legislative questions.

(2) reorganization of the local self-government scheme; (3) reorganization of the army; (4) reorganization of financial administration; (5) reorganization of the Central Government; (6) consolidation and service of foreign and domestic loans; (7) reorganization of the judicial system.

Marshal Tuan's foreign policy, the General stated, would be peace and good relations.

As to internal affairs, the General continued, Marshal Tuan proposed re-demarcation of provincial boundaries in the interests of industry and their better control, many provinces being too big, and also development of mineral wealth and fisheries and the settlement of waste lands.

The General emphasized that the relations between Marshal Chang and Gen. Feng were satisfactory.

When Marshal Tuan went to Peking, he asserted, he would be escorted by two Fengtien brigades, while Marshal Chang's troops would guard the Peking-Mukden Railway and also the Tientsin-Pukow line, and Gen. Feng's and Gen. Hu's soldiers would be stationed along the Peking-Hankow Railway, Gen. Feng retaining two brigades at Peking.

The General did not think that Bolshevism in China was a real danger. It was, he said, merely a thought in the minds of the people, but with improved conditions it would be submerged by the conservative character of the people.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

NEW "GOVERNMENT"
AT WUCHANGTelegram From Wu and Allies
Announces Military Head
for Republic

A lengthy telegram received late on Monday from Hankow bearing the signatures of Wu Pei-fu and a dozen tuchuns and other officials of the Yangtze and allied provinces, contains the sensational announcement of the setting up at Wuchang of a "Military Government" of China. The telegram is directed to the various provincial authorities, military commanders, commercial and public bodies and the press.

The signatories state that in view of the fact that Feng Yu-hsiang has turned traitor, thus rendering the punitive expedition incapable of accomplishing its object and causing the chief executive to lose his freedom of action, they have assumed "the responsibility of guarding the country."

"The government of the country must not be interrupted," the telegram continues, "and must continue to function. It is therefore most essential that a military government must be established to carry on the government in accordance with the constitution in order that home as well as foreign affairs may be dealt with."

"This military government will assume the duty of suppressing rebellions and doing away with the country's traitors."

The provinces of the Yangtze and Yellow River valleys are called upon to co-operate. Mandates issued from Peking since Feng Yu-hsiang's entry are declared null and the Military Government is declared established as from November 16.

Articles for the formation of the government are announced, giving the seat as Wuchang, the government to be "for the protection of the constitution and for the time being to represent the Republic of China in all domestic as well as foreign affairs."

The chief executive is to be the commander in chief of the army and navy and the high provincial officials the high commanders of the respective provinces who are to administer provincial affairs and act in council on state affairs, the council to be presided over by a president and vice-president to be elected by the members or their representatives. Various ministries are to be formed.

The names appended to the telegram are those of Chih Hsieh-yuan, Sun Chuan-fang, Hsiao Yao-nan, Wu Pei-fu, Liu Chin-hua, Tu Shih-kuei, Ma Lien-chia, Tsai Cheng, Chow Yen-jen, Sah Chin-ping, Chang Fu-lai, Li Chih-chien, Liu Chuan-hau, Liu Hsiang Yang Hsin, Tang Shih-hau, Yuan Chao-ming, Huang, Yucheng and Hung Chao-lin.

SABRE-RATTLING BY SUN YAT-SEN

Forceful Utterance on Arrival in Shanghai: His Right to Reside in Foreign Concessions: Ready to Take "Drastic Steps."

Shanghai, Nov. 17.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Generalissimo of the Canton Government, and his party, consisting of Messrs. Wang Chao-ming, Huang Chang-ku, Shao Yuan-chung, Wei Ju, Yui Yu-si, Chu Ho-chung, Lu Shi-hua, and Chao Chao, arrived here this morning and immediately proceeded to the headquarters of the Kuomintang Party in the French Concession. Interviewed by a representative of the Eastern News Agency, Dr. Sun stated that his views concerning the situation had already been manifested in a proclamation he issued in Canton prior to his departure for the north.

Referring to the outcry raised against his entrance into the Settlements of Shanghai, Dr. Sun said in part:

"It is to be pointed out to those who attempted to oppose my presence here that Shanghai is China's territory, and that we, Chinese, are hosts and foreign residents our guests, receiving our hospitality. This being the case, I, as a citizen of China, have every right to reside in my territory, whereas foreign residents in this country, as our guests, have no authority whatever to oppose the presence in any part of China of their hosts."

"If, therefore, foreigners should dare to oppose or obstruct my presence in Shanghai, I, with the support of my countrymen, am determined to take some drastic steps to deal with them. Be it remembered that we, Chinese people, are not to be trifled with so long as we dwell in our own territories."

"Time for Abrogation"

"Indeed, the time has come when all Foreign Settlements in our country should be abrogated. Should the retrocession by the Powers concerned of their concessions in China be delayed any longer, I am afraid that some unhappy incident will happen, for every Chinese patriotic citizen has come fully to realize that China has already been infringed upon by some of the Powers long enough—so long that she can no longer tolerate such a state of affairs."

"Accordingly, I am, as I have always done, doing my utmost to accomplish the cherished, fervent desire of the Chinese people in order to do my service to the country, and with this end in view, I will still continue my every possible effort, for the sake not only of our nation but of the foreigners residing in China as well, because of the fact that it is by winning the good-will and friendship of the Chinese people at large that foreign trade with China can eventually reap immeasurable profits."

—Eastern News Agency.

The Invitation to Tientsin

When Dr. Sun arrived large crowds greeted him at the French Mail jetty, where he appeared accompanied by Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, several secretaries, including Mr. Eugene Chen, friends and relatives.

Dr. Sun was in conference all day on Monday with members of the Kuomintang, representatives of various officials, etc. These conferences, according to a reliable

informant, were for the purpose of definitely determining when and under what circumstances, Dr. Sun would go to Tientsin where he had been asked to go to confer with Tuan Chi-jui, Chang Tso-lin, Feng Yu-hsiang and the other political leaders gathered there to find a solution of the present political situation. It was said that he had not yet determined finally whether he would proceed north or how soon if he does go, as it is not altogether clear to him that there is agreement amongst the various political leaders upon the programme to be followed.

Dr. Sun could not be seen by a representative of the "North-China Daily News" on Monday afternoon but his attitude was explained by those close to him.

Dr. Sun's Conditions

With regard to solution of the post-war situation, Dr. Sun favours the calling of a Preliminary Conference to represent all groups in Chinese economic and political life to devise ways and means for the holding of a National Congress which would in turn devise a national programme for China. Unless the military leaders agree to such a conference, it is not believed by his friends that Dr. Sun would proceed north, as he opposes any attempt by any two or three military leaders to settle by conference what they have failed to settle by war. Dr. Sun's friend who defined his position suggested that Dr. Sun's influence might be thrown in any direction where military men and politicians and the people sincerely favoured the calling of such a conference.

Dr. Sun is said to be healthy and fit and to be wearing his moustache, which has apparently come into the limelight since yesterday morning when a rumour was mentioned thereabout in these columns.

When questioned about the "Eastern News Agency" interview, Dr. Sun's friend said that the contents and ideas were correctly stated, although the English version, is a translation from Chinese characters.

WU PEI-FU'S ARRIVAL AT HANKOW

Expected to Proceed Directly to Loyang

Hankow, Nov. 17.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu arrived at Hankow at 3 p.m. to-day.

Earlier.

It is understood that Marshal Wu Pei-fu will arrive here from Nanking perhaps to-morrow morning and that he will immediately proceed to Honan without staying here long. The Bureau of the Peking-Hankow Railway is now preparing a special train to convey Marshal Wu to Honan. General Chang Fu-lai, who has been on a visit here, returned to Honan last night to make preparations to welcome Marshal Wu. It is expected that General Chao Heng-ti, Civil Governor of Hunan, will arrive here to-night to meet Marshal Wu.—Eastern News Agency.

WEDNESDAY.

CHANG TSO-LIN VERSUS THE YANGTZE PROVINCES

A Clear-Cut Issue in Sight: Sensational Reports by Delegates from Tientsin to Shanghai: Feng Yu-hsiang Reported Virtually a Prisoner

Delegates arriving from Tientsin to the various Tuchuns in the Yangtze Valley report that Feng Yu-hsiang is practically a captive in the hands of Chang Tso-lin. According to these reports, which may be taken as authentic since they are appeals for assistance from politicians in Tientsin seeking to strengthen their position, Chang Tso-lin immediately upon his arrival in Tientsin indicated to both Tuan Chi-jui and Feng Yu-hsiang that he was not one of a triumvirate but a military victor who insisted upon having the spoils of war.

It was Marshal Tuan's plan that General Wu Kuang-hsing, his

brother-in-law, should become Tuchun of Chihli. At the first conference Feng Yu-hsiang made that proposal and, according to these reports, it was immediately negatived by Marshal Chang Tso-lin who stated that he had plans of his own and that Li Ching-lin would become Tuchun of Chihli. Li Ching-lin, although a Chihli man, is commander of Chang Tso-lin's 1st Army and is considered by many as one of the most intelligent men in the Fengtien entourage. He was the other day proclaimed Tuchun of Chihli Province by the Provincial Assembly. This is a direct slap in the face to Tuan Chi-

jui and the Anfu Club, of which Wu Kuang-hsing is one of the leading members.

No Voice in Discussions

The same reports indicate that at the conferences there was no possibility of the three members of the triumvirate working together. Feng Yu-hsiang is entirely ignored; Chang Tso-lin having gone so far as to tell him that it cost Fengtien \$2,500,000 for Feng Yu-hsiang to effect the coup d'état and that therefore Fengtien did not consider that the "Christian" General was entitled to any voice in the discussions. Another report has it that Feng Yu-hsiang was told that he had the glory of having betrayed Wu Pei-fu and of having made it possible for the Fengtien troops to come to Tientsin and that he ought to be satisfied with that.

Chang Tso-lin's plan, according to these delegates, is to occupy the whole of the Tientsin-Pukou Line as far as Pukou, thus bringing his influence directly to the Yangtze Valley. He has already sent troops to Shantung, his contingent reaching Tchow. His plan is that Chang Tsung-chang is to be made Tuchun of Shantung, which means that the present incumbent, General Cheng Shih-chi, who is one of Tuan Chi-jui's favourites, is to be ousted. General Cheng is commander of the 5th Division, which is one of the crack divisions of the Peiyang Army and which has always been loyal to Marshal Tuan. General Cheng has announced that he will join the Yangtze Alliance, which now brings its influence to bear in Shantung and already includes 11 provinces and the Navy. Thus is the political situation developing into a clean-cut conflict between the Yangtze Alliance and Chang Tso-lin.

The Palace Treasures

The same reports give some detailed information of the looting of the Imperial Palaces by the troops of the Regency. Everything of value was taken out of the palace before the seals were placed upon the doors. The valuables were carted off in motor cars and it is understood that many of the costly curios will shortly find their way to Shanghai for disposal here or for transshipment to foreign markets.

Tsao Kun is still a prisoner in the Presidential Palace. His request that he be permitted to rent a private house and clear out of the palace has not been granted. Members of his Cabinet are required to assist the present government financially, otherwise they are arrested for a few hours until they provide the money. Jobhunters and delegates of politicians wanting jobs are filling Peking and Tientsin and are offering large sums for situations in various parts of the country on the possibility of retaining a position during the troubled period.

The local situation is unchanged, except that the members of the Yangtze Alliance are being welded together into a more harmonious group now that Wu Pei-fu is actually in their midst. The arrangements for Wu Pei-fu's reception by other members of the Yangtze Alliance were perfected by General Chang Fu-lai, who quietly passed through Shanghai to Nanking about five days before Wu Pei-fu arrived and when he was supposed to be a prisoner in Tientsin.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Position

Although Sun Yat-sen is presumed to be an ally of Feng Yu-hsiang and Chang Tso-lin, it is becoming known in Chinese political circles that Dr. Sun is not prepared to support the Regency unless he has guarantees that his programme will be considered and its main features accepted.

The "Shan Pao" in reporting his statement with regard to the foreign settlements gives a much milder version than that published by the Eastern News Agency, which appeared in these columns on Tuesday. According to a member of Dr. Sun's entourage, the ideas expressed in the Eastern News Agency interview were Dr. Sun's views although the language may not have been exactly as he would have written it. The "Shan Pao" version follows:

"While Sun Yat-sen was still on board, several newspaper reporters called on him, requesting him to state his views on the political

situation. Dr. Sun replied in English:

"My views are already in to-day's papers. Apart from that, I have nothing else to say. I have learned, however, that a good deal of agitation has been raised in certain quarters on the question of my coming to Shanghai. If that is true I want to warn foreigners that Shanghai is a part of China, and that they are here in the position of guests, and we Chinese are the hosts. Foreigners should bear this well in mind."

Dr. Sun also said: "The concessions must be returned sooner or later: the retrocession of the Concessions is a matter on which the Chinese have long been quite determined."

THE TROOPS AT LUNGHUA

Men Reported to Be Out of Hand

How much authority have the officers over their troops in the Lunghua district? is a question which the Chinese living in that vicinity are asking with some anxiety. The soldiers have apparently been behaving in a disgraceful fashion all round, and every day brings forth fresh tales of their undisciplined acts. On Tuesday a band of soldiers broke open the family tomb of a man named Zung and robbed the corpses of the jewellery, an unforgivable crime, in Chinese eyes especially. Other crimes are alleged.

Numerous appeals, have been made to the officers in command, but no improvement has resulted. A couple of days ago the villagers appealed to General Chang Yung-ming, the Defence Commissioner for Shanghai and Sungkiang, as a result of which the General issued a proclamation warning his soldiers that they were not to enter private dwellings or temples. This proclamation also has proved fruitless. The villagers are in the unhappy position of being apparently at the mercy of uncontrolled soldiers.

MARSHAL WU AT HANKOW

Conference with Officials of Central Provinces Before Proceeding to Honan

Hankow, Nov. 17.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu, who left Kiukiang at one this morning, arrived here at three this afternoon on board the steamer Chuehchuan.

The future movements of Marshal Wu have not yet been ascertained, but Gen. Chang Fu-lai, the Tuli of Honan, went by rail to Chengchow from here on Friday for the purpose of making arrangements for Marshal Wu's arrival there two or three days hence. Marshal Wu is at present staying in a train at Kilometre Ten.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Hankow, Nov. 17.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu, who arrived here this afternoon at 3 o'clock on board a Chinese warship, the Chuehchuan, accompanied by several warships and transport-vessels loaded with his picked troops, was received at the river-side station by many important military and civil officials of Wuhan, including Gen. Hsiao Yao-nan, Tuchun of Hupeh. At the station there is a special train ready to take Marshal Wu and his troops to Honan, which is considered to be his second base of operations.

MARSHAL WU PEI-FU STILL OPTIMISTIC

Claim to Control of Three-quarters of the Country; Intentions Indefinite: Explanation of Defeat on Northern Front

Hankow, Nov. 18.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu granted an interview to Reuter's correspondent this morning on a train at Kilometre Ten. He appeared to be in excellent health.

The Marshal, on being questioned with reference to his pronouncement regarding the "Military Government," said that the main object of the combination was the maintenance of the constitution and of real peace, also the propagation of morality in China which was impossible under the present régime.

It is understood that Marshal Wu Pei-fu will sit in conference to-night with representatives of the 10 provinces in the Yangtze Valley and will proceed to Honan after effecting an understanding with these provinces. Judging from all accounts available, it is probable that Marshal Wu will leave here to-morrow.

According to Mr. Okitsu, one of the staff of the Japanese Consulate-General, who called on him on board the Chuehchuan immediately after his arrival here from Nanking, Marshal Wu was in very high spirits.—Eastern News Agency.

Tientsin, Nov. 18.

General Li Ching-lin has taken over the duties of civil governor of Chihli at Tientsin.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

POLITICAL NOTES

The Chinese Press on the Situation

The Fengtien troops are making feverish preparations to attack Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan (Governor-General of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhui) and Gen. Sun Chuan-fang (Governor-General of Chékang and Fukien), states the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce." A strong force will be sent under Generals Chang Chung-chang and Wu Kuang-hsin, who, in turn, will be subordinated to General Lu Yung-hsiang. Some six brigades will be sent south as an advance guard and these will be under General Chuang Tzping and Yang Hau-chiao, who were defeated by the Kiangsu troops near Shanghai some weeks ago.

The attitude of Gen. Cheng Shih-chi, Tuli of Shantung, is difficult to define. On the one hand, he is reported to have telegraphed to Marshal Chi requesting to be allowed to enter in the alliance against Marshals Chang Tso-lin and Feng Yu-hsiang, whilst, on the other, he has telegraphed affirming his allegiance to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, states the Chinese press. The report states that he has ordered his troops to remove part of the rails of the Tientsin-Pakow Railway line so that the Fengtien army will find it difficult to move their troops and their supplies. This the men are said to have done with the result that the train service between Tientsin and Tsinfu was stopped on Saturday. Gen. Cheng's men are said also to have disarmed part of the Fengtien advance army. On the other hand, it has been reported that Marshal Chang has sent his 3rd Division to Tchow to defend the Arsenal there, and these men are said to have disarmed a large number of Gen. Cheng's forces. Serious trouble is brewing, concludes the report.

Marshal Tuan is said strongly to be opposing national unification by force. He suggests that peaceful methods be used and that no amount of force will succeed. It will lengthen the war and injure the country as a whole. Marshal Feng, has it is said, concurred with Marshal Tuan, and Marshal Chang has stated that he will act in accordance with the Chinese mottoes "Gentlemen use their mouths and do not use their arms" and "Manners before military force." Should the Chihli leaders fail to co-operate with the Tientsin Conference, states Marshal Chang, he sees no other method than to resort to force. Meanwhile, he is said to be selecting his best educated and best mannered troops for a special brigade to be used as Marshal Tuan's bodyguard.

THURSDAY.

(?) troops. He declined to state his immediate intentions, but said that as he and his allies controlled practically three-fourths of the country he had reason to be very optimistic with regard to the future.

Reuter's correspondent asked Marshal Wu the reason for the *débacle* on the Northern front. He replied that it was a very simple matter to explain. It was caused solely by the defection of his second and third armies, which not only deserted, but turned against him, thus making seven armies against his one at Shanhaikuan.

With regard to Marshal Chang Tso-lin, Marshal Wu merely remarked that there were apparently differences between the Manchurian war lord and General Feng Yu-hsiang.

He said that he had not yet definitely decided upon his immediate movements, but that he would probably proceed to Loyang to-day or to-morrow.

(Later)

Reuter's correspondent is officially informed that Marshal Wu Pei-fu is leaving Hankow at 9 o'clock to-night for Chengchow. According to present arrangements he will remain there about two days and then proceed to Loyang.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Departure for Honan

Hankow, Nov. 18.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu left here for Chengchow, Honan, this evening at 6 o'clock.

At the military conference last night, Marshal Wu Pei-fu is reported to have suggested that 12 provinces in the South East of China should be united for the establishment of a "constitutional government" in Wuchang in order that he may oppose General Feng Yu-hsiang. It is understood that General Hsiao Yao-nan, Tuchun of Hupeh, up to last night failed to agree to Marshal Wu's suggestion, insisting upon the maintenance of peace and order as well as the protection of the populace within the domain of the allied provinces.—Eastern News Agency.

Peking, Nov. 18.

General Ma Lien-chia, Director of Military Affairs of Anhui, finding himself unable to cope with the agitation against him, started by various quarters, especially those militarymen who belong to General Wang Fu, Pacification Commissioner of Anhui, on the 16th instant wired to Anhui provincials residing in Peking, expressing his intention of resigning his post.—Eastern News Agency.

Tientsin Surprised

Tientsin, Nov. 18.

Great surprise is expressed by those in close touch with Marshal Tuan Chi-jui at the manifesto of the Yangtze Tuchuns regarding the formation of a military Government. They point out that all the signatories of the manifesto, except two, urgently requested Marshal Tuan to emerge from his retirement to handle the situation and pledged their support.

Support for Tuan

Nov. 19.

Telegrams have been received from the Tuchuns of Sinkiang, Kansu, Shensi and Shansi, and from the Tartar Generals of Jehol, Kaigan and Suiyuan, replying to the announcement to the Provinces of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's appointment as provisional chief executive. They all offer their hearty support to Marshal Tuan.

Marshal Tuan has not yet assumed office.

Peking Troop Movement

It is reported that General Hu Ching-yi's Peking troops are moving down the Peking-Hankow Line in order to reinforce a brigade at the present time in Honan.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

The Public and Wu's Plan

Commenting on the proposed "Military Government" to be established at Wuchang by Wu Pei-fu, after enumerating the principles, already published in the "North-China Daily News" of last Tuesday, the Eastern News Agency in a dispatch from Hankow reports doubts in the Wu-Han cities as to the execution of the plan. The report states:

It is believed by the public, however, that the foregoing plan for the establishment of the government in question may not be put into execution, for the reason that the

Hupeh Provincial Assembly and representatives of other provinces, besides many important persons, including General Hsiao Yao-nan, Tuchun of Hupeh, though outwardly they have approved of it, are in reality opposed to it, strongly persisting in the maintenance of the status quo and the protection of popular masses.

NANKING AND "FALSE MANDATES"

The Local Defence Commissioner

Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan has issued further instructions to the local officials of Kiangsu province to the effect that he has been informed that General Chang Yuening intends to accept the office of Defence Commissioner of Shanghai and Sungkiang in spite of the fact that that office has been abolished and that General Kung Pang-doh has been appointed Occupation Commissioner. Marshal Chi warns the officials to beware of false mandates issued by any individuals calling themselves a government in Peking. He instructs them that no such mandates shall be recognized and that no person may rightfully call himself an official who has received such a mandate.

It has been rumoured locally that as soon as General Chang Yuening declares himself the local Defence Commissioner, Mr. S. K. Chen, Secretary of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, will accept the office of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs by virtue of a mandate issued by Dr. C. T. Wang. Marshal Chi's instructions are that he shall not be recognized.

FRIDAY.

MARSHAL TUAN'S CABINET

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, Nov. 20.

The appointment of Tuan Chi-jui's Cabinet to supersede the administration of Feng Yu-hsiang is hourly expected.

The Premiership will be vested either in Wang I-tang, or Kung Hsi-cheng, both of whom have held that office before. General Wang I-tang is one of Tuan's right hand men, while Kung has also strong affiliations with the Anfu Party. The present opinion is that Kung will get the post.

No change is expected at the Waichiaopu.

When the announcement is made Tuan Chi-jui may take the opportunity to have himself gazetted as Provisional Administrative Chief or Provisional Chief Executive. He has stated that he will come to Peking as soon as arrangements can be made.

A JAPANESE PROTEST AGAINST CHIHLI

Soldiers Insulted and Injured at Shanhaikuan: Demand for Speedy Settlement

Peking, Nov. 19.

Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister, acting on instructions from the Tokyo Government, this afternoon called on Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the Waichiaopu and officially filed a strong protest in connexion with the insult, violence and injury inflicted by some of the Chihli troops on Japanese soldiers in the districts of Shanhaikuan, Chinwangtao and Luanchow. The Japanese Minister further demanded from the Foreign Minister a speedy settlement of the case.—Eastern News Agency.

ADMIRAL Tu Shih-kuei, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Navy, who is at present in Nanking, has telegraphed to Peking declining to accept the post of Minister of Navy in the present "cabinet."—Eastern Times.

PREPARATIONS FOR WARFARE

The Chinese Press Seriously Alarmed over the Military Government at Wuchang: Disposition of the Northern Forces

The Tientsin Conference is greatly disturbed at the action of the Yangtze Tuchuns in issuing a proclamation declaring the establishment of a new military government at Wuchang, and columns in the Chinese press are devoted to the matter, which is being taken seriously.

The participants in the conference are making no secret of the fact that they are annoyed. They hold that, with only one or two exceptions, the signatories of the declaration (including Marshals Wu Pei-fu, Chi Hsieh-yuan, Hsiao Yao-nan and Sun Chuan-fang) had sent telegrams to the conference urging Peking and become Chief Executive and pledging him their allegiance and support.

Now, however, whilst asking for peace and whilst promising to welcome Marshal Tuan as their leader, they are scheming for the overthrow of the present northern leaders and for the establishment of a new government, to be known as the Military Government for the protection of the Constitution. There is absolutely no hope, the members of the conference state, for peace because the Yangtze Tuchuns are not sincere in their statements.

Therefore it has been decided to request the present "Cabinet" to dismiss the signatories to the declaration (especially Marshal Chi and Marshal Wu) from their posts and to relieve them of their titles and decorations, as well as to order the "loyal" military leaders to take their troops to the south to subjugate the rebels.

Whilst preparing for warfare, the Tientsin leaders are awaiting word from Dr. Sun Yat-sen. If he agrees to the plan to attack the Yangtze leaders, troops will be moved southwards and this will be done without delay.

The Plan of Campaign

The plan of attack will be similar to that already decided upon by the conference some days ago. Marshals Lu Yung-hsiang and Feng Yu-hsiang will be Commanders-in-Chief of the eastern and western lines respectively. The eastern line troops will move south by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and attack Marshal Chi of Kiangsu. The Director of Operations will be Gen. Li Ching-lin, and his Associate Director will be Gen. Chang Hsiao-lin (son of Marshal Chang Tso-lin). Marshal Feng's commanders will be Generals Hu Ching-yi (Director of Operations) and Sun Yoh (Associate Director) and they will attack Honan and Hupeh, via the Peking-Hankow Railway.

Altogether some 120,000 men will be used for these "subjugation" purposes.

Marshal Wu is preparing for another fight, and is said once more to be assembling his most trusty leaders so that he may attack the north as soon as possible. It has been reported that the Yangtze generals have all agreed to elect Marshal Wu Generalissimo and accept his orders.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway service is still interrupted, a train from Tsinanfu to Tientsin being forced to return after it had gone part of the way. This is said partly to be due to the congestion of traffic, large numbers of stationary carriages and vans which were recently used for the transportation of troops still remaining on the line.

Shantung's Position

The Far Eastern News Agency denies that Gen. Cheng Shih-chi, Tuli of Shantung, has issued orders preventing the passage through his province of the Fengtien Army, intended for service against Kiangsu. This agency states that, by mistake, some of Cheng's soldiers took it into their own hands to prevent Fengtien soldiers going south through their province, since the Kiangsu troops were prevented from going north to Marshal Wu's assistance through Shantung. They took it for granted that orders would be issued.

The report further states, as others state, that Gen. Cheng is supporting Marshal Tuan and has sent an agent to Tientsin with his greetings and to urge Marshal Tuan to enter public life once more. Marshal Tuan, on the other hand, has drawn up a plan whereby Gen. Cheng has agreed to unite and work with Marshal Chang Tso-lin and to

give the Fengtien troops the right to pass through Shantung.

A report from another source, however, states that Gen. Cheng has ordered the Fengtien troops to leave Tehchow and to surrender to him the Arsenal there so as to avoid fighting. The Fengtien commanders have agreed to this and have retired with their men to Tsangchow. Report has it also that fighting has already broken out and that a number of wounded men have been taken back to Tientsin. Tsangchow is as far south as the Tientsin trains can run.

Wu and Tuan

Marshal Wu Pei-fu is reported, whilst at Chefoo, to have sent a telegram of greetings to Marshal Tuan, who replied as follows:—

"Tz-yu (Wu Pei-fu's other name), my younger brother (student, for Marshal Tuan was Marshal Wu's student in days gone by), the political situation is now totally changed, but your daring and your bravery are as strong as ever they have been in the past. In order to avoid causing suffering and injury to the millions of patient and sacrificing people in this country I would urge you to surrender immediately."

Marshal Wu's reply was that fighting must cease before he could arrange for peace terms. "Terms can be discussed later," stated Marshal Wu, "if necessary, but I will follow your lead, my teacher, and obey your orders, if my enemies simply talk a lot of peace while fighting and preparing to send other armies against me, I will continue to fight to the bitter end and smash them. I will not surrender."

THE POWERS AND CHINA

Paris, Nov. 20.

Referring to possible discussions at Peking at which the Powers are agreed regarding guarantees to be demanded from the new Chinese Cabinet, "Le Journal" maintains that France requires that French rights in the Chinese Eastern Railway shall be respected, also an undertaking that the Boxer indemnity be payable in gold francs. The paper also asserts that Great Britain and the United States will consider it of first importance to obtain Japan's agreement to liberty of action in any eventual negotiations between the Powers and China.—Reuter.

DR. SUN'S POLICIES

Address to Chinese Journalists

Addressing a party of journalists at his residence in Rue Molière a few days ago, Dr. Sun Yat-sen is reported (by the "Mingkuopao") to have said that he is one of the men who are endeavouring to bring about the unification of China by peaceful means, an object which Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu have failed to do by the use of force, and which has become possible now that they have been overthrown. His first act at the forthcoming Citizens' Conference at Peking will be the advocacy of abolition of unjust treaties, such as those relating to extraterritoriality and consular jurisdiction. To those who doubted whether this could be achieved he pointed out that Japan had similar treaties with foreign nations, but all of them were abolished when she defeated Russia. Furthermore, Russia had now abandoned all her treaty rights in China, and those of Germany and Austria were cancelled following upon the defeat of these nations in the Great War.

Dr. Sun went on to say that the foreign Powers had oppressed China for the past 10 years. Their consciences became restless, and so the Washington Conference was called, but it had realized nothing so far. Foreigners had seized control of the Chinese Customs, and the Chinese Government had been powerless in the matter of enforcing reasonable duties on foreign goods, the result being an annual loss to the country

of \$500,000,000. As foreigners could make more profit by paying less duty, national products could not compete with those from abroad. Foreigners had long been in alliance with militarists for the suppression of the Chinese people.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN WUCHANG

Wu Pei-fu Leaves for Chengchow: New Explanation of Manifesto

Peking, Nov. 19.

Hankow papers have been received in Peking announcing the formation of the "Military Government" with headquarters at Wuchang.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Hankow, Nov. 19 (Delayed).

Marshal Wu Pei-fu left for Chengchow on Tuesday evening.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A Return to Loyang

Hankow, Nov. 20.

With regard to the manifesto concerning the establishment of a constitutional military Government in Wuchang, a well-informed Chinese politician here has told the Eastern News Agency in effect that Marshal Wu has no intention immediately to establish a military government but that the purport of the manifesto lies in the manifestation of the attitude on the part of those militarists who are opposed to General Feng Yu-hsiang. Marshal Wu's present intention is to return to Loyang as soon as possible with the sole object of restoring his influence again by awaiting his chance. As for his future policy towards Peking, it seems more than likely that Marshal Wu will from time to time hold conferences with those who are supporting him or he will be in telegraphic communication with them.

Advices from Chengtu report that General Yang Sen, Tuli of Szechuan, has decided to support Marshal Tuan Chi-jui.

Nov. 19. (Delayed)

Four vessels loaded with the remainder of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's troops arrived here early this morning and the troops were immediately transported to Honan by rail.—Eastern News Agency.

FOREIGN POWERS AND CHINA'S TREATIES

Paris, Nov. 17.

"Le Temps" learns that the British, French, United States, Italian, Belgian and Japanese Governments are concerting with a view to demanding jointly from the new Peking Government an assurance that it will respect China's treaty engagements.—Reuter.

REPORTED "DAWES PLAN" FOR CHINA

New York, Nov. 18.

Advices from Peking regarding Dr. C. T. Wang's intention to invite the Powers interested in China to confer and discuss China's financial difficulties, has produced a report in financial circles that a "Dawes plan" for China will be discussed shortly at an international conference in China.

Meanwhile, American business interests in the Far East have suggested to the State Department that at the Conference the United States should favour the funding of old Chinese obligations instead of endorsing new loans, but State Department officials are non-committal on the whole subject.—Reuter's American Service.

SINO-RUSSIAN CONFERENCE

Peking, Nov. 10.

The Sino-Russian Commission appointed by Dr. Wellington Koo has been abolished, and Sino-Russian affairs will again be conducted by the Waichiaopu.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

APPLICATIONS have been addressed to the Shanghai and Kiangsu provincial authorities by the local people for permission, to establish volunteer protectionary forces in different parts of the province, says the Chinese press.

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POLITICS IN ITALY

Nov. 17.

For the reason that no alternative government is in sight, Signor Mussolini's position in Italy is hardly likely as yet to be seriously compromised by last week's events. None the less the facts of the Opposition showing increasing boldness in their political manoeuvring and apparently succeeding in obtaining some measure of support from the Combattenti Association are signs not to be ignored. How long, however, they will take to work out into anything showing real force it is impossible to say. The Fascisti contend that this is merely a transient ebullition of more or less impotent wrath, hardly at all calculated to disturb Signor Mussolini in his Cromwellian position, and they point to the Prime Minister's declaration that he will not resign office at the best of any Opposition but only when the will of his King and country make it manifest that he should do so. It is, however, in the nature of things that the very strength which makes a ruler all-powerful at the moment brings its own weakness, for in proportion to that power do jealousies and animosities flourish. So when cases occur such as the Matteotti murder last June, they are readily seized on to stigmatize the whole party and its leader, notwithstanding that in the case quoted not even his bitterest opponent could allege that Signor Mussolini was in any sense privy to the crime.

That murder was used by the European Press outside Italy as an occasion to demonstrate the dangers if not evils of Fascism, but on the whole the writers ignored what the same Fascism had achieved for Italy. It seemed to have been forgotten that when Signor Mussolini first came upon the scene the threat of Bolshevism and anarchy to Italy was so great that ordinary constitutional methods would have been futile. Moreover it was not only Italy but to all western Europe that Signor Mussolini rendered a service: in the words of Lord Rothermere he saved western Europe from Bolshevism, and that must always stand to the credit of the Fascisti organization. Even such services, however, cannot justify a crime like the murder of the Socialist Matteotti, and beyond question those who conspired towards it have operated in the direction of weakening the Fascisti. When it comes to deeds of violence, however, the Opposition, or at any rate a section of it, do not appear with clean hands, for some two months after the Matteotti affair they brought about the assassination of Signor Casarini, a leader of the Fascisti. These events constitute a painful element in Italian politics of the present day, but they must be borne in mind in endeavouring to assess the position of the respective parties.

Last week's telegrams suggested that the Combattenti Association had been routed against the Fascisti. This body corresponds roughly to our associations of ex-service men, and in its origin

at any rate was not political. The original Fascisti, it should be borne in mind, were also The non-political character of the those who had served in the war. Combattenti was shown in instructions by their leaders that members should take no part in Signor Mussolini's march on Rome, but in spite of this injunction it is known that many did. To-day we have General Garibaldi leading the Combattenti against the Fascist Government, but the question is, how many of them? If we suggest that he leads only the Socialist element of the Combattenti we shall probably be near the mark, for the real opposition to Signor Mussolini can hardly come from other quarters than Socialists, Communists and people of uncompromising Red tendencies. Liberal opposition must in some measure be discounted from the fact that in the recent reconstruction of the Cabinet two Liberals were given portfolios. As for the general mass of the people, they can hardly be unimpressed by the difference between their country under Signor Mussolini's government and under his predecessors. From a condition verging on anarchy it has been brought to a state of comparative prosperity; important and far-reaching schemes for long in contemplation have been put into operation; and internal peace has succeeded to the constant alarms of the anarchists.

While there are these factors in favour of Signor Mussolini, that is not to say that the attitude of the Opposition may not prove extremely inconvenient during the coming session of Parliament. The Opposition has resolved to absent itself from Parliament, and it is more than likely that at times the Government will be left without a quorum and the business of the country seriously hampered thereby. Even if it could by these means be brought to a standstill and Signor Mussolini had to bow to an expressed wish of the country to retire from office, it is impossible to see how this would benefit the Socialists. Their attitude is held in grave suspicion by a great proportion of the Italian people, and it would require a very sweeping movement to place power in their hands. The belief is that international Socialist organizations in France finance them as trouble-makers, and while that prevails they are unlikely to secure the support they need to place them in a controlling position in the State.

THE OLD AND THE NEW

Nov. 18.

JUDGING by events and expressions of opinion in various parts of China, which may be regarded as straws showing the way the wind is blowing, the antagonism to foreign institutions seems to be increasing. One of the causes is not far to seek. Impressed by the material power and wealth of the West, the Chinese leaders at the time of the successful revolution of 1911 fondly imagined that if they adopted Western institutions and customs instead of their own, China would as a matter of course attain to the same wealth and power. So without careful study of the needs of China as compared with foreign nations, this policy was adopted. The utter failure of republicanism with the accompanying general distress and disorder is to many Chinese so

bitter a disappointment that there is a resentful reaction against everything foreign. To blame foreigners, however, for all China's misfortunes is unreasonable. The grievous mistake lay in Chinese politicians thinking that the ancient civilization of their own nation could be immediately and completely transformed. Some of the thoughtful Chinese now perceive this mistake and are urging their people to cling to the old ways until they are sure that the new are better.

There is a thoughtful article on this subject in the "Chinese Social and Political Science Review," by Dr. Lo Wen-Kan, who has held the official positions of Chief Procurator-General, Vice-President of the Law Codification Commission, Vice-Minister of Justice, and Minister of Finance. First he arraigns the whole Parliamentary system of China, past and present. In the Provisional Constitution no provision was made for the dissolution of Parliament, as this is necessary in order to ascertain whether it truly represents the will of the electorate, and this omission led to civil war for about 10 years. The new Permanent Constitution contains a provision of this kind, but it is unsatisfactory and it is expected that it will result in a change of government every two or three months. The Cabinet Ministers are usually men who take office because they are friends of one another or because they love the glory of office; they can have no policy in agreement as they do not know the political views of each other on political questions. The electorate "scarcely understand the precious value of their votes, and methods for combating practices of corruption are still unknown. The consequence is that only those that are armed with an influence, good or bad, are chosen." The financial policy of each successive government is said to have been unsound and contrary to the Chinese method of trying to adapt expenditure to income.

The author then passes to other grievances. Concerning personal liberty, according to the new Constitution any citizen under arrest may apply to a court of justice for a writ of *habeas corpus*, but the writ is ineffective as nothing is said concerning the procedure for issuing it and for the subsequent proceedings. Turning to China's huge armies, the remote cause of the evils of militarism is said to have been "the false idea of the strength and power of Germany and Japan. We thought once that their power lay in their armies." So large armies were formed in China without carefully considering the differences between the Chinese and other nations, and these armies are now engaged in constant civil war. The judicial system is criticized as being a foreign importation, unsuitable to the Chinese. The law codes are condemned for the same reason. "Since Germany is so, we must be so," was the guiding principle in their compilation. In the commercial world there has been the same slavish imitation of foreign ways and with the same unfortunate consequences. Formerly, the business partnerships of the Chinese were small family concerns in which all the parties were personally interested and responsible. Nowadays, large companies are formed, the shareholders do not care what happens as long as they receive dividends, the officers, thus given a free hand, draw princely salaries, the expenses are always very high, dividends and bonuses are paid irrespective of profit and loss, and sooner or later the companies either speculate to meet their disbursements or the capital is drawn upon until it

disappears. There are other mordant criticisms of the new order but those given will suffice to show why many Chinese are dissatisfied with it.

The author concludes by saying that the foreign institutions or systems which have been introduced into China need further and deeper study. Blind imitation only produces evil. A foreign institution involving considerations of political science, law, or political economy, cannot be copied as easily in China as the building and equipment of an electric plant. In his opinion conservatism is to be preferred and old Chinese institutions should be retained if the alternative course is the introduction of new institutions without first making historical, scientific and comparative researches to ascertain whether they are suitable to China. All sensible Chinese will surely agree with him.

UNDESIRABLES FOR SHANGHAI

Nov. 19.

A Shanghai resident who has just completed a tour of the coast ports brings to our notice a matter of grave moment for Shanghai, one which should engage the earnest attention of the authorities no matter of what nationality. He left Foochow on a Chinese steamer, and shortly prior to the vessel's departure saw a Chinese police boat come alongside containing a number of disreputable-looking characters, who were thereupon shipped as deck passengers to Shanghai. Other Chinese police boats guarding the steamer made the incident of more than ordinary interest, and as a result of inquiry he learned that this was Foochow's method of getting rid of her miscreants. It finally transpired that in the boatload which had come alongside there were thirty-seven beggars, first offenders or other evil-doers who had come within the cognizance of the Chinese police of Foochow; that as the best way of dealing with them they were put aboard a steamer for Shanghai as deck passengers, sufficient money being paid to the commodore for their subsistence during the voyage; and that this was a common practice of the port. What further occurred in the course of the trip bore out the information that a contingent of undesirables was present, for pocket-picking was rife, not to omit mention of one or two thefts from cabins. In the absence of control, no less than *laissez-faire* between different authorities in China, these men would finally be landed on some jetty in Shanghai, there to mingle with the population of all sorts which makes up the sum total of the port.

We need be neither surprised nor incredulous with reference to this information, for the practice is on a par with what a number of years ago obtained in the country districts at Home. In a small town a man would be arrested by the police for begging; brought up before the magistrate he would be dismissed with an admonition provided he undertook to get beyond the municipal boundaries immediately and not come back for a year; and he would then be shown the highroad to the next town. The fact, however, that it was almost a time-honoured practice did not absolve it from the charge of being a thoroughly pernicious one, and the likelihood is that an outcry raised against it a few years ago brought it largely to an end. While it was in vogue, however, it meant that the smaller towns were relieved of the expense of dealing with these people, who then wandered on until the authorities in one of

the larger cities took charge of them and administered the law applicable to their case in the prescribed manner. It is apparently the idea of Foochow, and possibly other ports in China, to treat Shanghai as a big brother where crime and mendicancy are concerned, for according to inquiries the case we have quoted is by no means a solitary one; on the contrary the information available is that whenever it is possible to ship these creatures it is done, and once they are aboard steamer, police patrols take care that they have no chance to leave.

Situated even as Shanghai is with its diversity of authorities, as well as the lack of any central co-ordinating force in China, it is surely not impossible to find an antidote against this influx; certainly both the foreign and Chinese populace will be found more than ordinarily exasperated that their territory should be regarded as no better than a sink for the accommodation of further iniquity than it already holds. The probability is that this is a case which in the first instance more directly affects the Chinese, than the foreign police, for the majority of the riff-raff thus brought here will find a landing place outside the areas under foreign control. Now, the newly appointed Commissioner of Chinese Police in this area has just been candid enough in a speech to admit how little Chinese forces have been able to accomplish, and he holds himself forth as one intensely desirous of reform and improvement in this respect. It may be imagined that in co-operation with the foreign forces here he should be able through the disposition of his detectives to find out rather more about this evil than our informant has been able to gather, and when these undesirables put in an appearance here they might by such measures be identified. There must be a law somewhere which empowers the authorities to forbid them to land, and in that case the ship which brought them will have to take them back again. If this can be made the regular procedure, Foochow and other ports will tire of their ingeniously conceived practice and will perhaps learn that Shanghai has quite enough of its own to contend against without having the burdens of others to carry on its shoulders.

WAR IN CHINA

Nov. 20.

SOME days ago we referred to the cost to the Chinese of the incessant civil wars that disturb the peace of China. It might be worth while to return to the subject and make an effort to show how war affects foreign business in this country. In Western lands the outbreak of a war results in a brief spell of hectic prosperity because munitions have to be made, ships to be built and troops transported, with feverish activity. These activities create an insistent demand for labour, skilled and unskilled. This results in increased wages and a consequently augmented purchasing capacity so that an appearance of prosperity is created. But the things manufactured with all this industry are of no permanent value. The munitions are blown into the air, the ships are sunk and the soldiers, withdrawn from productive employment, spend their time in striving to destroy other units as valuable, from an economic standpoint, as themselves. As surely as action and re-action are equal and opposite so surely the period of activity is followed by a corresponding period of depression. Europe is now passing through the latter stage, business is in the doldrums

and the glory of war is seen to be tinsel.

In China there is not even the first period of spurious prosperity. Labour is needed but the militarist in this country does not pay for it. He commandeers carters, coolies and muleteers and not only refuses to pay them wages but treats them so brutally that at the first opportunity they decamp, leaving their mules to starve and their carts to rot by the wayside. They thus sink in a moment from the respectable position of a small capitalist to that of a casual labourer.

We once saw a Chinese farmer taking stock at the end of the harvest. He divided his stock-in-trade into four heaps. The first was picked grain to be used as seed for the next crop. It was tied up neatly in straw bundles which were placed high and dry on the rafters of the house. These were sacrosanct and not to be touched in any circumstances short of actual starvation. The second heap was the poorest part of the crop. It was destined to pay the rent. In this particular instance, seventenths of the grain belonged to the tenant, the remaining threenths being the landlord's portion. The third heap was the amount calculated to supply the family with food until the next crop was reaped. The fourth heap was profit. It represented the amount of money available to provide clothing for the family, implements for the farm or the hundred-and-one items of expense which fall on the shoulders of a householder. This is the picture of a Chinese farmer's home—and nine-tenths of the population of China are farmers—in the halcyon days of peace and prosperity. What happens when war comes? The commander-in-chief of the army demands a contribution from the Province. The civil authorities mulct the farmer in a forced contribution. The fourth heap of grain, which was to have been expended in the luxury of clothes or some necessary outlay, goes into the war chest. It may not have represented a large sum of money; perhaps twenty, perhaps fifty dollars. But, say that a million farmers have been so deprived of their year's increment and you have twenty to fifty millions of dollars, which would have been spent in the purchase of such useful things as soap, cloth or kerosene, swallowed up by the insatiable war dragon. Trade becomes stagnant or ceases altogether; the foreign merchant in his office feels the repercussion of the war that is being fought a thousand miles away and declares that "business is rotten." He may console himself with the reflexion that, bad as it is, he suffers less than any of those others who are caught in the entanglement of civil strife. Hundreds, maybe thousands, of farmers have seen a regiment of soldiers camp down on their threshing-floors. They have taken every grain of rice that their unwilling host had set apart for the use of his family, cooked it in his own pots and killed his pigs and chickens to supply a relish with the food. Not infrequently, they have added insult to injury by using his doors and window-frames for fuel to keep the pot boiling. He is given a scribbled acknowledgement as the soldiers march away, but well he knows that he will never receive a cent to rebuild his ruined home. And blacker tragedies than these are common, but we would not ventilate them without investigation, which at this distance from the seat of war is impossible.

The merchants, too, have to contribute according to their ability—and that ability is measured by the needs of the war-lord, not by the victim's

actual financial standing. With shrunken capital his field of operation is necessarily restricted and his capacity as a buyer reduced. This has happened to tens of thousands of merchants in the wide area over which this war has straggled. That trade has suffered and must yet suffer in consequence is the natural sequel of warfare aggravated by the peculiar methods indigenous to China.

THE CASE OF WEMBLEY

Nov. 21.

THE British Empire Exhibition at Wembley has been occupying a very great deal of attention for several months past, and it now has been decided that it will go on for another year. As a preliminary observation we may mention that this is a fortunate circumstance for those who are going on leave in 1925, but that is a matter beside the mark. Shanghai has talked of holding an exhibition of its own, and Chinese officialdom has resolved that if anything of the kind is to be done it will be by officials and not by private enterprise. Now, if, in the usual official way, they want to find one, Wembley presents an apparent excuse for not proceeding with it. Fortunately it is only an apparent, not a real excuse. The facts on the surface are that Wembley lost over a million pounds during 1924, and that in addition it brought a number of people into financial difficulties. It was the greatest thing of its kind ever essayed and carried through, and possibly because of its magnitude it met with financial failure. The thought may have occurred that those at the head of it were not big enough people to make it a success, but we may dismiss that almost in a sentence. They were men accustomed to think in large figures when it came to finance and equally accustomed to the exercise of authority over huge staffs of men, and they laid their plans with very great care. They induced people to flock from all over the world to see this wonderful creation, and these people marvelled at it and admitted its rare quality and greatness, but still it refused to be a paying venture. One great factor was that it took place during a year in which England experienced worse weather than for a decade: it was one of the unknown factors in the case, but from one aspect it spelled failure.

To suggest, however, that because of its internal finances Wembley should be considered a failure is the most preposterous thing on earth. So much work has it done that one is inclined to welcome the suggestion of Wembley being made a permanency, and not only to be carried on for another year, as has been arranged at present. Wembley to start with presented to the visitor a huge conglomeration of things: he could not escape from the greatness of the resources of the British Empire wherever he went, and sooner or later he went on the scenic railway or some other of the stupendous entertainment extravaganzas to rest his mind. That would be described as a typical preliminary visit. After that, however, in a great many cases came the business visits, and these showed the real value of Wembley. They, in fact, demonstrated that the British Empire is one commonwealth, and as such is self-supporting. It is perhaps an amazing fact that people only learned at Wembley that they could obtain within the Empire produce which for years they imagined must be bought elsewhere, and in-

quirers found that there were materials, new to them, of the class and description for which they had been inquiring for years. While it was produce in the case of some, machinery was the fascination for others, and reports emanating from Wembley showed from month to month a very large business created between different parts of the Empire. Orders came from places apparently previously untapped by the producer or manufacturer, and if these results could be placed in the balance against the announced deficit, it would be a huge profit and not a loss which Wembley would be able to show.

From the very important point of view of trade it is essential that the Empire Exhibition should be prolonged in its main features as long as possible, and this for the following reason. To give the illustration as much point as possible we may largely confine our remarks to Shanghai. Representatives of many of our local firms studied the exhibition, being on Home leave at the time, but there must have been many local British firms who had no one there. Other people, however, representing the average foreign populace of Shanghai and no business interest in particular, were present, and they saw articles of daily use and so forth at Wembley which are not obtainable in Shanghai, although foreign substitutes are seen here. And apparently too, many foreign substitutes are likely to go on being the order here and elsewhere until all British firms have taken advantage of the opportunity which such an Exhibition affords of showing what is being made within the Empire. For reasons such as this it is so much to the good that Wembley will go on another year, for important as has been the work which it has already accomplished in the extension of trade, it has by no means been completed. Seeing then that the exhibition will again be in existence next year, even though no Rodeo and no Empire Pageant are staged to enliven the stadium, it would be well that British firms here who have not already done so should take the opportunity to send representatives there to inquire and to learn.

THE EGYPTIAN OUTRAGE

Nov. 22.

WHEN a survey is made of the history of Egypt during the last half century, the dastardly nature of the attack on and murder of the Sirdar is brought home to us with greater force even than a crime of this character would normally exercise. The story of Egypt's bankruptcy is still part and parcel of modern history, in fact it is from that point that the modern history of the country may be said to start. A triumvirate of nations, Great Britain, France and Italy, succeeded to the task of rescuing Egypt, and it was so thankless a task, and fraught with so many difficulties that ultimately Great Britain alone was sufficiently interested to work it out to a conclusion. Then started the achievements of a series of brilliant British statesmen and soldiers, and we have to conjure with such great names as Cromer, Gordon, Wolseley and Kitchener. It was due to these men that the constant threat to Egypt on its southern boundary was removed, an operation which ultimately necessitated the conquest of the Sudan, and the men who undertook this raised Egypt from its state of bankruptcy to a condition of abundance, and freed it from the load of debt which had pressed so heavily on the people.

We are seeing to-day how these efforts are being rewarded. The war gave the chance of organizing themselves to a band of intense Nationalists, students and the like, and the conclusion of hostilities set them free to work mischief in dead earnest. The independence of their country at which they aimed was already being achieved by constitutional methods, but this type of politician shows more and more throughout the world to-day that methods of violence are nearer to his heart. By instigating a series of riots in the larger centres, by cowardly attacks on small British detachments in isolated spots, by the indiscriminate use of revolver and bomb, they hoped to bring about an absolute reign of terror. Methods such as these, fostered at a time when the political status of the country had not as yet been definitely determined, have, one suspects, become a habit, and to-day those who promoted these practices probably find themselves unable to keep them in check. So much seems to be held in London where Zaghul Pasha is freely blamed for the outrage. The fear cannot be concealed that this may prove but one of a series unless salutary lessons are vigorously administered, but it may equally be feared whether Zaghul Pasha has the power to do that.

We see what these Nationalists can do with their country in the space of a few short years, and it is just as well to remember at this juncture Egypt's standing claim to the Sudan. If ever there was the thought in any British mind of relinquishing the Sudan in favour of Egypt, this last outrage, coming on top of those that have taken place in past years, must now render it untenable. When Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald showed a true appreciation of the case, and it is to his credit that he left Zaghul Pasha in no doubt as to what British intentions are. We have to remember that it was British enterprise and generalship which freed the Sudan from the tyranny so long exercised over it, and it would be nothing short of criminal to forget the achievements of Atbara, Omdurman and so forth which finally broke that tyranny. The plain fact of the matter seems to be that the Egyptian Nationalists understand only one sort of political argument, and it would be sheer wickedness to allow them to exercise it over the Sudanese.

THE MIDDLE CLASS

Nov. 22.

PRESENT day writers on history have a great deal to say about the rise of the middle class and its great influence upon the continuance of stable government. The historian of the future will be able to give his readers a bird's eye view of the tremendous difficulties that have faced that same class during the first three decades of the twentieth century. This section of the people embraces professional men, clerks and the smaller capitalists, in short those persons whose income is more or less fixed and who do not belong to any Trades Union. These are the people who contribute in an immeasurable extent to the stability of a country. They are against those hare-brained, ill-considered experiments in public administration which the Socialists, Communists and others of that ilk would like to see applied to the community. They are certainly one of the most, if not the most, patriotic class in the land, although their love of country does not show itself in blatant manifestations of patriotic fervour, nor in that peculiar

method adopted by some of praising up every country but their own. It shows itself in true service and sacrifice to their country's need. The middle class had its very beginnings in Britain, and in the British Empire it has perhaps attained to its greatest power, and yet it would almost seem as if this same Empire were doing its best to wipe that class out of existence.

No section of the community suffered so much during the war. Not being banded together into unions which could drive the government into granting all sorts of exorbitant demands, and besides not wishing to embarrass the authorities when the Empire was fighting for its very existence, the members were in many cases put to the greatest straits to make ends meet, and one of the most heroic chapters of the war, if it were ever written, would be that which told of the attempts of these brave-hearted people with fixed and often very meagre incomes to keep up their self-respect and to hide these efforts from the world.

And here we have one of the great attributes of the middle class—its spirit of independence. Its members do not ask for doles, they do not demand State aid for everything, they would be offended by the offer of municipal charity, but they do ask for fair-play and an opportunity to make the most of their lives and to give their children a chance of "making good."

But the lot of the middle class man is very hard to-day. He is crushed between the upper and nether millstones of labour's demands and the big capitalists' schemes. He has no political party specially devoted to his interests and hence there are too many cases committed from parliamentary programmes. He cannot even get a house because the builders and their employees are squabbling, and doing their best to squeeze him and his class out of the social scheme. If they succeed in doing this they will strike a death blow at the British Empire for history shows us that the great bulwark in any land against disorder and anarchy is the middle class with its grand ideals of independence and its love of home and country. Well will it be for us if our rulers realize this before it is too late and give the middle class an opportunity to continue to hold its place in the social scheme.

GEN. HSU SHU-TSUNG ("Little Hsu") is reported to have telegraphed to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, his old chief, announcing that he has definitely decided to go to England and will leave Hongkong in a couple of days. Hsu exhorts Tuan to make use of these services of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, as, he says, otherwise, there will be more trouble and there will be no hope of salvation for China.

THE new Peking "Cabinet" has issued an order for the return of the confiscated properties of Mr. Liang Shih-yi (former Premier and leader of the "Communications" group), Mr. Yao Tseng (Minister of Justice in the Anfu regime) and Generals Chang Chun-chang (a leading Fengtien General) and Ting Shih-yuan (Minister of War in Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's Anfu Cabinet). All of these properties were confiscated at the order of Marshal Wu Pei-fu following his successes over the parties mentioned.

Mr. Yung Kuei, Chargé d'Affaires in Washington for China, is reported by the Chinese press to have telegraphed Peking reporting that a secretary of the Far Eastern Division of the U. S. Government has approached him with the following offer:—That American Merchants and financiers are prepared to make China a loan of G. \$180,000,220 to adjust her foreign debts and military expenditure if China will settle her internal differences, maintain peace and order, and permit Marshal Tuan Chi-jui to enter Peking as President.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

On Re-Making Roads

Much ink has been spilt in adversely criticizing our Public Works Department and the Tramway Co. on the time they have taken to tear up and relaid rails in the various parts of the Settlement, the actual rail-laying being carried out by the Tramway Co., and the subsequent road-building by the P. W. D. The principal reason for what delay has occurred in this connexion must be placed to the debit of Marshals Chi and Lu. Practically all our road metal comes from the Pingchiao Quarry, situated to the west of Hangchow. During the war, both the quarrying of stone and its transport by creek from Hangchow to Shanghai entirely ceased, and has hardly yet reached normal output again. Local cement works have also found difficulty in getting their raw materials, so that although labour offers in plenty there has been little for it to work with during the past two months or more.

A New Cement

Commendation has been made on the speedy manner in which the section of Nanking Road, between The Bund and Kiangse Road, was torn up and relaid, and adverse comment made on other sections of our roads which have not been treated so expeditiously. The obvious explanation is that more or better labour was employed on the particular section, but such is not the case. The speed with which The Bund-Nanking Road section was handled is to be found in the use of a newly invented cement, which was tried in this section of the road. The ordinary cement on which the wood blocks are laid takes from three to four weeks to season, and before that time has expired it is impossible for it to support heavy traffic. The new cement referred to, however, sets and hardens in between 24 to 48 hours and is then ready for normal use. Cement is used in large quantities in road building and is a considerable item of public works expenditure. Were it not for the unfortunate fact that the quick hardening cement costs about four times as much as the ordinary kind it would be possible to use it on a much larger scale. It is interesting to learn that the section of the Nanking Road, between the Bund and Kiangse Road, has not been torn up for the past 17 years—when the tram rails and wood paving were originally laid down. A recent arrival from Home remarks that Oxford Street was up for about two or three months in 1920 and was up again this year, all traffic being diverted to side streets.

Traffic Experiments

A Singapore Municipal Commission which has been sitting on traffic problems has had brought before it a number of very interesting considerations. One proposal, designed for the safety of the public, was that no licence be issued to any motor vehicle except on one or other of the following conditions: that the owner had third-party risks covered by an insurance policy, or made a deposit of \$250 to cover this. It is difficult to see the force of the second alternative, because a claim is at present being prosecuted in the Singapore courts for \$25,000 based on an allegation of bad driving. The first alternative, however, seemed reasonable until it was pointed out that as soon as drivers knew that any accidents would be covered by the insurance policy they would become more reckless than ever. So much has this view impressed itself on the Commission that the matter has been remitted back for further consideration. A third proposal has now been put forward, that the use of the horn be prohibited, the idea being that drivers should get it out of their minds that they had any right to barge through crowded streets. A rider to this proposal is that in the case of an accident the driver should have to prove his innocence, which at once gets back to the idea that a man is to be considered guilty until he proves himself to be otherwise. There will surely be one fatal objection to this, for it seems impossible that any British court could act on such a doctrine, unless by authority of Act of Parliament. There has evidently been a lot of hard thinking in Singapore but so far not very much progress.

An Industrial Truce

Unless there are happenings both untoward and unforeseen, Great Britain, with the advent of the Conservative Party to power with a large majority, will have a representative and stable government for at least four or five years to come. The nation will doubtless have definite and clearly defined fiscal, political and foreign policies; and the time seems ripe for emphasizing the necessity, which has been urged by both great industrial employers and thinking trades union officials, of workers and capitalists coming together and devising some other means for the settlement of industrial disputes than the strike or the lock-out. In support of this idea, Sir Robert Hadfield, who is one of the biggest employers of labour in England and whose firm has always been on good terms with its workers, mentions that in 1921, "the black year of British industry," no fewer than 85,000,000 working days were lost through labour troubles, and apart from the enormous loss which fell on the workers themselves—a large proportion of whom were morally opposed to the strikes in which they were drawn by the unions—the loss to trade and to the nation's interest generally, was colossal. He suggests a five years' industrial truce, and his proposal has made a potent appeal to the national imagination and has received unqualified support from all thinking classes. The suggestion is that the first step should be a conference between the most responsible and representative persons from the camps of organized employers and employed, and in averting that the side which takes the initiative will ultimately get the blessing of both parties, Sir Robert is stating no more than the truth. The recent election has proved beyond doubt or cavil that the average British worker is by no means Communistic as some people would make believe, and though it is to be feared that from some sections of the Labour Party opposition to the proposal will arise—possibly for the reason that under some such arrangement as has been suggested many Labour leaders might themselves be among the unemployed—it is more than possible that the great body of British Labour will acclaim a suggestion which, if put into effect, would reduce greatly, if not entirely eliminate, the regrettable strife which has been such a feature of the relations between Capital and Labour at home in recent years.

U. S. Shipping

The National Merchant Marine Association of the United States takes a gloomy view of the possible boomerang effect on U. S. trade of the loan which has just been raised in that country for the benefit of Germany, and particularly so far as it probably will affect United States shipping. It is claimed that as no provision is likely to be made for the sea transportation of the resultant trade by American vessels, the activities of German shipping, rehabilitated to a large extent by American money, will go far towards paying off Germany's indebtedness and at the same time give employment to her rapidly increasing merchant marine. It is stated with emphasis—and convincing figures are quoted to uphold the contention—that the growing activities of German shipping have already had an adverse effect on United States shipping, and that, with the increased scope for activity offered by the loan from the U. S., the process will increase in its effect in that manner, rather than decrease. It is interesting to note that, during the last fiscal year of the United States, American vessels showed a decrease in entrances from the previous year of 456,000 tons, while foreign vessels, composed chiefly of German ships, showed a gain of 661,000 tons. The speed with which German vessels have been driving U. S. ships off some trade routes can be realized when it is noted that only two years ago American vessels were carrying considerably more than all foreign vessels combined in the U. S. trade with Germany, while at the present time the U. S. share of that same trade is considerably in the minority. Altogether, the National Merchant Marine Association appears to have a strong case, but as the loan to

which they take such strong umbrage has already been raised, and presumably handed over, it is difficult to see what can be done.

Amateur Architects

One of our correspondents in Szechuan the other day gave a delightful account of how it is proposed to build a school in that province. Apparently the money has been forthcoming, but it has not been resolved that an architect, even one of the Chinese variety occasionally to be seen in these distant parts, should be employed. The teachers, however, seem to hold meetings from time to time and at these amuse themselves by drawing up plans. Our readers may well wonder what priceless sort of building will be evolved, if ever, by such equally priceless methods, and how long it will stand the weather. This is an instance of the type of thing which "modernized" China can do which is all the time tending to bring discredit on Western methods. Nor, so far as we are aware, is there any necessity for it. We know, of course, that certain practical men not by any means architects, in the smaller outposts have designed their own houses and supervised their construction, and made a good job of them, but everybody has not that ability. There are, however, Chinese who have served as building contractors in the larger centres who have the knowledge to design and erect the ordinary class of building quite efficiently and a number of these men have gone well abroad and their services are available. Doubtless this is the case in Szechuan as well as other parts of China, and for the teachers mentioned not to avail themselves of their services, but rather to potter about with a job of which they can know next to nothing, is nothing short of madness.

The New Sailing Ship

Details of the new type of ship brought into being by a Dutch inventor, which are given in today's telegrams, recall to mind certain old prints in vogue during the Napoleonic wars. These had reference to the invasion scares from which England periodically suffered, and they purported to show the type of vessel on which Napoleon proposed to embark his army. One was a large raft, propelled not only by oars but also by paddles, and the interesting point was the devices used for driving these paddles. For one thing the cavalry horses were employed in the same way as the Chinese use a water buffalo for pumping water, but there were also windmills erected at the corners of the raft. Presumably in somebody's mind they were to be an improvement on sails (though there is no record that any definite experiment was ever tried), and in this way we perhaps have seen the germ of the Dutch inventor's idea, for in the place of windmills he substitutes rotating cylinders. The thought occurs that if the invention achieves all that is claimed for it, its great efficiency is likely to be in conjunction with steam or other power. One of the Clyde shipyards has shown how steam and the Diesel engine can be effectively employed together, the exhaust gases of the motor being utilized to generate the steam, and the steam in turn used on the return motion of the piston after the discharge stroke. It seems possible that at some time in the future air currents may form a third element to be used in combination.

"Earlier Than the Earlier"

A correspondent writes us about the irregular manner in which the "North-China Daily News" and the "North-China Herald" are delivered to subscribers at Home. He says, "I have noticed for nearly a year that the later of two 'Heralds' always comes a few days (even a week) earlier than the earlier; thus, I have now that of September 13, which there is no use reading till the September 6 arrives. Similarly, I found (after reading that of Aug. 30) that a week later that of August 23 arrived. I presume you send them by alternate routes, but the stamps are always Chinese. In future please find out which is the quicker route, and, in any case, always send my 'Herald' by one and the same weekly route." We wish we could, for similar complaints of the cart preceding the horse when going Home by Suez frequently reach us. We hope,

however, our subscribers will find that since September 9, when we changed over from Suez to the Siberian route for European mails, their papers have arrived in chronological order.

The Hardy Race

It is not so very far now to the greatest day in the Scotsman's calendar, when Scots all over the world gather to pay homage to their patron Saint. In Shanghai not Scots alone but almost all the foreigners have come to regard St. Andrew's Ball as the principal social event of the season, and this year a special effort is being made to make it even better than ever, in celebration of the Society's jubilee. As a first step the members called back to the office of President the veteran Mr. Brodie Clarke, whose personality alone will do much to achieve the desired object. If local Scots need a further spur it will be found in a letter just received from David Kennedy, who will be remembered as the Scottish comedian who acted as agent and also rendered assistance on the stage to William Heughan, the picturesque and highly accomplished Highland bass-baritone who early in the year gave us such delightful concerts. They now are touring Australia (from whence they propose to return to Shanghai), and the letter tells of great receptions everywhere, but nevertheless there is added:—"Shanghai takes a lot of beating for enthusiastic Scots." It will be remembered that when he was here Mr. Heughan said that wherever he had gone always he had found it necessary, even when singing to the best Scots, to introduce a leaven of other music than their own. He tried this once in Shanghai, was deluged with criticisms and promised never to repeat so dangerous an experiment during his stay in the Settlement. He said never had he met such true Scots as those of Shanghai and apparently his opinion still is the same. With this in mind one can urge assiduous practice of reels and a great effort to make the Society's jubilee celebration an outstanding success.

Real Public Spirit

The circumstance that rain arrived this week after a prolonged spell of dry weather causes a report from Kobe to be extremely topical. Certain public-spirited individuals in the Japanese city have conceived the idea of lending umbrellas to the public free of charge on rainy days, perceiving that by so doing they will be rendering them a very great service. Already 300 umbrellas have been provided, and at various tramway stops notices are posted to the effect that these articles can be obtained free of charge. All that has to be done is for the borrower to write his name and address in a note-book provided at each umbrella depot, and we presume, to return the umbrella after use. Notwithstanding the defects of human nature, the promoters of the scheme believe that it can be made a permanency in Kobe, and to this end are taking steps to increase the number of umbrellas to 2,000. The idea is a superlatively excellent one, for the number of times in the course of a year when men and women find themselves unexpectedly caught in a shower and lack means of protection can only be described as enormous. But who could picture a number of public-spirited Englishmen seriously considering a scheme of the kind that these Kobe people are bravely putting into force. It is almost axiomatic that when a man borrows an umbrella he never returns it, and further if any one leaves a brand new gamp in the hall-stand of any public building he is sure to find it gone within a short space of time, at best being replaced by some fearsome relic of the dark ages. The juxtaposition of human beings and umbrellas (in Europe at any rate) is a pure incentive to dishonesty. For such reasons the world may well wait with eagerness the result of the Kobe experiment.

The Late Mr. Darwent

The great esteem in which the late Rev. C. E. Darwent was held by his congregation in Tientsin has in no way been better shown than by the discussion which took place at a meeting of Union Church members there to consider the perpetuation of his memory. Among the

suggestions first placed before the meeting were a memorial in the cemetery, a brass mural tablet in the church and the publication of a select number of sermons in book form, while additional proposals included a portrait of Mr. Darwent to be placed in the vestry, a stained glass window, an improvement to the organ by the addition of a medium stop (this because of Mr. Darwent's great love of music), and a memorial in the church compound. It was ultimately resolved that a suitable monument be erected over his grave, and this resolution was framed also to include a clause with reference to the publication of a volume or volumes of Mr. Darwent's sermons. Perhaps one of the most interesting things in the meeting was mentioned by Mr. Hugh Mackenzie, who with reference to the publication of the sermons expressed the opinion that such a project would be self-supporting. This may well be believed, for there is no questioning the grip these addresses took upon the public. The "North-China Daily News" and the "Herald" reach many odd quarters of the earth, and on at least one occasion when in Shanghai Mr. Darwent mentioned receiving a letter of thanks from some total stranger, a reader of the paper, who wished to express his appreciation of the inspiration they afforded. This part of the proposals of the Union Church in Tientsin is one which will make a great appeal to all who knew Mr. Darwent and to many who did not.

Magnetizing Romance

Early in next year Shanghai will, we understand, be honoured by a visit of one of the largest and most up-to-date passenger vessels in the world, the Red Star liner *Belgenland* which, according to present arrangements, will leave New York on December 4 on one of those globe-circling tours *de luxe* which have become so popular since the Armistice among members of that fortunate class blessed with a surplus of both leisure and wealth. In connexion with this same tour, there is a distinctly romantic touch in a statement which was issued a few weeks ago by Mr. Roland Jenkins, cruise-manager of the tour; and there is also a not too-well-hidden meaning in what he endeavours to imply when he makes the statement that mothers accompanied by marriageable daughters will form a considerable portion of the *Belgenland's* passenger list. It already has unquestionably been demonstrated, by the number of romances resulting in marriages consequent upon previous *de luxe* steamship cruises, that Cupid takes a not inconsiderable hold on a large portion of the passengers and that many of them, or the young ones at any rate, willingly and cheerfully submit to his orders. As most of the steaming of the 30,000 or so miles of the cruise of the *Belgenland* will be in tropical or semi-tropical waters, where the moon is generally thought to be brighter and balmy, the breezes softer and the sea a deeper blue than in the colder North, opportunity will not be wanting for scenes that should lead to sentiments romantic and more prosaic thoughts of wedlock. In the *Belgenland's* passenger list, the men will about balance the women in number, and, as though to be in preparedness for any and every emergency that conceivably may arise in her little world of romance, the vessel will carry two clergymen on the whole trip! It will be interesting to see, by the date the *Belgenland* arrives at Shanghai in a few months' time, how far the unspoken expectations of the amiable Mr. Jenkins have been realized; and (dare we utter the thought?) it would be more interesting still to have the same Mr. Jenkins face the same passenger list five years hence.

LOOTING carried out by soldiers has, according to Chinese press reports, caused a good deal of consternation among the villagers living in the vicinity of Lunggha, and a few days ago those of the people who had any left took their valuables to the Roman Catholic School in that district for safekeeping. Shortly afterwards some 20 or more soldiers went to the school and took away 20 trunks containing this property. The Roman Catholic priest in charge went to the commander of the military forces in the district, and secured from him a promise that he would tell his soldiers to respect private belongings in future.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

THE CHIHLI ARMY'S REMNANTS

Wu Pei-fu's Divisions After the Ordeal of Battle: A Long List of Disastrous Casualties: Statistics by Marshal Tuan's Associates

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Tientsin, Nov. 7.

With several hundred thousand troops now cavoring about North China there has been very little real disorder, almost no loss of life among civilians and almost as little property loss. Loss of trade has of course been enormous and probably loss of sleep among both foreigners and Chinese in some dozens of big communities would constitute a huge moral claim against China if it could be totalled and assessed. Every day brings a new anxiety and the Shensi troops are an ever recurring, perambulatory source of worry. For a week past most persons here with vested interests have been making the most frantic but futile efforts to find out just what has become of those troops of the great Chihli army which were not led by the parties to Feng Yu-hsiang's coup and which certainly cannot have gone up in smoke. By the time a detailed account of them can be rendered all interest will certainly have passed, but in the meanwhile any rough statement, from any source at all is helpful, if only as something to check by as other reports come in.

The Collapsed Army

The writer to-day asked General Ting Shih-yuan, who has been particularly active in collecting information for Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, to go through the list of Wu Pei-fu's most active units and attempt to account, in part at least, for each. There are now in Tientsin at least five Wu Pei-fu generals—Chang Fu-lai, Chin Yun-ao, Wang Huai-ching, Tsao Ying and Wang Cheng-pin—who could in conference write a most comprehensive account of what happened, as seen from the Chihli point of view; but all are unfortunately shy and elusive concessionaires (to make a new term out of an old one) and one must now rely upon the somewhat biased reports of the erstwhile "enemy" for a catalogue of the collapsed "catch-the-robbers army."

General Ting supplies from memory the following meagre facts about decimated, strayed and lost units:

3rd Division (Wu's own): seven hundred still with Wu, nine companies prisoners of war in Manchuria, one regiment wiped out at Shanhaikuan on October 15, another on October 17, a brigade still in Honan under Li Chi-chen. Others killed, wounded or scattered.

9th Division (in Lengkow area): nine companies surrendered to Wu Kuang-hsin. Others killed, wounded or scattered.

13th Division (Wang Huai-ching's own): two battalions surrendered in hills, were brought back to Peking and have now been taken over by new Vice-Minister of War, General Chia. Others unaccounted for.

Regiments Wiped Out

14th Division (Chin Yun-ao's from

Honan): five companies now at Machang, two regiments wiped out at Shanhaikuan, October 15 and 17; cavalry and machine guns in retreat surrendered at Lutai. The rest unaccounted for.

15th Division: Pien Shou-ching missing, supposedly killed, three regiments practically annihilated, some scattered, remnants prisoners who now are being reassembled and reorganized at Fengtai.

20th Division: five battalions surrendered near Lengkow to Wu Kuang-hsin, their ex-commander. The rest unaccounted for.

23rd Division: almost wholly unaccounted for. Casualties very heavy. Two battalions in retreat picked up near Lutai and have just rejoined Wang Cheng-pin, their former commander, here.

24th Division: some prisoners, many casualties, some with Wu, but one Brigade intact as an enemy force on the Kin-Han line.

25th Division: few participants accounted for. Majority presumably in Hupeh or on Kin-Han line.

26th Division: five battalions at Machang, the rest casualties, prisoners or scattered.

2nd Shensi Division: heavy casualties, but after retreat from Shanhaikuan surrendered *in toto* to Chang Chung-chang, commander of the 3rd Fengtien Mixed Brigade.

Brigades Unaccounted For

4th and 18th Mixed Brigades (Wang Huai-ching's command in Lengkow area) still unaccounted for though scattered by Fengtien troops after heavy fighting.

14th Mixed Brigade, stationed at Tai T'ou Ying, north of Changli; fate unrecorded as yet.

13th Mixed Brigade, stationed at Shanhaikuan, front line: in retreat towards Peking, seven companies surrendered, some to Wu Kuang-hsin, some to Wang Cheng-pin, who is incorporating them in his new 23rd Division. 12th Mixed Brigade, also at front, unreported.

The various Honan and Shantung Mixed Brigades which came towards the end of Wu's Shanhaikuan campaign have yet to be accounted for.

Of the Suiyuan Cavalry Brigade and the two Chahar Cavalry Regiments little is known but six or seven hundred men are still between Kalgan and Nankow pass, hostile to the new regime.

Wu Pei-fu's Maximum

Wu Pei-fu has with him an unknown number of remnants of various units. The possible maximum is about 12,000. The minimum is, by actual count of those who were seen to embark on his boats, 2,200. On the transport Huachi with him are about 600 or 700 men of his own division.

These statements, sketchy as they are, must of course be discounted as a hostile surveyor's estimates, but they do furnish something to work on to those who have access to other sources of information.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

The Five-Allied Army of Chang Tso-lin: A Force Said to Include two Amazons from the Battalion of Death:

Russian Nurses at the Front

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Tientsin, Nov. 10.

The "Five Allies" is becoming a common term when designating the troops of Chang Tso-lin, for they consist of Russians, Japanese, Mongols, Koreans and Chinese. It is reported that there are at least 1,500 Russians, 400 Japanese and several hundreds of Koreans and Mongols.

Several regiments, about 400 men, in General Chang Chung-ching's Mixed Brigade are Grenadiers. They are equipped with pistols for long range fighting, grenades for intermediate work and, if and when any opponents should penetrate the first

two barrages, spears for close-ups. Five hundred well-equipped Russian nurses arrived here yesterday from the Shanhaikuan front. Chang Tso-lin evidently has a humane consideration for his warriors, whereas thousands of wounded Chihli soldiers have not yet received even first aid treatment.

A gallant stand at Shanhaikuan by men of the 3rd Division, Wu Pei-fu's Own, is worthy of inclusion in the annals of bravery of any country. A couple of regiments were cut off and surrounded at Shanhaikuan in the recent *débacle*. Although shot down by the dozens

they refused to surrender or to join the ranks of Fengtien. After holding out for an hour or two they finally agreed to give up their arms, equipment and uniforms, but on the condition that they be allowed to go free. The Fengtien troops generously conceded this to a brave regiment and the men stripped. In a few minutes they walked off in their undergarments, leaving all military outfits with the enemy. They recently arrived in Tientsin.

Two Amazons

The Fengtien Armies contain two Amazons, in the persons of two Russian women who hold the rank of Major, without actual command. They are expert artillery gunners and were promoted for their skill. It is rumoured that they were once members of the famous Battalion of Death.

Another instance of the 3rd Division's determination is the point blank refusal of about 600 of them at Tientsin Central station to surrender to the Fengtien troops a few days ago. When asked to give up their arms, they replied that if they were dead Fengtien could have the guns, but while they were alive it would not be considered. They threatened to open fire from their cars on any who might approach with the object of taking their arms away. They finally consented to fight for Fengtien only under the leadership of one of their former officers, General Chang Feng-ming. The General was made to swear an oath that he would lead them.

Japanese Gunners

There are fairly well-grounded reports that the excellent artillery control of Fengtien at Shanhaikuan was due to their guns being aimed by Japanese gunners, who were paid \$30 a day for the service. While there are 400 Japanese mercenaries in Chang Tso-lin's troops, it is reported that these men were additional. Ordinary mercenary soldiers usually do not have the ability and training that accompanies modern expert artillery gunnery. The inference is left to people's imagination.

Chang Tso-lin's instinct for safety is revealed in his approach to Tientsin yesterday and to-day. His special train was preceded by two pilot trains, running in the two preceding sections.

The Tientsin railway station approaches are elaborately decorated with welcome arches, a mass of coloured flowers by day and brilliant electric lights by night. They were erected to welcome Marshal Chang Tso-lin, whose entry under these conditions will effectively wipe out the stain of his inglorious retreat of 1922. *O tempora, O mores, O Chang Tso-lin!*

THE KIAO-TSI RAILWAY

Modification of Excessive Likin Tax: Boycott Broken

Tsingtao, Oct. 28.

The boycott of the Kiao-Tsi Railway which was declared by merchants of all nationalities of this city because of what they considered an "illegal and excessive likin tax" has been virtually removed by the assent of the Shantung Special Tax Bureau to the proposal of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce. The latter, in lieu of the maximum 100 per cent. tax levied on shipments of beef, eggs and tobacco, offered a 40 per cent. impost, declaring the merchants would resume shipping again directly after the acceptance of the proposal. The Bureau decided to accept the compromise offer, thus breaking the deadlock that had existed for fully a month.

The Kiao-Tsi Railway had suffered a fearful slump in volume of freight receipts, more than \$5,000 daily being lost because of the general boycott. Now that the merchants' demands have been met the business of the road is expected to pick up rapidly. Had the tax not been applied it is likely the railway would have carried a great volume of traffic during the past month because of conditions at Tientsin and Shanghai, where shipping, because of war conditions, was materially lessened.

A new Japanese spinning mill, one of the largest in North China, was opened here on Friday and was visited by several hundred of the leading businessmen of the city, both foreign and Chinese. The mill employs more than 1,000 workmen. —*Reuters' Pacific Service.*

THE TANGLED SKEIN OF POLITICS

Are Feng Yu-hsiang and Wu Pei-fu Working Towards a Rap-prochement with Chang Tso-lin as the Common Enemy? Ambitions and Fears of Tuan Chi-jui

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tientsin, Nov. 9.

The apparently scattered and diverse political and military elements in China are beginning to resolve themselves into two main groups, between which it is almost certain there will be resumed the struggle for ascendancy. One group will be a re-organized Kuomintang, the other a combination between Chang Tso-lin and the Anfu party, led by Marshal Tuan Chi-jui. The struggle may be said to have already commenced. Behind the Kuomintang will be assembled those forces which probably represent the best Chinese public opinion although there are other elements in it. Behind the Fengtien-Anfu combine will be arrayed the not disinterested Japanese financial interests and a group of Chinese whose ambitions cannot be said to have risen above their own immediate circles.

Start of the Struggle

The struggle may be said to have begun on Friday, November 7, when representatives of the several factions met in the residence of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui to discuss the present situation. At that meeting were present representatives of Feng Yu-hsiang, Sun Yat-sen, Chang Tso-lin, and the Anfu party. Feng's men were General Hu Chung-yi and a Mr. Liu; Sun Yat-sen's men were Sun Wo, Hsu Chien and Chang Chi; the Anfu party's men were Marshal Tuan and Tsao Yu-lin, and Chang Tso-lin's men were Generals Wu Kuang-hsin and Chang Chung-chang. Each party also had minor representatives but those named were principals.

During the conference, which was in secret, it developed that Tuan Chi-jui suggested that he should proceed to Peking within three days, escorted by the Fengtien troops under Wu Kuang-hsin and Chang Chung-chang. General Hu Chung-yi, on behalf of Feng Yu-hsiang said the presence of Tuan Chi-jui was welcome in Peking but without Fengtien troops. It was submitted that the capital was well taken care of by its present guardians, and that inasmuch as the Fengtien armies were engaged in fighting Wu Pei-fu, there was no purpose in moving on Peking. General Hu observed that Wu Pei-fu was not in Peking.

The Kuomintang Commands

Throughout the meeting the representatives of Sun Yat-sen, in reality the Kuomintang, made no comments. They listened attentively. However, afterwards they gathered in a secret confab of their own with Feng Yu-hsiang's representatives in a hotel in the Japanese Concession. The result of that talk was the issuance of an order to Feng Yu-hsiang's troops, including Hu Chung-yi's, to withdraw within three hours to Langfang and Fengtai.

The order was carried out and, pending instructions and decisions on the part of Chang Tso-lin, who arrived here this evening, the situation remains critical.

Feng Yu-hsiang and his adherents of the People's Party, are determined that no Fengtien troops will be sent to the Capital. In a sense the gauntlet has been thrown down by the People's Party, through the agency of Feng Yu-hsiang and Sun Yat-sen's representative. The next move in Chang Tso-lin's.

It appears that Feng Yu-hsiang, Huang Fu, the Acting Premier, Dr. C. T. Wang, Acting Foreign Minis-

ter, and Sun Yueh and the Acting Minister of War, Li Hsu-cheng, are all members of the Kuomintang and are, therefore, co-operating with Sun Yat-sen and others of their own party.

A Rumoured Reconciliation

A most startling rumour to-day is the reported reconciliation between General Feng Yu-hsiang and Marshal Wu Pei-fu. It is said that Feng made the first steps in this in order that the People's Party can put up a solid front against the Fengtien invasion. By reconciling Wu Pei-fu, and possibly getting him into the Kuomintang fold, the recently combined Yangtze provinces will be automatically aligned with the anti-Fengtien-Anfu forces.

A corollary of this report is to the effect that Feng, having squeezed out Wu, by a temporary understanding with Chang Tso-lin, is now afraid that he, Feng, in turn will be squeezed out by Chang Tso-lin. Consequently, feeling he can count on Wu in any juxtaposition contra the Mukden Warlord, Feng is anxious to obtain Wu's support in consolidating his, and incidentally the Kuomintang's, position.

Tuan's Manoeuvres

According to one report Tuan Chi-jui is somewhat chary of retaining the services of Feng Yu-hsiang in or about the Capital. Feng has unseated three Presidents and one Emperor and seems to have developed a complex for heads of state. Tuan is afraid that if he accepts the office of President he will eventually succumb to the Feng tradition. In view of this fear it is said that Tuan proposed to have Feng appointed to Nanking, as Inspector-General of Kiangsu, Anhui and Kiangsi, and to make Lu Yung-hsiang Inspector-General of Chihli, Shantung and Honan, in place of Wu Pei-fu. Apart from the humour of Tuan's desiring to enjoy the fruits of his office far from the disturbing echoes of "Onward Christian Soldiers," the laugh is on Feng, who would have to obtain his position by defeating Chi Hsieh-yuan in battle.

A basis of Tuan's fears is his position as last of the Peiyang Party. Before him have passed in solemn array, with the help of Feng Yu-hsiang to expedite the passing, Yuan Shih-kai, Feng Kuo-chang, Li Yuan-hung, Hsu Shih-chang, Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu. Tuan realizes he is the last but at the same time has no intention of being the least, as far as term of office goes. He may go in ninth wicket down but he would rather be bowled by Father Time than stumped by Feng Yu-hsiang.

Meanwhile the forces of Feng Yu-hsiang and Hu Chung-yi are drawn up across the railway between here and Peking and the feeling in China circles is one of tense anticipation. Thirty thousand Fengtien troops are gathered round Tientsin, while more are expected. There is a report current that a large force is already on its way up the Pukow line from Nanking, but whether or not it is to co-operate with Feng is not stated.

A significant feature of the recent meeting is the unwillingness of local Chinese papers to publish what facts they have gathered. It is possible that the Anfu papers have been silenced, while others are afraid of official action.

JAPAN'S ABOLITION OF DUAL NATIONALITY

Tokyo, Nov. 18.

An Imperial Ordinance has been gazetted enforcing the Nationality Law as from December 1, to obviate dual nationality in regard to Japanese born in Canada, America, the Argentine and Brazil.—*Reuters' Pacific Service.*

THE American Consulate-General would be pleased to receive any information as to the present whereabouts of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Le Roy Baldrige, who were last heard from on August 23, 1924, at Seoul, Korea, en route to China.

SIR ROBERT HO-TUNG HONOURED

Hongkong, Nov. 18.

The President of Portugal has created Sir Robert Ho-tung Commander of the Most Ancient Order of Christ for special services rendered to Macao.

Sir Robert Ho-tung is the first Chinese so signally honoured.—*Reuters' Pacific Service.*

OSAKA, Nov. 14.—The Osaka Hotel was completely burnt down yesterday evening. All the guests, including three British and one American, escaped unhurt.—*Reuters' Pacific Service.*

CANTON UNDER THE REDS

Position of the Kuomintang with Only the Red Army to Support It: Canton and League of Nations

FROM A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, Nov. 9.

The Kuomintang Party of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Canton, while Bolshevistic in dominance, has its opponents within the party ranks. Since the massacre and persecution of anti-Bolsheviks and merchants in Canton on Black Wednesday (October 15), many Kuomintang members, including the Barbers' Union, have withdrawn from the party. The Kuomintang, for organization purposes, club their membership into more than 10 different divisions, including the League for the Freedom of the Race, the Order of New Students, the Federation of Farmers, Workers, Soldiers and Students to Promote the Revolutionary Movement, the Anti-Imperialist League, the Labourers' Conference, the New Canton Society, the Young People's League of Luichow, the Suburban Farmers' League, and several others. The strength of the Kuomintang outside the original group and the public officials, the public school teachers, the police, and the soldiery who must at least nominally join the party in order to hold on, is in 6,000 workmen, 500 students, and a few real farmers.

The Cantonese Army

If the mercenaries from other provinces committed to the support of Dr. Sun Yat-sen will depart for their homes about the same time as Dr. Sun is leaving Canton, only Cantonese Reds will remain to stand by the Kuomintang régime here. The Cantonese Army, when reorganized as now proposed, will consist of 72 regular battalions and 28 emergency battalions or a total of 21,600 men, it is said.

The Reds in Canton may force the city to be dark in the next few days, unless the Kuomintang Party of Dr. Sun Yat-sen will modify its demand for a loan of \$25,000 to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Red Army General Headquarters and \$30,000 to the Red Governor, Mr. Hu Han-min. The management of the Kuangtung Electricity Supply Company is considering the proposition of surrendering the plant to the Reds, provided that they will take it over temporarily and appropriate all profits after the expenses of maintenance, in order to avoid facing the heavy loan demanded. To close down the plant is also mentioned.

LETTER FROM "LITTLE" HSU

Former Anfu Leader Going Abroad: His Political Views: "Badly Misrepresented"

In view of the exile of the famous Anfu leader General Hsu Shu-cheng ("Little Hsu") from the Settlement, the following letter, addressed to the "North-China Daily News," may be of interest to our readers. General Hsu, in his letter, says:

For some days past it has been reported in the local (Hongkong) papers that I, Shu-cheng, had granted interviews to their representatives to the effect that Marshal Wu Pei-fu was the only military leader that could save China today, and that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui could help in the salvation of China if he would only enter once more into public life by uniting with Marshal Wu.

Last month, after I had been sent away from the International Settlement of Shanghai I decided to proceed to Europe to travel, to study and to gain a better knowledge of international affairs. Upon arrival of my steamer in Hongkong, I heard of the coup which had taken place in Peking and thereupon decided temporarily to postpone my visit abroad, making arrangements for changes in my passport and steamship ticket. This was no desire on my part. While staying at the home of my friend (Li Yao-han, Civil Governor of Kuangtung) I was approached by various persons who questioned me in connexion with national affairs, with the result that it was not at all surprising that various newspapers should have published reports which I am alleged to have made. These failed to pub-

Some 54 representative organizations in Canton, representing a membership of more than 100,000 citizens, 105 commercial guilds, labour unions, and also the General Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Hongkong, representing 200,000 Chinese, and 40 organizations in Swatow, with the backing of nearly 50,000 persons, the other day cabled to the Chinese delegates in Geneva for presentation to the Conference of the League of Nations for the Control of Narcotics, the following petition:

1. Whereas the welfare of the whole human race is threatened by the rapid increase in the use of opium and allied narcotic drugs for other than scientific or medicinal purposes, and

2. Whereas in China there is a manifest recrudescence of this evil in recent years, due to the prevalence of civil strife entailing the regrettable neglect of the law for the suppression of opium and in part to the increased importation of narcotics from other lands, and

3. Whereas Chinese emigrants and traders living in the Straits Settlement, East Indies and other territories under the jurisdiction of other powers have to a considerable extent been victims of opium and allied narcotics, and

4. Whereas we believe co-operation by all nations in controlling production, manufacture and sale of opium and its allied narcotics is the most effective way to deal with the menace,

We, who as a people have been the direct sufferers because of this evil, while affirming our determination, as representing the will of the Chinese nation, to eradicate the production and consumption of opium in China in the immediate future and committing ourselves to overcome all obstructions to this end, hereby respectfully petition your conferences to secure an agreement among all nations to limit the production of opium and its derivatives and of cocaine strictly to the amount required for scientific and medicinal purposes, thereby greatly helping not only the Chinese but also the people of other lands in their struggle to overthrow this evil, and so using the unique opportunity to fulfill the mission entrusted to you to render a service to the whole human family.

lish full statements of my interviews, or to give accurate accounts of them, or to convey my real meaning. I was badly misrepresented. I am therefore putting down in writing what I remember of the interviews which I granted since my arrival here, and trust that you will give me the fullest publicity in order that all misunderstandings might be dispelled.

In my opinion, Marshal Tuan is the most important leader of present-day China. He is my superior officer. The people all love, admire and respect him as his knowledge is beyond expression in words. Whilst in public office Marshal Tuan always assumed full responsibility for national affairs and worked for the people's interests to the best of his ability. After he had retired from office the people stretched their necks like swans, hoping that he would return to office again. The people, loving him as they do, there is no reason why he should work in conjunction with Marshal Wu Pei-fu. Whilst in office there is no necessity for him to work for Wu Pei-fu but it was essential that he should work for the country as a whole.

Five or six days ago, however, I despatched a telegram to Marshal Tuan saying that if a responsible position were given to Marshal Wu it would be in the best interests of all concerned. I telegraphed this, not on behalf of Marshal Wu, but because I thought it would be in the best interests of the whole country.

Marshal Wu Tz-yu (Wu Pei-fu) is one of my old colleagues; it was I who recommended him for the commandship of the 3rd Army Division, and for the honorary title of Fu Wei Chiangchun (a brave and virtuous general). He and I have been the best of friends and

there has never been an occasion for us to quarrel. I have always considered him to be a capable and courageous general, but I do not think that he should be allowed to control the Government alone. Some years ago my views differed from his in this respect and I telegraphed to him saying, "From what I can see of your present actions your position will be so untenable as to render you incapable of going forward or retreating. When the time comes you can always depend on me to come and mediate for you, but be sure to be very careful."

Two years ago, I again telegraphed to Marshal Wu to the same effect. In the spring of this year Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan (Tuchun of Kiangsu) sent a representative to Shanghai to discuss with me national problems, and in the summer I went to Mukden and discussed the national situation with Marshal Chang Tso-lin. In my conversations with Marshal Chang and Marshal Chi's representative I advocated that no attack should be made upon Marshal Wu. I told Marshal Chang that if he won the fight it would not be to the benefit of the country. This I advocated from a national point of view and not because I favoured any special individual. This attitude I still maintain and from beginning to end I will never change.

What Marshal Wu's present plans are or whether he has taken my advice I do not know, much less do I care. The statement which I am alleged to have made to the effect that Marshal Wu is the only leader in China to-day to save the country is extending matters a little too far. I am not the kind to make such statements.

If Marshal Wu would only listen to good advice and would not be so proud and not repeat his faults of the past there is no reason why his services should be discarded.

With regard to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang I must say that he is an old friend of mine. In fact I have known him longer than I have known Marshal Wu and it has often been the case where his troops have come under my command and vice versa. In several cases in which he was in difficulties I personally rendered him assistance and up to the present time he and I have had no personal differences. Following the coup Marshal Feng has been accused of being a traitor, but I have not yet expressed any opinion. It is a well-known fact that the officials of to-day are prepared to use a man if he is of any service to them and after having made use of him they turn him out and accuse him of being a traitor. In this statement I accuse no special individual, but because the heart of man is bad I am making this general statement, which comes conscientiously from my heart.

Now I am about to leave for countries far away I do not propose to listen to or to interfere with the quarrels of the many political and military leaders in China. I do not want even to hear to them. When I receive my passport and ticket, I will leave for abroad. When I will return, I am unable to say. I have fixed no definite date, but I hope that as a result of this trip to benefit by it and mend my shortcomings. If at any time the nation demands my services, I will immediately return, whether I have completed my journey or not. If the country is at peace, well and good. I will continue my studies abroad, and when I return I will do my utmost for the benefit of the people. In this, I am sure I will be supported by all.

PRINCE'S ASSAILANT EXECUTED

Tokyo, Nov. 15.

Daisuke Namba, who was sentenced to death on Thursday for attempting to assassinate the Prince Regent last December, was executed this morning.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

COMMENTING on the local celebration of the seventh anniversary of the Russian revolution, the "Canton Gazette" says that the public joyously participated in a great parade through the city, and that never before had the people displayed so great enthusiasm in the celebration of a foreign National Day.—People must, of course, have something to be enthusiastic about now and again, but Canton must be singularly unfortunate if it can only raise a cheer out of Russia.

WU PEI-FU UNWANTED IN HUPEH

Province Opposed to Tuchun's Policy of Supporting His Cause

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, Hupeh, Nov. 8.

It is difficult to determine the truth, amid the riot of conflicting rumours that are flying around these three cities in the present time of change and excitement. Yesterday, for instance, two Chinese newspapers contained directly contrary reports, one to the effect that the Yangtze Tuchuns are preparing to assist Wu Pei-fu, the other that they are preparing to resist him. It is greatly feared that Marshal Wu will come shortly to Hankow in person, intending to make it his headquarters in the coming struggle against General Feng Yu-hsiang. The Marshal owns a house in one of the foreign concessions, and his family are said to be already in occupation there.

Undoubtedly, Hsiao Yao-nan's policy of supporting his chief in spite of reverses is unpopular with the people. The Provincial Assembly are doing their utmost to keep Hupeh out of the conflict, although one member of the Assembly, Chang Kueh-yung, has boldly taken the Governor's side on this question, and braved the anger of all his competers.

One curious rumour was spread about, that the blast-furnace No. 3 of the Hanyang iron-works had burst and been put out of action. The iron-works possesses four blast furnaces, but No. 3 is the only one that has been in action for a considerable time. The rumour appeared in the newspapers, but has been proved to be quite untrue by a public denial on the part of the iron-works authorities. Possibly, as is so often the case with rumours, the wish was father to the thought.

Boodle in Uniforms

It has also been reported that the soldiers in Wuchang, being disgusted with the Governor's policy of supporting Wu Pei-fu, are treacherously to loot the city unless Hsiao leaves the province. This, too, is probably entirely untrue; but it shows how far the Governor's unpopularity is spreading amongst all classes. As a matter of fact, the recent influx of soldiers is a real menace to the peace of the city. Riches are commandeered in large numbers, and the coolies have to work for whole days without any earnings. The launches which cross the river are often crowded by soldiers who refuse to pay any passage-money whatever. The shops which sell rice and fuel and other necessities are obliged to part with their goods at very little, if any, profit. Seeing that to be a soldier is a means of securing so many advantages, it is little wonder that a number of ne'er-do-wells have taken to the practice of going about in military uniforms, trying to secure the same benefits under this disguise. Five of these were caught by detectives the other day, and taken to the yamen, where they were executed, and a notice of their punishment has been posted in the city in order to warn off others from a similar crime.

Railway Moneys Confiscated

Since the beginning of this month, the management of the two railway lines, the Hankow-Peking and the Canton-Hankow lines, has been "taken over by the authorities." In other words, the whole revenue of the railway is being confiscated for military purposes. All the money paid for tickets is collected straight by agents of the Tuchun, and paid into his coffers. In consequence of this, the employees are not receiving any pay, and are naturally getting restive. It is said that the management of the Kin-Han line has borrowed enough money to pay its employees up to date. But this kind of thing cannot go on indefinitely.

Schools Lamentably Short

The schools, too, are short of ready money to carry on with. This does not apply so much to the provincial schools, which in spite of arrears are able to struggle on with part of their grants. But the national schools are in very hard case indeed. This is a serious thing not only for the teachers, whose salaries are months overdue, but also for many of the scholars who have no

resources of their own. For instance, in the Normal University (國立師範大學), many of the students come from distant provinces. Not only are there no fees to be paid, but books are given free, and rice is supplied from the school grant. When these benefits are suddenly stopped, the poor students who have no local friends or relatives are put into a very great difficulty. At the beginning of last week, this college was obliged to close down for three days, while the students made processions in the streets to make their need known. In the end, they were granted the sum of \$50,000 from the taxes collected by the Wine and Tobacco Bureau. Apparently this source has been set aside for education and has not yet been tampered with for military purposes. This will enable the Normal University to carry on for about four months under normal working conditions.

OPIUM TAXATION IN SOUTH FUKIEN

Villagers' Protest Against Compulsory Cultivation: Defensive Alliance

Peking, Nov. 8.

The International Anti-Opium Association has received information from Chinese sources to the effect that the villagers of South Fukien seem determined this year to make a stand against poppy cultivation. Their action is said to be due solely to the burden of excessive taxation.

The old measures enforced last year by Gen. Wang Yung-chuen are being followed this year by the various "Readjustment Bureaux" under Gen. Chow Yin-jen. It is estimated that a total of \$5,000,000 in opium taxes will be raised from the districts South of Chuanchow; Tungan contribution \$1,500,000, Chinkiang \$700,000, Huenian \$300,000, and Naman \$500,000.

Villages south of the Chin district, numbering over 40, have federated and formed a "village Volunteer Corps" with a view to resisting extortionate opium taxation. The corps is reported to have enrolled 10,000 villagers, mostly armed men, who have signed a federation agreement to act either on the offensive or defensive. Trenches have been dug across the main pass leading to the villages. The volunteers are reported to have already driven off Kao Yi's troops.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

RENO DIVORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Question of Legality of Decrees Raised in Manila

Manila, Nov. 1.

The question of the legality of a decree of divorce obtained at Reno, Nevada, by a Filipino woman, a resident of Manila, and her re-marriage, has just been brought before the courts here. After returning to the Philippines from Reno last month, the Filipino woman re-married and her former husband has now instituted proceedings to determine whether her second marriage is legal.

In a decision of the Philippine Supreme Court rendered in 1918, the jurisdiction of a foreign Court over divorce cases from the Philippines is denied. The decision of the Court, which was written by Justice Thomas A. Street, says:—

"The court of a country in which either of the spouses is domiciled and to which one or both of them may resort merely for the purpose of obtaining a divorce has no jurisdiction to determine their matrimonial status and a divorce granted by such court is not entitled to recognition elsewhere. The voluntary appearance of the defendant before such tribunal does not invest the court with jurisdiction."

The Court of First Instance, before which the action has been brought, announced that, in view of the prominence the parties to the action occupy in social circles of Manila, the names have been withheld from publication upon request of the attorney for the plaintiff.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

London, Nov. 15.—The famous novelist, Mr. Joseph Conrad, left £20,000.—Reuter.

WU PEI-FU IN THE ROLE OF GENERAL

Many Shortcomings as Commander-in-Chief Though Brilliant in any Other Position: Some Mistakes that He Made

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, Nov. 6.

Wu Pei-fu's whereabouts and eventual destination are providing quite a guessing competition in the capital. Those who are afraid he is on the way to one of his Yangtze strongholds are the most eager to assert that he is still in north China and will not succeed in re-establishing himself in central China. But those who know the man say he will not only get back to Loyang or Hankow, Hankow preferably, but will in due course effect a dramatic re-entry on to the scene of events.

The attitude of politicians in Peking proceeds from the assumption that the Loyang General has been completely eliminated as a political and military factor in China. No bigger mistake could be committed. True, his "punitive expedition" suffered a crushing defeat, but he is not of the calibre that admits elimination as long as he remains at large. His title as the ever-victorious general has gone, his shield as an army commander is tarnished, but his reputation as a soldier without equal in China remains, and it is the belief of foreigners who have been impressed by his military attributes that before long we shall hear of him rallying his scattered forces and coming north with a new army again to put the issue before Chang Tso-lin and Tuan Chi-jui.

The Latter Campaign

It is easy to be wise after the event, but it is none the less interesting, and the writer therefore sees no objection in going over Wu Pei-fu's unwisdom in the management of the latter part of his campaign against Chang Tso-lin. It is becoming increasingly recognized that Wu as a military leader has two grave faults, first, that he underestimates the task in hand, and, secondly, that he steadfastly refuses to share its accomplishment, even in the details, with anybody but himself. His habit of putting time-limits on his campaigns reveals his first fault. It proves that he has not that respect for the enemy which in military circles I believe is supposed to be a pre-requisite to success on the field of battle.

Probably the reason he does not give others an adequate share in the development of his wars is because he surrounds himself with so many incompetents, persons to whom he fancies he is indebted for services in the past. To entrust any operation to some of the limpets with his "punitive expedition" would have been to court disaster. At the same time for a commander-in-chief to fritter away his time in going subordinate jobs as well as the major undertakings of a generalissimo was to court disaster on a much bigger scale. And this is what nearly happened on October 14, when Wu Pei-fu left his army and reconnoitred the Manchurian coastline for a position from which a landing party could attack the enemy's rear.

A One-Man Army

It was because of this habit of superintending almost every detail in his campaign that his army at Chinwangtao was called a one-man army. It also earned him a criticism that he is an excellent battalion commander, but hardly of the stuff that army commanders are made of.

His generalship has been called to account for his handling of the situation created by the defection of Feng Yu-hsiang. The withdrawal of Wang Chen-ping, Feng Yu-hsiang and Wang Huai-ching and the whole of the second and third armies from active participation in the conflict with the Mukden warlord seemingly necessitated drastic alteration in Wu's plan of campaign. For one thing, it left the passes west of Chiumen unprotected against the entrance of the Fengtien forces. It left the whole of his flank exposed, and his main line of communications,

the Peking-Mukden railway, completely at the mercy of the enemy coming through the wall and released from fighting Feng Yu-hsiang.

After the Peking Coup

Some observers go so far as to say that immediately on receiving the news of the coup in Peking, Wu Pei-fu should have withdrawn his line to Lanchow. The retirement would have cost him considerable loss in men and material, but nothing like the loss he eventually suffered. It would have cost him much in prestige, but he had then a much better opportunity of regaining it than he has now. However, he did not adopt the drastic measure that the new situation imperatively demanded, and seeing that he did not do so, the alternative was to return to Peking as quickly as possible, and with a larger force, including the 24th Division, which had been kept in reserve for operations from the Manchurian coast. They could easily have been spared, for the Chihli armies massed from Shanhaikuan to Shihmenai numbered 20,000 more than the opposing forces. Adjustments in the face of new factors are apparently foreign to Wu Pei-fu's mind; he was still intent on carrying out his original plans even to the extent of keeping the 24th waiting for the time when a landing would be propitious.

The news of the coup in Peking reached headquarters in Chinwangtao on October 23, but it was not until the evening of the 25th that Wu Pei-fu took action. He then counted on prompt assistance from the Yangtze tuchuns, and took only a few thousand men with him to Tientsin, expecting to be able to lead an almost fresh army against Feng Yu-hsiang of which the men from Chinwangtao would form the vanguard. He did not even take his own bodyguard with him. It was said before Wu turned his attention to the Peking front that two Kiangsu divisions were on their way north to join the "punitive expedition." These two units, together with other contingents from the Yangtze provinces, were ordered to be deflected at Tientsin, and others to be rushed north immediately. Wu arrived in Tientsin with his few thousand men, and waited a week for reinforcements to arrive. In the meantime he had been severed from his main army by the incursion of body after body of Fengtien forces, and nothing remained but to watch the oncoming of Feng Yu-hsiang with his vastly superior forces and perhaps for his own departure. It was the end of the adventure.

Chihli's Wreck

The main army at Chinwangtao numbered over 60,000 men. Fengtien claims that 25,000 fell into their hands; with casualties and deserters, that number might be raised to 40,000. The Chihli cause may eventually save about 20,000 men from the wreck. Half of these got away by sea and will presumably go to their commander-in-chief's destination, ready for further service. It is impossible to ascertain with any truth the status of all the Yangtze tuchuns and their armies, but when Wu Pei-fu again establishes himself in their midst there will probably be no quibbling about supporting him in a future expedition. Wu Pei-fu himself regards Hsiao Yao-nan as one of his staunchest supporters, and Wuchang may therefore be the rallying ground for another military adventure. The Chihli strength in Hupeh, Kiangsu, and Chekiang was taxed hardly at all in the fighting on the Great Wall; it will in all likelihood be placed at the disposal of Wu Pei-fu when he reveals himself as still belligerently inclined. China's hopes for peace are still as far off as ever, no matter how many factions are to be fused in the new government in Peking.

TSINAN'S ISOLATION

The Declaration of Neutrality

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tsinan, Nov. 16.

This is the ninth day since the trains from Tientsin and Nanking both stopped running. During this period no newspapers from the outside world have come through and we have been restricted to a censored and ill-informed local Chinese Press for news of what is happening.

Shantung still continues "neutral." Mr. Cheng, the Military Governor, bore down all opposition to this step and acted with fine promptitude. It meant the resignation of Civil Governor Hsiung and the removal of the head of the Police and Finance Departments, all of whom were avowed friends of Marshal Wu and were opposed to the Province ceasing to support him.

A Scare for the City

On November 4, the city was much alarmed by rumours of impending invasion. Kiangsu troops were said to be coming up from the south, headed by Chi Hsieh-yuan; Shensi troops retreating before Chang Tso-lin's triumphant hosts approaching from the direction of Tehchow. Worse than all, the great Marshal Wu was said to be determined to win back his old base, Tsinan, and there make a stand against his foes. It seems that an intercepted wire sent from Wu to his trusted henchman Kuo En-hung, Governor of Tsingtao, had been handed to the Military Governor of Shantung. The wire said that Wu was embarking for Tsingtao with 20,000 picked troops. Kuo was to make necessary arrangements for disembarking these soldiers and having them entrained on the Shantung railway. The few troops remaining in Tsinan were utterly inadequate to cope with this triple foe and the head officials became panic stricken. Several of their families hastily left the city and one or two girls' schools were disbanded. Banks began hastily to make preparations for guarding their securities and the shopkeepers only partially took down their shutters. The scare lasted two or three days, until the rumour spread that Marshal Wu's picked men were only a mob of scattered companies of defeated soldiers and that he had been "advised" not to land his forces at Tsingtao.

The Chinese Press says peace is being made, and if this is so, General Feng's move looks like being justified. The majority of the Chinese here think he acted wisely and believe that his motives were sincere and unselfish.

CALM AFTER A STORM IN KUANGTUNG

Gen. Chen Chung-ming's Despatch to Marshal Tuan: An Impending Battle

Canton, Nov. 17.

The political situation in Canton, following Dr. Sun Yat-sen's departure for Shanghai, is gradually calming down, for Gen. Fan Shih-sheng's troops have postponed their return to Yunnan.

The Canton Government, according to its original plan, is on the one hand striving to suppress the situation in the district of the East River by despatching there the Yunnan and Kuangsi troops and is on the other hand taking steps for the expansion of its influence to Kiangsi. To that end, Gen. Tan Yen-kai, Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary forces against the North, standing at the head of the combined forces of Hunan, Honan, and Kiangsi troops, will be despatched to Kiangsi.

Gen. Chen Chung-ming, who for some time past has been in retirement in his native town, Haifeng, on the 14th instant officially assumed the post as Commander-in-Chief of the Kuangtung troops. In the meantime, Gen. Chen has sent his representative, Ma Yu-hang, to Tientsin on a mission to effect an understanding with Marshal Tuan's faction concerning his principle of autonomy of allied provinces in the South.

It is thought in well-informed political circles here that a decisive battle will shortly take place in the vicinity of Shekiung between Gen. Chen's forces and the combined troops belonging to Dr. Sun's faction.—Eastern News Agency.

DREAD OF LOOTING IN ANKING

Unpaid Soldiers Likely to Break Loose Should the Governor Depart

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Anking An, Nov. 12.

This ordinarily peaceful city is now tense with dread and expectancy of looting by Gen. Ma's soldiers when he takes his leave, which is momentarily expected. Wooden gates are being hastily built in all parts of the city to check the spread of looting in case it breaks out. Sand-bags are being prepared and stored in shops and residences nearest these gates in order that the street may be effectively blocked and thus afford a good breastwork for the local militia or shang tuan (merchant police). There are 200 of these volunteers armed with rifles who promise to do a good deal of damage to the looters before they get beyond the obstructions.

Governor's Position Untenable

Rumours of all sorts are rife, most of which go to show that the people are thoroughly alarmed. With Pengpu, Wuhu and a number of smaller centres declaring independence, Governor Ma's position has become suddenly untenable and his departure is said to be inevitable. Gen. Szu, Ma's chief supporter is said to be held near Pengpu by his own soldiers who have been persuaded by those declaring independence; while Gen. T'ien, Ma's chief of staff, who was sent north some time ago to the aid of Wu Pei-fu is probably marooned somewhere in north Kiangsu or Shantung.

The Price for Leaving

The Governor's price for leaving is rumoured at various figures—from 200,000 to 500,000. He makes it clear that he will leave whether or not this money is forthcoming, but he points out that unless he has a large sum with which to pay his troops, who claim to be four months in arrears, he cannot guarantee that they will not recompense themselves out of the shops and homes of the local people. The soldiers are in evidence on the streets in much larger numbers than usual, probable with the idea of impressing upon the people the imminence of Ma's threat. In spite of this situation many declare that Gen. Ma is not a vindictive man and would not make good his threat. He is not a strong man, either for good or evil, and probably will slip out quietly and take himself off to some Settlement.

The Re-Shuffle

It is generally conceded that Gen. Wang P'u, Defence Commissioner of Wuhu will take over the government of the province on the departure of Gen. Ma. Gen. Ni, Defence Commissioner of Pengpu and Gen. Wang P'u together with Mr. Wang the Commissioner of River Police here, and one other, all students and supporters of Tuan Chi-jui have formed a coalition of which Wang P'u is the acknowledged leader. Gen. Wang is a young man of the student type and thoroughly modern who has made a record for himself as a military leader and administrator. Naturally the people here are delighted at the prospect of his being elevated to the governor's yamen.

A New Story

Nov. 18.

Rumours seem to increase with the intensity of suspense. To-day word has gone about the city that Gov. Ma has taken refuge in the mission hospital for which privilege he has agreed to pay the handsome sum of \$20,000. It said that \$18,000 of this amount has already been paid and \$2,000 still owing. There is just a trace of truth in the last line as the Governor several months ago subscribed \$2,000, the whole amount of which he "is still owing."

It is now reported that Ma will not leave, at least not for the present, and also that 1,500 more of his men have arrived, the latter perhaps giving foundation for the former.

These varied and conflicting

ANTI-RED CAMPAIGN IN CANTON

Conflicts Between the Rival Forces are Expected Shortly

FROM A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, Nov. 10.

General Chen Chung-ming, in rivalry with Dr. Sun Yat-sen for political and military dominance in Canton, is moving his headquarters from Hoifung to Swatow. He left Hoifung on the morning of November 10 for Swatow. On November 5, General Chen circulated a telegram approving of the abdication of Tsoo Kun, the Peking President, the calling of a conference for the Federation of the Province, and the movement for Provincial Self-Government. General Chen, however, is opposed to rejoining Dr. Sun. He is moving against the Red Chief, and according to reliable reports, the conflict between the Reds and General Chen's forces may take place in two weeks.

Selling Political Offices

The Red authorities in Canton under Dr. Sun Yat-sen are explaining that the charge against them of selling political offices is not exactly correct. They simply have been hastening the several magistracies under their influence to remit funds and appointing persons to magistracies who are able to procure some funds in advance. According to the "Tsui Wan Pao News," political offices are going cheap these days in Canton, and such luxuriant offices as that of the Magistracy of Shuntak is going for only \$10,000; Loting, \$6,000; and Hoksan, \$4,000.

All Canton newspapers re-appeared on the morning of November 10, after a suspension of more than a month, because of the compositors' strike. The strike has been settled by the newspaper publishers advancing the wages of the compositors by 30 per cent. immediately, while the publishers have gained the point of employing non-union men, if they so desire. As practically all the compositors have returned to their printing rooms, the publishers have not exercised the privilege of taking in men outside the compositors' and printers' unions.

Reds Holding Specie

The \$10,000,000 paper money issued by the Reds in Canton under the name of the Central Bank, the managing-director of which is a brother-in-law of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and announced as being only good for the payment of government taxes and other public dues, will be forced into the market for general circulation, it is feared. The Reds are holding all specie coming into their hands, making payments only in notes.

The Kuangsi Provincial Assembly has passed a resolution disapproving of the transfer of the Yunnanese mercenaries from Kuangtung to Kuangsi as proposed by the Red authorities, in view of the troubles the Reds and the mercenaries have brought into Kuangtung since their presence.

The General Chamber of Commerce of Canton, in a recent meeting, did not comply with the Red authorities' order to elect another president to succeed Mr. Chan Lim-chung, who is a leading officer in the Canton Merchant Volunteers, whom the Reds are accusing of rebellion against the Kuomintang régime. The excuse for not electing a new president as ordered by the Reds is that as only a few more weeks elapse before another regular election takes place—early in 1925—it is unnecessary to have another presiding officer temporarily chosen. At the meeting last Sunday, due to the presence of Red representatives at the meeting, nothing but routine business was done.

The "Han Min Pao," a daily newspaper issued while the other newspapers suspended publication on account of the compositors' strike last week, was found \$20 by General Wu Te-chen, the Red Chief of Police, the other day for giving General Wu a promotion before his chief, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has issued the desired mandate. The "Han Min Pao" reported General Wu as having been appointed a frontier commissioner some weeks ago.

rumours are passed on for what they may be worth but who can tell in China what is really going to happen?

THE Kailan Mining Administration announces that owing to the suspension of railway facilities in the north, no further supplies of household coal are available.

PAYR-Lieut. E. D. T. Churcher, has been appointed to H. M. S. Tamar, and as Secretary to Commodore A. J. B. Stirling, C.B., on change of command.

INVESTMENT SOCIETIES OF SZECHUAN

Immense Popularity Among Chinese: Possibility of Large Annual Loans: Opium and Finance in the Far West

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Jungshien, Sze., Oct. 31.

Our small city continues to go peacefully about its business while rumours or reports of trouble, all about, fill the air. Just now, it would seem that the chief business of those who have any money at all is the forming of "hwei" or investment associations, and attending the annual business gatherings of such societies. In the absence of trustworthy banks these "hwei" offer about the only reliable opportunity, for those who cannot engage in buying and selling, to invest their money profitably.

The plan of these associations may vary considerably, but generally speaking, the one who draws the privilege of using the society's money each year pays an interest of 12 or 13 per cent. He probably has to put up good security for the loan, such as certified land deeds. Very likely he will then invest in other land which should bring him in a larger return than his interest on the loan. Many are thus able to get a start in land holding which is, as yet, the safest investment in this locality.

The annual meeting of the "hwei" means a feast, probably a holiday, and forms a part of the social system which takes the place of other forms of amusement or entertainment more common in the western countries. Very often these "hwei" also have the element of endowment of some charity or temple, a portion of the principal and its interest being allotted to the beneficiary.

Some participate in a great many "hwei." I know of one man who attends such a gathering almost every day during the last three months of the year. These three months are therefore unfavourable times for inviting guests, for there is almost sure to be several of the invited company who cannot come owing to a "hwei" meeting. No wonder that when the New Year arrives and most of these "hwei" meetings have ceased, there is an orgy of entertainment of one's friends and acquaintances.

Popular Magistrate Leaves

Our county magistrate has recently been changed, the former kindly old gentleman Mr. Wang Ming-hsin having been relieved of his post. He was an official of the old type but most energetic for his years and thoughtful and efficient. He avoided society, was averse to attending feasts and devoted himself to the public business. The peace and quiet of his three years of office have been largely due to his watchfulness and many regret his leaving us.

His successor is Colonel Ch'eng Tzi-kuang who has for some time been in command of the 29th regiment of General Ch'eng Hong-fan's troops in this city. He will continue to hold his former office, thus drawing two salaries. While he is announced as "acting magistrate" the general impression is that he will hold the office for some time. He has a good reputation, and, though a young man, has already held civil office.

The Opium Question

Mr. Wang was most earnest in preventing the planting of opium, so that it is safe to say that hardly any was planted in this county last year. The new magistrate has also issued his proclamations, prohibiting the planting of the drug, so that this county will be free of it for at least another year. However, those opposed to prohibition can use all they wish, for the sale is wide open, though the opium dens still keep in back rooms. The use has again become very general and it is again good form to urge your guest to have a smoke. At most feasts, even among the women, there are usually several couches ready with lamp and pipe, and few apologize for the return of the enslaving habit.

The official attitude here anent planting is in marked contrast to that in the adjoining county of Jenchow.

There, the people are being

forced to plant by the magistrate and the military chief. Each mow of land must pay a tax of \$2.50 whether they plant opium or not, for the county is required to furnish \$70,000 in extra taxes. The city is one of Yang Sen's outposts, being only two days' journey from Chengtu and on a road leading through this city to Taiihsing and on to Chungking or Luichow. It is now connected with Chengtu by military telephone so that the troops there are in a strategic position, being able to fall back and defend Chengtu or to push out against Kiating, or Jungshien and beyond. The city, which is a small one, is literally and metaphorically lousy with soldiers, temples and tea shops being over-run by them. Like the parasites mentioned they take toll of their hosts, hence the forced opium.

Opium Deputy Stoned

The people of Jenchow have been most earnest in their protests. There is a Jenchow Literary Society which has protested to the magistrate, the military leaders and to the authorities in Chengtu, but all to no avail. It is reported that Yang Sen has stated that the people may plant if they wish but should not be forced to do so. That seems to be the extent of his help in the matter, so unlike his usual energetic attitude towards affairs in which he is interested. This Society has issued pamphlets advising the people not to plant and to resist the order, and recently, in at least one town, a deputy sent to enforce the demand was stoned and the row was only quelled by arresting some of the poor farmers.

The soldier burden will surely be a case of "give a calf enough rope and he will hang himself" for when the people have eaten to the full the bitterness brought upon them, they will arise and extort vengeance. Red lantern societies, big sword societies and such like are largely but gestures of protest against the extortions of the soldiers.

Broadcasting Needed

This local struggle in Jenchow still continues and one can but hope that the people will win. It would be worth while if the National Anti-opium Society would have a clipping bureau and furnish clippings to Mr. Chu, and other diplomats abroad, from the Chinese and foreign papers in China about the forcing of the people to plant opium and their protests against the same. Some have surmised that Mr. Chu is really ignorant of the situation in China, so that his statements are really not malicious misrepresentations. If he is not better informed he will continue along his erroneous way, only being disturbed occasionally by some consul or other well informed person, who, goaded past forbearance, forgets diplomacy and spills the beans, which is a very naughty thing to do in such circles.

Amateur Architects

We are informed that work is about to be commenced upon the new government middle school. In former letters I mentioned that the site was involved in a lawsuit, a gentleman who has built a house on a portion having illegally bought it from the priest of a public-owned temple who had no authority to sell. This summer, the case still being before the courts, or possibly forgotten by them, this gentleman attempted to do some more building. This aroused the ire of the gentry who took along some masons and tore down a portion of his compound wall. The former magistrate, knowing he was soon to vacate office and being a close friend of this gentleman left the matter over for his successor to deal with. Now, though the case has not been judged, the other side to the dispute are to go ahead with their building.

The school, which is to accommodate 400 pupils, will be built

without architect or technical builder. It will involve over \$10,000 but the plans are being made by any or all of those who have any interest in it. When a group of teachers meet they amuse themselves by drawing plans for the new school. A prominent business man is to lend two of his clerks to supervise the building. There are fine buildings of this class in Chengtu and other neighbouring cities and doubtless copies of their plans could be obtained but it does not seem to have occurred to anyone to send a deputation to look over such buildings and get the assistance which those in charge of them would gladly give. Matters of lighting, sanitation etc. in such a project do not present any problem to these amateur architects.

The Beggar's Lot

It is said that steps are being taken towards erecting a new gaol and a workhouse for the too numerous beggars. The old gaol is overcrowded and one of the gentry informed me yesterday that "if they had a workhouse these beggars might be kept a little warmer and given a little more food, so that so many of them might not die." A pious thought, but that was as far as his good intentions had led him,—to keep the poor beggars alive even in their misery, and no farther.

Currency Depreciation

Until the present, 20-cent. pieces have been used at par in this neighbourhood, five exchanging for a dollar, and owing to the disappearance of the small cash they have been found very convenient, but so many have been brought in that the game is up. This week the tax offices refuse to accept them and merchants will only take them at a discount. It is adding much to the difficulties of the business folk.

For a year or so the Chamber of Commerce issued five cash notes, but recently these were called in and a quantity of five cash pewter pieces issued. Some tens of thousands of these were issued but they have disappeared, almost entirely, from circulation, and owing to the increase in the price of pewter, no more will be issued for the present.

It creates a serious economic situation when the unit of purchase suddenly jumps from one cash to 200 cash. One hundred cash pieces are so few that they are only used for making change. The fellow whose purchase does not reach the even hundred will probably have to take for his change the remark "I have no small money to give you." When one wants a few peanuts it is rather hard lines to have to buy a pocket full.

Exchange on Shanghai and Peking has been soaring. The local post office rate was 30 per cent. premium for a while, and we have heard that in Chengtu the rate reached 33 per cent. Students caught down river will suffer, for their friends are none too eager to send money to them at such rates.

The dollar which reached 3450

has gone back to 3400 and rice has

reached 6500 cash per bushel of 52

lb.

HANGCHOW QUIET AND LOVELY

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Hangchow, Nov. 11.

The city is quiet and the weather perfect and the autumn tints around the Lake and beyond are glorious. I wonder if Shanghai people know that they can now get here in a few hours longer than before the war. The colours of the maidenhair, tallow, maple and oak trees, etc. are very lovely and it is a pity they cannot be seen by friends who are accustomed to visit Hangchow at this time.

PEKING, Nov. 13.—Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an interview to-day with a representative of the Eastern News Agency, stated that though negotiations were under way for the opening of a formal Russo-Chinese conference, he was not yet in a position to announce exactly when the conference would be held.—Eastern News Agency.

TOPICS OF INTEREST FROM CHEKIANG

Experiences of the People During the Dark Days of the War

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Yenchow, Ché., Nov. 11.

This autumn has been a period of many dark days when troubles and terrors have frowned upon the people. Trade, for the most part, has been at a standstill and in many places shops have been closed down. Fortunately for the people, the crops of every description have been par excellence. The oldest inhabitant cannot remember when the corn and beans and buckwheat have yielded such an abundance. This good return of the soil has made an appreciable difference on the economics of life. So long as the men and women of the soil are able to bring plenty of grain to the mill, in that measure, is the long arm of the freebooter shortened.

The Commandeered Coolies

These days, one is constantly meeting with groups of returning coolies. Some of them present a most sorry sight. The recent military régime has been harsh and callous. Many of these coolies are of the farmer class and were dragged from their quiet homesteads in the mountains of Fukien. They were literally driven at the point of the bayonet and scarcely treated as beasts of burden. When they were no longer needed, they were cast off with a beggarly pittance not sufficient to carry them a day's journey. "This is all I've got," said one poor chap, as he held out an empty rice bowl and chopsticks. "They told me to clear out, and beg my way home."

Kiangsi Army's Heavy Hand

There is scarcely a village in the Kiangshan and Changshan districts, on the Fukien and Kiangsi borders, but what have suffered from the hands of marauding soldiers. Chuchowfu bought off the Kiangsi Army and when the "consolation money" was paid over the men moved back over the border. It was a great sight to see these troops straggling along the main roads, their coolies loaded down with all kinds of baggage conspicuous among which were numerous pigskin boxes. The police and local militia were all relieved of their arms, and it is said there are not half a dozen rifles left in the whole county of Changshan. In some of the villages in the line of march, the floors of the houses have been ripped up, in search for money and other valuables. Shops have been cleaned out and in one store I saw an iron safe which had been smashed to pieces, the contents being carried off.

Representatives of this army waited upon the gentry and shopkeepers of all the market towns in the Chuchow and Yenchow prefectures. In the Shueen County, the officials prepared 460 tables in order to feed the incoming troops: fortunately they did not reach that length but the Suian county was relieved of several thousand dollars.

An Old Railway Project

There is a very fine wide road between the towns of Yushan, Kiangsi and Changshan, Chékiang, connecting the two provinces. As far back as 25 years ago preparations were in hand to link up this great trade route with the iron horse. The course has been surveyed several times over and the money for the project, I understand, has melted away again and again. The only satisfaction the shareholders have had in this scheme is to see a few iron rails and sleepers rusting and rotting away by the river side. The last foreign surveyor who was on the job said that the whole work of construction could easily be carried out in one year.

The Salt Trade

Changshan is a great salt emporium. The six counties of the Kuang-singfu prefecture, Kiangsi, are served with Chékiang salt. It is transported by boats to Changshan and then by pack mule on the great highway to the Kuangsin River. There are about a dozen large salt godowns in the town and there is an annual turnover of some \$500,000.

It is an interesting sight to see these mule trains arrive just as day is dawning, bringing the famous

wares of Kiangsi, such as, grass cloth, paper, tea and pottery. The mules are loaded with salt on the return journey. Thousands of barrows are also used in this carrying trade and what with the squeak of wheels, the shouting of the coolies and the neigh of the animals the scene presented is lively in the extreme.

The Orange Season

This part of the prefecture produces a very sweet orange. At this time of the year the country is a picture to behold. The camphor and tallow trees with their autumn tints, ornament the hill sides, and the orange groves, extending for a distance of some 30 miles, produce an exquisite charm to the landscape. In a good year there is as much as \$200,000 made in the orange business of this locality.

HEAVY TAX ON COAL IN SIANGTAN

Feverish Activity Among The Military

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Siangtan, Hu., Nov. 6.

There seems to be feverish activity here among the military. There has not been such intensive drill here for a long time. No one seems to know the reason for it, but rumour has it that trouble is brewing for the Military Governor, Chao Heng-ti. Now that Ma Chi has withdrawn his troops to the North again, of course Chao Heng-ti is not as safe in his military governorship as he was. There is no doubt but that the people here would be glad of something to take the soldiers away. They are helping to make a bad year worse by their doings.

The one item of coal alone is enough to wish them gone. They have persistently meddled with the coal situation until there is almost a famine of coal and prices are exorbitant. Good coal is nearly one dollar a picul. In the first place the skin on coal which is supposed to be only 80 cents per hundred piculs is so fixed now that the boatmen have to pay from five to 10 times that amount. A boatman recently told the writer that he had 90 piculs of coal on board and when he came to pay his likin they taxed him for 700 piculs. He protested but without success. This is the common method. A boat with two hundred piculs is charged for a thousand or more and there is no redress. This has all been pointed out to Changsha but nothing has been done about it.

The Lei Yang or Lei River coal is the coal used here and is almost impossible to get also because the soldiers here will come to a boat, take off under armed guards all they want and pay only a fraction of the cost and sell it again, thereby making a neat profit. This has so alarmed the coal boats that they do not stop here and it is seldom that a boat that has not been protected by some method, will consent to sell to local merchants. The Presbyterian institutions have been compelled to send a foreigner 30 li up the river to sit on the boats and stay until it is unloaded. One foreigner in the city got a boat loaded and unloaded part of it and went off to dinner. While he was away the soldiers came and took several loads and paid only half, or less, the cost of the coal.

Rice is the only cheap commodity on the market these days. On account of the floods no rice is being exported and since there is a considerable amount of old rice left over and the second planting is coming in well, rice is going down in price.

The country people are hit hard in this way and together with the losses by the past summer's floods it is causing a good deal of suffering.

The 20-cash piece is going down in price and so the prices of commodities ought to go up. A dollar exchanges now for nearly 2,800 cash and the merchants predict that it will soon go to 3,000 cash for the dollar.

The new road between Siangtan and Hsiang Hsiang has been opened to richas, but the autos have not yet arrived. The richas goes in a day for about one dollar and the return is a little less. This is considerably less than the chair cost for two men.

WUCHANG'S ATTITUDE TO WU PEI-FU

An Unwelcome Guest: The City Thoroughly Alarmed:
A Proclamation for Public Peace

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, Nov. 11.
"Where is Wu Pei-fu?" is the question which is still agitating Wuchang. He is not wanted here, but he has announced his intention of coming, and since he is supposed to be a man of his word, the people are very much afraid that he will come. Various rumours of the great man's present whereabouts are abroad. Some say he is in Shanghai, preparing to steam up the Yangtze. Some say he is in Nanking conferring with Ch' Hsieh-yuan. Others assert that he has already entered Hankow in disguise. According to the foreign press, he is in Chefoo.

General Stampede Feared

Wherever Wu Pei-fu may be it must be a satisfaction to him to know that a whole city has "got the wind up on his account." Everybody seems to be in a state of uncertainty, which is liable to develop into a panic at any moment. Two of the largest girls' schools in the city have already closed down in anticipation of the coming trouble. These are the Girls' Normal School and the Girls' Industrial School. In order to prevent a general stampede of the more wealthy inhabitants to the shelter of the Concessions across the river in Hankow, it has been necessary to forbid everyone from moving boxes or baggage out through the city gates.

The situation is not without its humour. A coolie who was sent with some boxes of milk to Hankow was not allowed to leave the city with his burden. Either the warriors at the gate mistook the cases of milk for ammunition, or else they thought such a large supply must be the precursor of a family exodus. An amah to-day was heard anxiously inquiring whether Wu Pei-fu has aeroplanes. The good lady is about to go to her home in the country for a short holiday, but she thought that if aeroplanes were to be hovering around over the countryside, she would rather stay in the city.

The Governor's Anxiety

Governor Hsiao Yao-nan is probably one of the most anxious men in the country. By his past associations, he is a Wu Pei-fu man, but the reported change of allegiance on the part of Ch' Hsieh-yuan of Kiangsu is having a powerful influence upon him, and he is beginning to wonder if he has chosen the winning side. Yesterday afternoon three conferences were held at the Tuchun's yamen, the first with representatives from the Provincial Assembly, the second with the Hankow and Wuchang Merchants' Guilds, and the third with the Wu-Han Bankers Association. The results of these conferences have not been reported, but it is said that in each case the Tuchun asked the assembled advisers what course they would advise him to adopt in the present situation, and with guarded ambiguity they besought him to pursue any policy which would assure the safety and peacefulness of the province.

Evidently the Tuchun is wavering. He would like very much to know which side will eventually come out

on top, and then there would be no doubt as to where he would offer his allegiance. It is reported that he has already sent a private telegram to Tuan Chi-jui, expressing his willingness to recognize him as the president of China. But on the other hand, there has been as yet no open break with Wu Pei-fu. This wavering and turncoating is very disgusting. It shows no holding to any principles, and no attachment or loyalty to any persons. The Tuchuns are like rabbits. They tremble as soon as there is any sign of weakening of power in their leaders, and are ready to turn to any fresh leader who appears for the moment to be stronger. They show no love of country and no moral backbone.

Wuchang, Nov. 13

The news to-day is much more reassuring. In response to the appeal of the delegates from the Merchants' Lawyers' and other Guilds, Governor Hsiao Yao-nan has conferred with his military counsellors, chief among whom is General Cheng Chian-mo, the commander of the 25th Division, and he has come to four conclusions, which have been publicly announced:—(1) In the first place, Hupeh is to unite with the four provinces of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Anhui and Chékiang for the protection of the Yangtze Valley. No armies from other provinces will be allowed to enter these provinces, and no soldiers from other provinces will be allowed to garrison the towns of the Yangtze Valley provinces. (2) A message will be sent to Tuan Chi-jui, approving of his emergence from his recent retirement, and urging him to use his influence in bringing all party leaders together for a national conference. (3) Strong disapproval is expressed of the present temporary Cabinet in Peking, and the resignation of its Ministers is demanded. (4) Mr. Tao Teng-li is to be sent as representative of Hupeh to Hsuehchow in Kiangsu, to meet with the delegates of the other four provinces, and discuss mutual arrangements.

In addition to the above, Hsiao Yao-nan has issued a proclamation to the people in which he promises to do his utmost to preserve peace in the province of Hupeh. He declares that he himself is a Hupeh man, and that his chief aim is to secure the peace and safety of the people. The proclamation promises that no troops from outside will be allowed to pass through Hupeh. The Hupeh troops, on the other hand, will be distributed through the province in garrison towns to protect the people. The people of Hupeh, it says, have paid heavily in money and in other resources for the recent wars in other parts of China; they shall now be preserved from the calamity of having actual war in their midst. Even if Marshal Wu Pei-fu were to come to Hankow, he will not be encouraged, and the Governor will refuse to take the side of either party in case of a struggle between Wu and Feng. In conclusion, malicious persons who attempt to spread false rumours and disquiet the minds of the people are to be punished with death.

KIAO-TSI RAILWAY'S VICISSITUDES

Two Directing Heads and a Struggle for Control: An Eventful History

Tsingtao, Nov. 14.

The Kiao-Tsi Railway is faced by the unusual situation of having two directing heads. Naturally there is considerable confusion among the staff and employed personnel and it is learned, two strong factions have been formed, each supporting one of the chief executives. The railway has had an eventful history in its scant two years under Chinese control and may be on the threshold of the most exciting chapter.

Two days ago word was received here that the Ministry of Communications had appointed Mr. T. C. Chu as Managing-Director of the line, succeeding Mr. Shao Heng-chun, who resigned. Mr. Chu served as Vice-Managing-Director under the former Managing-Director, Mr. Liu Kun. Yesterday, however, a despatch came from Tsinan stating that the Military Governor, Gen. Chen, had named Mr. Li Cheng-yi, his chief of staff, as directing head of the railroad. Mr. Li arrived here yesterday afternoon, confirming the fact. Mr. Chu is reported as being on the way, having been compelled to take a circuitous route from Peking because of the interruption of passenger traffic on the Tientsin-Pukow railway.

Consequently there looms a pretty fight for the control of this line between the Ministry of Communications and Shantung province. There has been little comment on the appointment of Admiral Wen as Governor of Kiaochou Territory, as announced yesterday. It was generally believed that the Admiral would get the post.

To Those Who Fell For Us

An impressive ceremony took place on Saturday when the marble shaft erected to the memory of the British soldiers who lost their lives in the capture of Tsingtao from the Germans in 1914 was dedicated. Bishop Scott delivered the main address. Other speakers were the British Consul, Mr. A. G. Major, Mr. Horinouchi. A detachment of Japanese marines acted as the guard of honour. Also present was a detachment of American marines.

Agricultural Fair

The first agricultural fair of Kiaochou Territory on Saturday was a success beyond all expectations. More than a thousand persons visited the Agricultural Experiment Station at Litsun, just outside the city, where the fair was held. Eight hundred and seventy-five farmers brought produce to be exhibited and competed for the various prizes. The fair was arranged by the Agricultural and Forestry Department.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

KIAOCHOU AGRICULTURE FAIR

Encouragement for Farmers

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tsingtao, Oct. 11.

The first agricultural fair in the history of Kiaochou Territory was held here on Saturday and attained evidence of the popularity it attained, more than 1,000 persons gathered at the Litsun Agricultural Experiment Station, which is under the jurisdiction of the Territorial Agriculture and Forestry Bureau, of which Mr. D. Y. Lin is chief. The great majority, of course, were farmers. In fact, 875 farmers sent or brought agriculture produce to be placed on exhibition and entered in the prize-winning contest for the best exhibits.

There were many foreign guests, the Tsingtao Chamber of Commerce was well represented and Governor Wang Han-chang sent a representative who read the Tupan's congratulatory message.

Mr. Lin opened the programme as chairman of the fair, the success of which was a tribute to his indefatigable efforts in planning and organizing it. He explained the purpose of the fair as a means of disseminating valuable information relative to the growing of crops, the exhibition of produce grown under proper treatment and a form for the exchange of helpful ideas.

"It is hoped that such a fair with such a purpose will mean much

to the promotion of scientific farming and agricultural education in this territory," said Mr. Lin in conclusion, "and that the solution of local agricultural problems will go far toward making Kiao-Au Territory a better and happier place in which to live and our farmers a greater people for agriculture."

Mr. Chang Ming-On, Vice-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce delivered a congratulatory address and Mr. T. K. Chen, Chief of the Experiment Station, told how the different produce were judged and announced the award of prizes. Cash and certificates were distributed, the presentation being made by the Governor's representative.

It was announced that there will be a fair each year and the news was enthusiastically received by the farmers present.

YEN CHING UNIVERSITY'S NEW PREMISES

Building Operations Well Advanced: Installation of Power Plant

Peking.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President of Yen Ching University, has announced that it now seems definitely assured that the University will move next September from the present temporary quarters in the Northern City to the new site west of Peking, between the Summer Palace and Tsing Hua College.

Some doubt had arisen over the possibility of obtaining and installing the power plant in time for next autumn's opening. Just recently, however, orders have been placed by cable for immediate shipments of electric power equipment, and additional heating and plumbing equipment. It is expected that this material will reach here in time to be installed ready for use early in autumn next year.

Mr. A. P. Lund, Chief Engineer of the University's Construction Bureau, has recently returned to Peking after a trip to New York to confer with the Trustees of the University and with Mr. Clyde R. Place, the University's consulting engineer. While away, Mr. Lund visited power equipment manufacturers with a view to arranging for purchase and shipment of the required installations.

Building operations, which began more than two years ago on the new 120-acre campus, are now well advanced. Four buildings are already completed. Six other buildings are already under roof, and still seven more are under construction—making a total of 17 buildings that will be ready for occupancy next autumn. In addition to these University buildings, 24 faculty residences have been provided for, some of which are now in process of building.

Large though the new plant is, the 17 buildings will barely house the present student body of the University, except in the case of the Women's College, where some expansion will be possible. It is hoped that by January the Trustees will authorize a few additional men's dormitories, to be built in time to permit some enlargement of the Men's College enrollment, along with the great improvement of the University's teaching facilities.

A storm of protest was raised by women delegates at the National Association Conference at Sydney on October 9 in connexion with the proposals "that this conference commends the action of the Government in introducing a Bill making insanity a ground for divorce." One woman delegate declared: "If the men want to get rid of the women they would only have to say they were mad, and off we would go. I have heard my husband say I was mad at any time." The conference carried the motion.

When the str. Kwanglah arrived in Hongkong last week from Shanghai, Mr. Tapia, the 3rd engineer, was immediately removed to the Government Civil Hospital. Reports as to how Mr. Tapia received his injury vary. One states that he was cleaning his revolver when it went off, the bullet piercing his hand, and it is also stated that the revolver was accidentally discharged when in his pocket, the bullet entering his chest and passing out through his back. On inquiry at the Hospital it was stated that Mr. Tapia's condition was rather serious as the bullet had entered his left lung.

SUN DISAVOWED BY SOUTHERNERS

Chen Chung-ming and Cantonese Bodies Repudiate His Claims as Spokesman

Canton, Nov. 12.

General Chen, Chung-ming, various Canton commercial organizations and Cantonese representatives in Szechuan, Yunnan and Kweichow have wired to the authorities in Peking and Tientsin repudiating the claim of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to act as spokesman for the South at the proposed conference of military leaders.

It is reported that Mr. Chung Shing, speaker of the Kuangtung Provincial Assembly, has wired on behalf of the Assembly accusing Dr. Sun Yat-sen of a series of crimes, including fraud, piracy, larceny, murder and incendiarism and requesting the authorities in foreign concessions and Ministers and Consuls of friendly Powers to deny him and his followers the privilege of landing or abode in the concessions.

Business Still Weak

The native banks resumed business here on November 3, but not much is being done.

The poor classes in Canton are suffering at present because of the hesitancy of the pawnshops to accept pledges. The larger pawnshops have suspended the acceptance of pledges altogether and the smaller shops are accepting very few.

The "Red" authorities in Canton have withdrawn from the Kuangtung College of Agriculture the lands recently granted it for an experimental station.

It is reported here that General Fan Shek-shang and his 3rd corps of Yunnanese troops have definitely decided to return home.

They are stated to have commandeered 35 junks and 15 launches this month for military transportation and this is said to be causing considerable interruption of inland water traffic. More vessels are required to take these soldiers up the West River and ship owners are trying to keep their boats out of the way so that they shall not be seized. The Yunnanese began to leave Canton on November 10.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CROP DISEASES NEAR NANKING

Report by College of Agriculture and Forestry

In "Agriculture & Forestry Notes" issued by the College of Agriculture & Forestry of the University of Nanking, the following details are given of crop diseases in the country adjacent to Nanking:—

It is taken as a generally accepted fact that crop diseases in China are very prevalent. Last spring Mr. R. H. Porter, plant pathologist in the department of biology, carried on a number of field surveys about Nanking, and made the following estimates of damage caused by various diseases. Among the important diseases about Nanking it was found that flag smut of wheat was common in practically every farmer's field, reducing the yield from 5 to 30 per cent. An average of 15 per cent. loss is fairly representative of the whole. In addition to smut, all wheat was infected with leaf rust. This first appeared about April 15 but as the warm, moist weather came on, this rust spread very rapidly, killing the lower leaves and reducing the vitality of the plants. A conservative estimate of the loss caused by this rust alone is 8 per cent. About 10 days before the wheat ripened the black stem rust appeared and caused a slight loss. Following is a brief list, by no means complete, of other plant diseases observed this year around Nanking and an estimate of the loss caused by these diseases.

Other diseases of wheat: loose smut, 2 per cent.; powdery mildew, 5 per cent. Barley diseases: covered smut, 5 per cent.; loose smut, 5 per cent.; powdery mildew, trace; stripe disease, 2 per cent. Broad beans: rust 4 per cent. Leaf spot, 8 per cent. Rape: downy mildew, 4 per cent. Peach: brown rot, 4 per cent. Pear: cedar rust, leaves killed, 75 per cent. Infection, yield reduction possibly 15 per cent. In addition to the diseases caused by fungi, plant lice were very prevalent on many crops.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S OPIUM DENS

Reassessment of Fees: Gambling Establishments Accept His Note Issue

Canton, Nov. 12.

The Opium Bureau of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's headquarters has reclassified the opium "dens" into four classes for the assessment of fees. First class "dens" are assessed at \$9 per day; the second class at \$7; the third at \$5 and the fourth at \$3.

The Kuangtung Electricity Supply Company and the Canton Water Works have secured a stay of the proposed nationalisation of their concerns by paying \$20,000 and \$20,000 respectively.

The Yushang Gambling Syndicate of Canton has agreed without protest to the recent order to accept the unsecured Central Bank notes

of Dr. Sun; but the three big department stores, Sincere, the Chen Kwong and the Sun Company have stated that they are only willing to take this paper money if a deposit of specie is made with each of them by the bank. The bank has signified its willingness to do this. Other stores express their unwillingness to accept these banknotes even if a deposit is made with them.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

FATAL AIRPLANE COLLISION IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Nov. 18.

Two army planes collided frontally during the manoeuvres this morning near Nagoya and smashed down. The pilots were killed instantaneously.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

TOKIO, Nov. 17.—The American Ambassador to Japan, Mr. Edgar A. Bancroft, has arrived in Tokyo.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

EX-PREMIER CHANG'S PEACE PROPOSALS

Plan Presented to Tientsin Conference by Official of Li Yuan-hung
Regime: Clean Sweep of Petty Chiefs: Wu Pei-fu Accused of Selfish Motives

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tientsin, Nov. 12.

General Chang Shou-tseng, formerly Premier under the second Li Yuan-hung regime, is maintaining his efforts to bring about a peaceful solution of China's difficulties. In an interview this afternoon the Ex-Premier outlined his proposals and stated his general views on the problem of re-unification.

"Unification by peaceful methods and not by force," said the General, "has been my constant aim. Even when Wu Pei-fu still was unbeaten, I had doubts of the ultimate success of his plan of obtaining unification by force. I tried to persuade Wu against his policy but he would not listen to me. Wu said he also liked peace but because others did not he used force against them. However, I came to believe that Wu's fighting was for his personal, individual prestige and was not in the interests of a national policy. Wu claimed he would declare peace if Chang Tso-lin did likewise. Wu told me this when I saw him at Tientsin just before he left for Tangku."

"I have proposed," continued General Chang, "as a basis of understanding, a set of six points, which have been sent to Marshals Chang and Tuan and General Feng. They are similar to my previous set of five points, which I made several days ago to Wu Pei-fu and Feng Yu-hsiang."

General Chang then outlined his proposals as follows, supplying his own peculiar captions to each point:

1.—Correction of Mind.—It shall be agreed that Marshal Chang and General Feng have conquered and that Wu Pei-fu is defeated. However, it cannot be considered as a true victory. If these two leaders insist upon following Wu's policy they will also eventually be defeated.

2.—Public Opinion is the Only Way.—A People's Conference shall be called for the purpose of revising the Constitution. Public opinion is the only basis of good government. The Parliament shall determine the rules for this conference, for they are the representatives of the people.

3.—By Legal Methods.—A

Leaders' Conference cannot determine the rules by which government can be established. They can only express their opinions to the People's Conference for discussion.

4.—For the Country.—Under present conditions of government the best plan is to invite immediately to Peking representatives from each province. These representatives will help the governing body to carry on the affairs of state until the People's Conference has reconstituted the government. This body will be only temporary. It will fill in the necessary interim and remain until such time as better conditions are established. The Provinces will then have confidence in the government, knowing that their views will be considered. This provincial council will be truly representative of the whole country and will prevent the people from thinking that the governing body is only one man's government, such as Feng's present cabinet and some previous cabinets have been considered by many people.

5.—Reorganise the Military.—A high military conference shall be called to discuss the limitation of armies, redistribution of force, disarmament and a reorganisation of military law and regulations.

6.—Unity Among Themselves.—Provincial Tuli, Inspector-General and all high military officers shall be invited to Peking to agree upon the establishment of one high military office to control the national forces, after which all offices of Tuli, Inspectors-General and the like will be abolished.

General Chang Shou-tseng said in connexion with these six points:—"I offer my opinions only in the interests of the country and not on behalf of any individual. These six points have been communicated to Marshal Tuan, Marshal Chang Tso-lin and General Feng Yu-hsiang, but so far they have not yet answered nor decided to use them."

"They are now friends," concluded General Chang, "but if they do not use these proposals they will become enemies and the result will be harmful to the country and harmful to the people."

liminaries as the basis of an understanding in connexion with the present situation. They are, briefly:—
1.—The peace conference shall take place when Dr. Sun Yat-sen arrives from Canton, and shall be held in Tientsin.

2.—Troops shall be distributed for the time being as follows:—Fengtien will occupy the Peking-Mukden Railway, but will not go farther westward (from Tientsin) than Langfang, half-way between Tientsin and the capital, and also will occupy the Tientsin-Pukow line as far south as is considered feasible. General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops (including Hu Chung-yi's, Sun Yueh's and the Shansi and Shensi units) will occupy the Langfang-Peking section of the Peking-Mukden Railway, the Kin-han and Peking-Suiyuan Railways, for whatever distance they also may deem advisable.

3.—Tuan Chi-jui will not proceed to Peking until after the peace conference.

4.—Lu Yung-hsiang will be assisted to re-enter Chkiang, pending advice on the attitude of the Yangtze Tsuchun's combination.

5.—In reference to Wu Pei-fu, telegrams will be sent to all provinces, asking them to prevent Wu from making any belligerent movements. Chang Tso-lin also suggested that a punitive expedition be sent against Chi Hsieh-yuan, but no action was decided upon, the matter being left open.

The most interesting decision is the second for it means that, for the time being, at least, Feng Yu-hsiang and his Kuomintang supporters have triumphed over the ambitions of Fengtien to march into Peking. Chang Tso-lin is actually side-tracked at Tientsin, while his efforts to get Feng away from the capital have proved fruitless. It is by no means certain that Chang Tso-lin will carry out this agreement to an extended date, for every day's delay strengthens Feng's position.

Wang Chen-ping Ousted

Although ostensibly resigning, the Civil Governor, General Wang Chen-ping, actually was driven out of office this morning by General Li Ching-lin, the Fengtien commander. Yesterday, Li Ching-lin's troops descended upon the headquarters of the 23rd Division, Wang Chen-ping's own bodyguard, and insisted upon disarming them. Wang immediately inquired what General Li meant by disarming his own division. Li's reply was curt. He said:—"The 23rd Division is not yours at all; it really belongs to General Wang Wei-chen. If you want a division you had better go and organize one of your own." This morning Li's men surrounded the Civil Governor's yamen and proceeded to disarm the bodyguard. Wang Chen-ping, who wrote out his resignation last night, fled to the British Concession.

This afternoon, the Provincial Assembly, with an attendance of 30 members representing as many local organizations, solemnly met and just as solemnly elected Li Chin-lin as Civil Governor of Chihli Province. Wang, it was agreed, had been guilty of iniquitous thing. The 23rd Division were disarmed and disbanded, then armed and enlisted again as Fengtien troops. The change was accomplished so unostentatiously and expeditiously that the erstwhile 23rd Division hardly noticed it and if they did they gave no visible sign, except that their armbands were black instead of red.

U. S. MINISTER TO JAPAN

Tokyo, Nov. 19.

Mr. Edgar A. Bancroft, the American Ambassador, who arrived on Monday, was received in audience by the Prince Regent this morning, and presented his credentials, after which he was received in audience by the Empress.

The formalities were hastened in view of the Imperial Garden Party taking place to-morrow.—Renter's Pacific Service.

JAPANESE BUDGET

Tokyo, Nov. 19.

At to-day's meeting of the Cabinet, the Government's Budget for the next fiscal year was decided upon, the total amount being about Y. 1,530,000,000.—Eastern News Agency.

JAPANESE VIEWS ON BRITISH AND AMERICAN ELECTIONS

Britain's Policy in the Middle and Far East: The Singapore Base: Japanese Rule in Korea: Street Car Strike: The Spread of Christianity

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tokyo, Nov. 6.

"To us, the most important result of the Conservative landslide in Great Britain centres around the Singapore base question." Such is the gist of most comments in the Japanese press in regard to the defeat of the Labour Party.

The papers here regard the recent election battles in England as an issue between Labour and Capital. Capitalism won, they declare, not because Labour is effete or distrustful, but because of the "treachery" of the Liberals and the sudden succession of alarmist notes, in regard to Labour leaning too much towards Russia, that were sounded on the eve of the polls. The Liberals, according to them, have passed into history. "When they betrayed Labour, they signed their own death warrant. Labour has polled over 5,000,000 votes, and even in its failure, it has scored a triumph. English policies have become normal, in that the two-party government has come about again. Britons never cared for a third party."

The papers are generally divided as to whether Premier Stanley Baldwin will launch out on new foreign policies or whether he will stick to those Labour has sketched out. Most of them think that Premier Baldwin cannot improve on Mr. MacDonald's foreign policies, but entertain a fear that the Conservatives will revive the Singapore project. "This makes the position of Japan particularly difficult," they say, "especially if President Coolidge is re-elected." (President Coolidge has since been elected by an overwhelming majority.—Ed)

Fears are expressed, between the lines rather than otherwise, that Great Britain's policy, especially in the Middle East and the Far East, will now be one of imperialism. "Far Eastern political circles will be gravely affected thereby. It is said, and especial care must be paid to the moves of the new Conservative Government."

The American Election

"With Premier Baldwin regaining unquestioned power in Great Britain and with President Coolidge re-elected in America, the much-talked of Anglo-Saxon domination, for better or for worse, has now more chances of realization than it ever had before."

Such is a short summary of the views of the Japanese press on the results of the elections in Great Britain and America combined. "Conservatism in Great Britain and Republicanism in America are of a kind—in their essentials—and will hitch together."

Analyzing the results of the American elections, the Japanese papers declare that, for Japan, these are: (1) the anti-Japanese immigration measures will stand; (2) America will continue to retain the Philippines; (3) the American Navy will not abandon its plans for vast naval manoeuvres covering the entire Pacific Ocean.

"The effect of these two important elections," say some, "will be to dwarf the germ of Liberalism that has been recently born in Japan and to throw us back on our conservatively-inclined statesmen. We do not, for a moment, think that either the Conservatives or the Republicans will take any steps that may jeopardize peace, but we certainly do admit uneasiness, especially as both these parties are imperialistically-inclined and are wedded to schemes for more naval construction."

Troops for Korea

Admiral Baron Saito has been asking for a larger army to be stationed in Korea, but this has been refused on the ground that no money is available for the purpose.

In his request, the Governor-General of Korea, declared that the Koreans are gradually becoming reconciled to Japanese rule, which is rather strange when coupled with a demand for more troops. "The employment of more troops in Korea," he said, "will be of marked benefit to the Korean

people and will assist in the colonization, by Japanese farmers, of unworked sections in the Peninsula. Furthermore, the stationing of garrisons of young men in the land will lead to a better social intercourse between Japanese and Koreans, who, after all, are equal subjects of His Majesty the Emperor!"

One of the main reasons why the Japanese authorities in Korea need more trained troops is because the raids on the frontier by Chinese bandits and recalcitrant Koreans are on the increase. On an average, there were some 500 raids in 1921, about 900 in 1922 and no less than 1,500 in 1923, while the number of raids so far this year, is much greater than the number during 1923.

The necessity for strengthening the Manchurian garrisons, the decision to lengthen the stay of the troops in Manchuria—including those sent since the Chinese civil commotion—till the Spring of next year, and the need for retrenchment are the principal reasons advanced by the War Minister in refusing to comply with the request of Admiral Baron Saito.

The Spread of Christianity

The conversion to Christianity of one-third of the inhabitants of Emi Oshima, a small island lying off Kyushu, the southern-most of the bigger islands forming the Japanese archipelago, has caused quite a flutter in official circles here.

American missionaries settled down here several years ago and, in course of time, won over a third of the inhabitants to Christianity. An official of the Department of Education, while on a tour of inspection, visited the mission school established on the island, and took the pupils with him to a neighbouring Shinto shrine. Several of the students refused to worship here, on the ground that they worshipped but one God, and would not bow down to stone and wood.

The official was flabbergasted. Rank disloyalty he reported to his chief when he got back. Two of the leading students were immediately dismissed.

Since the passage of the immigration legislation by the United States, several American missionaries from other parts of the Empire went to Emi Oshima and settled down there. As Emi Oshima is near the Koryu fortresses, the War Office dovetails commenced to flutter, and the commander of the local gendarmerie corps has been ordered to keep a strict watch over the movements of the foreigners there.

The missionaries, in the meantime, continue to "carry on" calmly. Their work has borne fruit, and they have just filed an application with the Education authorities for permission to establish a girls' school.

A Strike That's not a Strike

Tokyo's street car men have just scored a signal victory over the City Electric Bureau which has consented to accede to most of the men's demands.

For some time the men have been asking for an increase of wages, better uniform, and double pay on Sunday and holidays. On November 1, the director of the City Electric Bureau turned the men's request down.

Then came the strike that wasn't a strike. All the cars were operated on every section; the men were punctual; they were the essence of politeness to passengers. But, instead of the 20-mile-an-hour speed of normal times, they drove at about eight miles an hour. This meant that less journeys were made by the cars and cost the Electric Bureau something like Y.20,000 a day. It was the Japanese form of sabotage—*leigo* (go-slow strike) they call it.

For three days, the cars ran thus, to the discomfort and inconvenience of tens of thousands. On November 4, the Director of the City Electric Bureau held a conference with the Mayor and decided to accede to the men's demands.

MENACE OF A NEW SHANGHAI WAR

Marshal Chang Anxious to Punish Chi Hsieh-yuan: Proposal Temporarily Shelved

TIENSIN NEWS SERVICE

Tientsin, Nov. 10.

Preceded by six trainloads of his smartly equipped and disciplined bodyguard, Marshal Chang Tso-lin arrived at the Tientsin East Station at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in his headquarters special train. Well-dressed, clean and attired in neat uniforms, Chang's troops provide a marked contrast with the dishevelled, dirty rabble of the Chihli forces which passed through to the north two months ago. It is possible that no better equipped troops can be found in China. High ranking officers wear fine textured khaki serge jackets, velvet corduroy breeches and leather leggings under heavy khaki serge fur-lined greatcoats. The men wear sky-blue coarse-grained greatcoats, also fur-lined, over similar uniforms, with cloth puttees, fur caps and rawhide moccasins. Their accoutrements are brand new, with polished leather belts and nickel buckles. The ranking officers nearly all are tall and splendid specimens of Chinese, probably natives of Fengtien.

Guards dismounted from the preceding trains and lined the station platforms in co-operation with the Chinese Pao An-tui police. Chinese were driven away from the vicinity and even foreigners were requested to retire behind the picket fence 20 feet back from the platform's edge. When the train stopped, just for a few minutes, a

few newspaper men managed to get near the Marshal's private car. Chang Tso-lin stood looking out of the window bowing sedately to the small group of saluting station hands and guards. He appeared to be quite at ease and in good health. As the train pulled out on its few miles journey to the Central Station, it was noticed that it was equipped with wireless and that quite a number of Russian officers were in the entourage. Smart-looking, intelligent men most of them were, all in neat uniforms. Several Russian aviators, and their wives, were among the groups peering through the windows. The aviators wore an all-leather uniform, whilst their wives might just have stepped off the Champs Elysees—Nanking Road, for that matter.

Our previous estimate of the number of Fengtien troops in this neighbourhood, including Machang on the Pukow Line, was much too high. The Fengtien strength is roughly 15,000, although more are expected shortly.

The All-Important Conference

Later.

Three of China's ablest warriors, Chang Tso-lin, Tuan Chi-jui and Feng Yu-hsiang, met this evening for a preliminary discussion of current problems. A conference will take place to-morrow and possibly last for several days, probably until Sun Yat-sen arrives, or longer. It is quite impossible by ordinary means to obtain any idea of what is proceeding. They will receive neither visitors nor communications. All persons, whether foreign or Chinese, are turned away from the meeting place. It is perhaps the most momentous conference that has taken place since the Republic was inaugurated.

Nov. 12.

The Tuan-Chang-Feng conference yesterday agreed upon five pre-

ROMANCE OF THE CHAMPIONS

How the Sweepstake Winner Secured his Ticket at Mukden

FROM HARRY K. STRACHAN.

Mukden, Nov. 6.

It is very seldom that one cannot work up some sort of romance in connexion with the Shanghai Champion Sweepstakes and this year the story is rather more than usually interesting, for it is closely allied with China's civil war. Probably by now Shanghai has had its fill of the usual rumours assigning the big prize to amahs, coolies, semi-professional gamblers, the Kobe Club, etc., but the real facts are far more entertaining.

I left Shanghai at short notice to go to Mukden and find out how the war was progressing from the Fengtien side—a venture which has not been particularly satisfactory owing to secrecy being a fetish in these parts—and was able only to obtain a very early Champions ticket before sailing. I wanted at least one more amongst the later numbers, for they invariably win. The tables of the Mukden Club were littered with sweepstake lists from various clubs all over China, but not a single list for the biggest prize of all was amongst them. I spoke to several committeemen about it, but they said they never had sent for Shanghai lists and did not think the innovation would be a success. However the result of repeated suggestions was that a few racing men, some belonging to the Shanghai Race Club, telegraphed down on their own guarantee for 30 tickets, only a week before the races. Nothing was heard until noon on Monday, the opening day of the races, when a telegram informed us that 30 consecutive tickets had been reserved.

The Last Ticket

The list was taken round to the Standard Oil Company, but an order for a gallon of gasoline had just arrived, the staff all were in a fever of excitement and the list was rejected with scorn. On Thursday the Socony men formed a ring in the club and marched around kicking each other until they were tired. Elsewhere the tickets soon were snapped up, all except one. Major Stockwell, Mukden's Beau Brummel, director of fashion and social life, organizer of everything from baby shows to Armistice Day celebrations, said: "Who will take it?" "Sutton, of course," said two or three of us, "you cannot leave him out." So the list was filled, some fierce financial calculating was done with a heap of Mukden's many currencies, \$150 in Shanghai notes which I happened to have left filled a void and a telegraphic draft was despatched.

At 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, after the race had been run, Messrs. Stockwell and Sutton were gossiping and it was casually mentioned that the latter had not paid. He only had Yen notes and a coin was spun to decide whether he should pay Y.10 or Y.20. Sutton won and so secured his ticket cheaply. On Thursday morning a telegram arrived from Shanghai. Sutton had won! For sheer good luck, from beginning to end, there can have been few better instances in the history of the big prize.

Under a Lucky Star

However, Captain Sutton's lucky star has been shining very brightly of late. He is by profession an engineer, he served through the war in the Royal Engineers, lost his right arm and won the Military Cross. Then he came to the Far East and went in for gold mining in Siberia. Previous to the war he had been engaged in mining and engineering projects in various parts and can tell many interesting tales of adventures in South America. After a while he came with his partner to Mukden, both being perfect strangers and unacquainted with the language. Without any clear object in view they secured an audience with Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the result of which was that Captain Sutton reorganized the Marshal's military arrangements, perfected an improved design of long-range heavy calibre trench mortar and equipped the Fengtien army therewith. The military chiefs and other experts have been generous in their recognition that it was this new artillery perhaps more than anything else that gave the Marshal

his immense superiority in the field and which held for him the advantage even at Shanhaikuan, where for a time it seemed that, despite their better training, better discipline and better equipment, the Fengtien troops scarcely would be able to stand against the tactics of Wu Pei-fu. Marshal Chang Tso-lin was so grateful that, in the presence of his chief Generals and the Staff, he conferred on Sutton the honorary rank of a General in his army and sent his own tailor to fit him out.

A Happy Chance

When Captain Sutton and his partner sought their first interview with the Marshal, they were refused admission to the gatekeeper's lodge. By chance, however, an English-speaking Chinese of some influence passed that way, overheard the altercation and, apparently taking a fancy to the adventurous engineer, secured him the interview from which so much resulted. The gods of chance apparently still love him, to the extent of \$224,000 for Y.10. And at the time of writing, the correspondent still is chafing through ignorance as to how many furlongs the bonnie little Grey Kilt finished in front of that wretched screw from the F.A.S. stable.

***The above article, written and posted on November 6, reached Shanghai only on Monday morning, having taken 11 days in transit. Ed.

FENGTIEN MONEY IN TIENTSIN

Friction Between Soldiers and Shopkeepers

TIENTSIN NEWS SERVICE.

Tientsin, Nov. 10.

The "Shan Hui," of Commercial Assembly, met yesterday and fixed the exchange rate of Fengtien dollar notes at 180 copper cents to a dollar, although the current rate for Yuan dollars is 280.

The Assembly's action was taken to cope with the growing friction between Fengtien soldiery and local shopkeepers who refuse to take Mukden notes at par value as demanded by the soldiers.

Most of the small shops adjacent to the railway stations have closed, while many others threaten to follow suit if compelled to trade at the full face value of Fengtien notes. Fengtien soldiers seem to be plentifully supplied with Fengtien five dollar notes, which they tender in payment for some small purchase with the expectation of receiving silver money in exchange. Their method seems to be to buy a few coppers' worth of fruit or sweetmeats, tender a five dollar bill and demand four silver dollars and 90 odd silver cents in return. The shopkeepers have almost invariably refused to accept the bills and, to avoid trouble, told the soldiers to keep the purchased articles. They preferred to lose a few coppers' worth of stuff rather than give up four dollars and 90 cents silver. Claiming to have been insulted, but in reality more out of pique, many soldiers have cuffed the shop attendants and some nasty incidents have been prevented only by prompt action of the local Pao An-tui, or native police.

The Fengtien soldiers have adopted the attitude of a conquering army and this attempt to force Tientsin shopkeepers to buy their notes is merely another way of levying tribute. If the 30,000 Fengtien soldiers in this neighbourhood were to obtain silver for their military paper money, Tientsin shopkeepers and merchants would have to part with a considerable sum of money. It is not certain that the Shan Hui's decision will meet with Fengtien's official approval, but there is almost certain to be more friction. Fengtien will not approve of a loss of 100 coppers on the dollar.

A quiet wedding took place at the office of the Hongkong Registrar on November 6, the contracting parties being Mr. Frederick Lewis Brooks, formerly a Captain in the Indian Army and now representing Gestetner's, Ltd., of London, in China, and Miss Tessie Sadwin, of San Francisco. The ceremony was witnessed by a few intimate friends, who also attended the subsequent tiffin at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. Mrs. Brooks left for Shanghai subsequently by the R.M.S. Empress of Canada.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN NINGPO

New Mayor Takes Office: Riot Among the Soldiery with Three Casualties

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Ningpo, Nov. 15.

The new Mayor of Ningpo is Mr. Chang Shih-hsing. His assumption of office has come in troublous times, and following as he does a man who was so deservedly popular, with all parties, Mr. Chang should have our sympathy, while we may express the hope that he will succeed in unravelling the tangled skein of things born of the troubles of the past six weeks.

Mr. Wang handed over the seals of office to his successor and left for Shanghai by the str. Hsin Kiangteen yesterday amid universal regret. He is an official of unsullied character, robust integrity, and devoutly religious in the Buddhist persuasion. His appearance is quite ascetic, as of one who spends much time in prayers and fastings; a monk's garb upon him and he might pass as the chief Lama. Two years ago his wife died; what he felt about this, how greatly he loved his partner in life, and what value he set upon her great social gifts so well known amongst the poor of Ningpo are set forth in a booklet published for private circulation last year. It is a most beautiful tribute to the memory of one of China's noble women. Mr. Wang deserves the rest he hopes for, in retiring to his beautiful home in Jessfield. A very long procession of school boys and friends came to the boat to say bon voyage.

Soldiers out of Hand

Yesterday from 2 p.m. to 4 o'clock the city was again in an uproar, the soldiers having got out of hand. The reason of this can easily be guessed—rations. The local Chinese papers this morning are unable to give a coherent account of what actually took place, and every man you meet has his own version to give. It seems that an attempt has been made to weed out the troops and get some of the men to return to private life, and a sum of \$4 was offered to those who would retire. The dollars were quite welcome to the almost penniless men, but they refused to return their rifles, so a quarrel ensued. Every man used the weapon he held in his hands, and blood began to flow. The news of fighting spread from the North Gate to each of the other gates, and soon there was great confusion. Three persons were killed, and several were wounded, and sent to the Hwa-mei Hospital. Business men put up their shutters at once, and the much frightened people pulled their children into their homes and bolted and barred all the doors. To limit the struggle all the city gates were closed. By 4 o'clock all was quiet again. The whole community felt as if a typhoon had been upon them which had suddenly come and as suddenly passed away.

Armistice Day was solemnly observed at St. Paul's Church. Owing to the notice of the service not having been seen by the whole community, not all who would like to have been present were there. The moment of silence and reflexion now so universally observed was made very impressive.

Archdeacon Moule Retiring

Archdeacon Moule who for 40 years has toiled nobly in the missionary cause has decided to retire and return to England in February. The Archdeacon and Mrs. Moule will be greatly missed, for their general personalities and gracious hospitality are an asset to the foreign community. What the missionary himself will experience in relinquishing the work of which he has a life-long connexion, being born in Ningpo, we will not dare to speak of.

Bishop Molony, we hear, sent in his resignation some months ago feeling, as he does, that he would like to pass the work on to a younger man. Those who know the Bishop and the keen interest he takes in all matter pertaining to the churches will say to him:

"Please, dear sir, go on for a few more years if possible." I hear that the Archbishop of Canterbury is, knowingly or unknowingly, sensing the general feeling of the Mission and the Ningpo Missionaries, and suggests a furlough in the near future shelving the resignation. Surely here is wisdom. No doubt the Bishop requires a furlough and should take it at once, but Ningpo would like to retain his service a few years longer.

CLEANING UP A CITY

Good Work by Soldiers in Szechuan

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Mienchow, Sze., Oct. 30.

So far as I am able to judge things are still going on quietly in this district. The soldiers are very active with their drilling and other occupations. There is one thing for which they seem to deserve special credit: the city is much cleaner than it used to be, and that desirable state of affairs is largely due to their efforts. They seem to work very happily with the local official. He, with one of the colonels and three or four others, called on us last Sunday afternoon with their wives and children. We discussed the political situation with them. In answer to a suggestion that the times were as troubled as during the Three Kingdom period they replied, "Much worse; they are as bad as during the period of unrest when the Chow dynasty was breaking up." They told us that Feng Yu-hsiang had joined Tuan Chi-jui.

Dr. Mowll's Wedding

On the 23rd instant an interesting and happy event took place at St. Thomas' church Mienchuhsein; viz, the marriage of Miss Dorothy A. Martin with the Right Rev. H. W. K. Mowll, D.D., assistant Bishop in Western China. The Bishop of the Diocese, the Right Rev. W. W. Cassels, D.D., came from Paoing about 16 travelling days' journey there and back, to perform the ceremony. He was assisted by the Rev. T. Caldwell, Secretary of the C.M.S. West China Mission, and the Rev. H. J. Howden of Mienchow.

The service was partly in Chinese and partly in English. Miss Martin who is a daughter of the late Rev. J. Martin of C.M.S. Fukien, has been in the Mission for eight years. The Bishop during his year and a half up here has made many Chinese friends. The bride looked her graceful self in a simple white silk dress of which Master Gerald Lee carried the train. In the absence of her brothers, one of whom became known to English people during the War as Martin of Mons, the bride was given away by the Rev. A. G. Lee. Miss Settle was the bridesmaid, and Mr. Bazire was best man. Last but not least, the hostess, Mrs. Caldwell, gave the guests a royal time at the wedding breakfast. By the way, Mrs. H. J. Howden had made a first-class two-storey wedding cake. The bride and bridegroom are spending their honeymoon at Tsuentaochang, a C. M. S. outstation and summer resort.

ACCORDING to the Chinese Press, the Chinese Railways, as a result of the recent fighting, suffered losses to the extent of \$10,000,000.

In an article on the American Presidential Election the "Osaka Jiji" welcomes the re-election of President Coolidge but without enthusiasm. The Japanese people, it says, would have wished to see the Presidency filled by a great man, like Lincoln, competent enough to hold the political situation well in hand, so as to ensure cordiality between Japan and America, especially at the present time when a bellicose temper is in evidence in military and other circles in America. Unfortunately, however, there is a dearth of men of real worth in American politics at present, and the Democrats and the Third Party could only produce Mr. Davis and Mr. La Follette to contest the Presidency with Mr. Coolidge, the Republican nominee. In such circumstances, the re-election of President Coolidge may be hailed as a sign that the diplomatic relations between the two countries will not be further aggravated, if not improved.

PEKING AND THE EX-EMPEROR

Assurances of Safety Given. Foreign Ministers: Cabinet Issues Manifesto

Peking, Nov. 6.

The Netherlands, British and Japanese Ministers were assured yesterday by Dr. C. T. Wang that no violence was intended against the Manchu Emperor, Dr. Wang then made statements which are embodied in the proclamations posted in Peking this morning, to the following effect:—

A mandate issued last night says that the Government had arrived at the decision to revise the agreement relating to the favourable treatment accorded to the Manchu House and in connexion therewith make the following announcement: The Taching Emperor in order to conform with the Republican form of Government, which rules over the five races of China, and not wishing to perpetuate a system incompatible with Republican Government, has agreed to revise the Favourable Treatment as follows:—

1.—The Emperor Hsuan Tung, beginning from to-day, abolishes for ever the honorary title of Emperor. Henceforth he will enjoy the same rights at law as other people under the Chinese Republic.

\$500,000 a Year

2.—When the new agreement comes into effect, the Government agrees to pay as a subsidy to the Manchu Emperor for domestic and personal expenses the sum of \$500,000 a year, also to provide \$2,000,000 for the establishment of factories with the object of providing employment to needy people, including the bannermen.

3.—The Manchu House, in accordance with the Favourable Treatment Agreement, will move out of the Imperial Palace and afterwards may reside where they like, but the Republican Government will retain responsibility for their protection.

4.—The Imperial Tombs will remain as the sacred possessions of the Government and be properly safeguarded.

5.—The private property of the Manchu House will be protected for them, while the property of the Republic in the Imperial Palace will go back to the State.

This mandate was issued by the Cabinet as Acting Head of the State, while the following mandate was issued by the Cabinet as the governing body:—

Pu Yi (Hsuan Tung) of the Manchu House moved away from the Imperial Palace and all officials are hereby instructed to afford every possible protection to him. Proclamations will be posted by the police announcing the favourable treatment accorded.

Much Criticism

There has been and is still a great amount of criticism among foreigners and Chinese regarding the manner in which the coup was carried out. The ex-Emperor is probably one of the most reasonable men in China, and if he had been approached in a friendly way he would assuredly have been quick to see the incompatibility of maintaining a Manchu court in the heart of the Capital of the Republic. Indeed, there is evidence of a strong desire on the part of the ex-Emperor to be a free man and to see his own country and other lands after a life of captivity. Not the slightest suspicion of intrigue has ever been attached to his name. His position in the Imperial City, however, was much better than it is to-day, for he had his own people around him and was not so continually reminded of his captivity. The great show of force made yesterday is difficult to understand. These are the general comments being made to-day. Reuter's Pacific Service.

ACCORDING to the Chinese newspapers, the Canton authorities are making up a list of the "changeable posts" of the districts magistrates for sale at a cheap rate. The list concerns about 10 districts, and the price of the magistracies of Shuntuk, Heungshan and other districts is fixed at \$10,000 each, that of Hekshan, \$4,000, Lanting, \$6,000, and those of smaller districts, \$3,000 or \$4,000 each.

BISHOP SCOTT'S JUBILEE

Fifty Year's Work in China Celebrated in Peking Cathedral:
The Bishop Unfortunately Ill in Hospital: A
Review of a Great Work

Sunday, October 26, was chosen by the Peking Cathedral for its annual dedication service and for the observance of the jubilee of Bishop C. P. Scott's work in China. On the previous evenings special addresses had been given by the Rev. Li Tsun-lan, priest in charge of the Ch'ichow district. Mr. Li also preached at the Sunday Eucharist at which special thanksgiving was offered. The offertory was for the Diocesan Hospitals.

It was arranged that at 3 p.m. an inscription should be presented by the congregation to Bishop Scott, who was to give the address at an evensong to follow the presentation. An unfortunate ailment which detained the Bishop in hospital made this impossible. Rev. M. H. Lei of the Cathedral staff was deputed to take to him in hospital the framed inscription written by a Chinese calligraphist connected with the church; the words were "How beautiful are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings of peace." At the same time there was presented to the Bishop a letter of congratulation sent by Bishop Graves of Shanghai in the name of the House of Bishops and the whole clergy and people of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui, recording the debt owed to him, not only by his old Diocese, but by the whole Chinese communion of which he had done so much to create the General Synod, which is the symbol and organ of its unity.

A special number of the "Chinese Churchman," with Bishop Scott's portrait and a biographical notice was to have been distributed to the congregation, but the war delayed its arrival from Shanghai.

Further Tributes

The Diocesan Standing Committee is sending a Chinese letter of thanks for its constant and growing support to the North China and Shantung Mission Association in England. Bishop T. A. Scott of Shantung had been present at a recent meeting of the staff of missionaries in Peking, and sent to the annual meeting of the Association in London a telegram of gratitude on behalf of the missionaries in the Dioceses of both Shantung and North China.

A presentation from the North China missionaries was arranged to be made in St. Faith's Home, Peking, on SS. Simon and Jude's Day, the anniversary of Bishop Scott's consecration to the episcopate. The offerings had to be presented informally as he was still in hospital.

Bishop Scott himself, as a thank-offering to God for His preservation of him through 50 years in China, had presented to the Chung To Boys' School, in whose compound he resides, a long desired Porter's Lodge and gateway. On the day he went into hospital, he formally opened it, using in a simple ceremony the words of the Psalmist, "The Lord preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this day forth for evermore."

At Chung To School prayers on SS. Simon and Jude's Day, a review of the history of the Diocese was given by one of the Peking staff. It will be remembered that this Chapel was erected as a memorial of Bishop Scott's episcopate by the then British Minister and his other foreign friends in China. Like the Cathedral, the Chapel was designed by Bishop Scott himself. The day ended with choral evensong and the singing of "For all Thy saints" in the Ransome Memorial Chapel of the Cathedral.

With the Chinese a jubilee is usually observed after three score, not 50 years. When the Chinese presentation was made to the Bishop, it was stated that the Chinese hoped to see him live another 10 years, that they might give thanks with him more fully for his continuance in the land through "a cycle of Cathay."

Fifty Years in China

In connexion with the jubilee noted above the "Chinese Churchman" publishes the following article:—

Charles Perry Scott was born in

England on June 27, 1847. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all clergy of the Church of England. His great-grandfather, Thomas Scott, was well known in England and America for his Commentary on the Old and New Testaments; he was also one of the founders and the first general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, which has done so much work in China and other lands.

C. P. Scott was educated at Charterhouse and Cambridge, where he won distinction as a scholar and an athlete. In 1867 he was ordained in London and served at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, under Dr. Wilkinson, who afterwards became Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church. In 1872 Dr. Wilkinson helped to start the annual Day of Intercession for Foreign Missions, which is now widely observed throughout the Church of England. On that first Day of Intercession, Mr. Scott decided to offer himself as a foreign missionary. In 1874 he and one friend started for Chefoo as the representatives of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in China. There he first lived in the home of Dr. Nevius of the American Presbyterian Mission, learning the language and methods of work. In the winter of 1878 he went to Shansi to help in relieving the great three years' famine.

A New Diocese

In 1880 Mr. Scott went home to England for a rest. At that time a new Diocese of North China was cut off from the jurisdiction of the Bishop in Ningpo. Dr. Russell, under whom Mr. Scott had served, and Mr. Scott was consecrated as the first bishop of the new diocese. The new Diocese of North China included Chihli, Shansi and Kansu, Manchuria, (added later), Shantung and Honan, which have since become separate Dioceses, and Shensi, which was cut off at the General Synod of 1924 as a Missionary District awaiting a new bishop, who is expected to be a Chinese. Though the territory was large, the staff and work were for a long time small, and never spread to the provinces west of Chihli till the Chinese Church Mission was founded in Shensi in 1917, and the Tatuifu Hospital in North Shansi in 1922.

The Outbreak of 1900

The work of Bishop Scott's Diocese was not very large before 1900, and in that year it was all broken up; three foreign clergy and many Chinese were killed, and much property was destroyed in Peking and the country. Bishop Scott refused to take indemnities for the property destroyed. But since then the work in the country and in the Peking school of the mission has been steadily growing.

But the true greatness of Bishop Scott's work as Bishop in North China was its quality rather than its quantity. He strove to meet his responsibilities to both China and the English speaking communities in his sphere. He early made plans for the development of work for women and girls in Peking when it was not easy to reach the women's world. And the wisdom he showed in planning the whole policy of the Church, both in matters of reunion, and with a view to the setting up of a true Chinese Church, can never be forgotten. It was fitting that he should have become the first chairman of the House of Bishops when the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui opened its first General Synod at Shanghai in 1912.

Bishop Scott's Policy

On Bishop Scott's policy as regards the reunion of Christendom we may refer to articles which he wrote in 1901 and earlier in English Church papers, and to the sermon which he preached at Shanghai to the Anglican Conference held immediately before the Centenary Conference of Reformed Church Missions of 1907. He wanted reunion; he was willing to make sacrifices for it; he was willing to make the sacrifice of risking being misunderstood by others who were equally keen in other Christian

bodies. Two of his great principles were what the Lambeth Conference has put before the world. One was that the Anglican Communion should be faithful to its own experience, not so as to remain separate from other Christians, but in such a way as to be able to make its own definite contribution to the fulness of the life of the future Church of China and other lands; it could not look China in the face if it did not offer her the best of all it had learnt from the past. The other great principle, which he declared fully in Shanghai at the time of the 1907 Conference, was that in seeking union with other Reformed Churches, no one should make it hard for the ancient Churches of Rome and of the Near East to bring their contributions in due time into the common life of the future Church we wish to see rising.

A True Chinese Church

On the establishment of a true Chinese Church, Bishop Scott held clear views. In his old Diocese there is no distinction between the Mission and the Chinese Church; foreign missionaries are only members of the general diocesan organization. In 1884 Bishop Scott preached at the consecration of the first Anglican Bishop to be consecrated on Chinese soil, Bishop Boone; in his sermon he rejoiced that the ceremony was performed in China, not abroad, testifying to the desire of the Church to build up an indigenous Church, which should have the same liberty to decree rites and ceremonies as the English Church claims for itself in the prefaces to its Prayer Book. In his own North China Prayer Book he added a preface to explain why he used a translation for the Chinese of an English book; it was not because he thought the English forms were essential; on the contrary he only offered them as one model for Chinese to study till they were ready to make their own: as a foreigner he did not dare to attempt himself to make a new book for the Chinese. And in all matters of work and government, the records of the meetings which he held in his diocese to reorganize the work after 1900 show plainly how in those days of small things he was planning for the work to become self-governing and self-propagating. Bishop Scott continued his episcopacy till 1913, when he resigned, to be succeeded the following year by his former right hand man, Dr. F. L. Norris. Though he has resigned, he still lives on in his old diocese and helps in its work. Those who know him, the spiritual basis on which he built his life and his mission's work, and the patience with which he returned to rebuild a life's work after 1900, will always remember one text of Scripture as expressing his faith: "Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord."

MAYORALTY OF CANTON STILL UNSETTLED

Canton, Nov. 8.

The question of the mayoralty of Canton has not yet been settled. Mr. Hu Han-min, the Civil Governor of Canton, desires the appointment of Mr. Chao Lu, the President of Kuangtung University, while General Fan Shih-shang, commandant of the 3rd corps of Yunnanese and Garrison Commissioner at Canton, has proposed his own *aide-de-camp*, Mr. Li Chung-huan, General Fan is reported to be threatening to lead his men back to Yunnan unless his nominee is accepted.

Compositors' Strike

Canton is still without newspapers as the newspaper owners and compositors have failed to come to terms. After the breakdown of negotiations between them on November 3 several publishers began to call in non-union compositors and within three days had practically completed their printing room staff. It is, therefore, believed that publication of the papers will shortly be resumed.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Mr. Charles Markham, Ringwood Jfall, Birmingham, has made a donation of £800 to the restoration fund of the famous crooked spire at Chesterfield. About £3,000 has been spent on repair work, and experts state that the spire will last another hundred years.

TSINGTAO'S HECTIC WEEK

Scare Attending Rumoured Approach of Marshal Wu Pei-fu: Precautionary Moves

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tsingtao, Nov. 11.

After a hectic week of it during the past seven days, Tsingtao looks forward to a return to its accustomed tranquillity in the present week. No fear that Marshal Wu Pei-fu's arrival may precipitate grave consequences is now entertained as it is pretty generally believed that Marshal Wu, after leaving Chefoo on Sunday proceeded toward the Yangtze Valley as he has not been heard from since.

In the forepart of last week apprehension was felt here, as it was persistently reported that the former Generalissimo was heading in this direction. Whether official circles had the same information is not known, although the Consular Body is said to have had such word, but it would seem so in the light of succeeding developments. On the day of Wu Pei-fu's reported arrival an order suddenly arrived from Military Governor Chen, at Tsinan, removing Governor Kao En-hung from office, replacing him with General Wang Han-chang, Defence Commissioner of Chirra and Administrator of Martial Law, and directing the arrest of Shao Heng-chun, Managing-Director of the Kiao-Tsi Railway, and Chief of Police Chang. The trio were charged with being ardent Wu Pei-fu adherents.

After spending one night at the American Consulate and the succeeding day and night at the Grand Hotel, Mr. Kao ventured outside the latter place on Friday and was immediately placed under arrest, a detective sounding a whistle which brought scores of soldiers to the scene. He was immediately sent to Tsinan and nothing has been heard about him since.

Wu's Officers Arrested

Last Wednesday when the excitement here reached its climax, the steamer Tung Li arrived in port under mysterious circumstances. Aboard were more than a score of officers, members of Wu Pei-fu's transportation bureau, among whom was Liu Tse-tsing, Chief of the Finance Department in Honan. Ten thousand bags of foreign flour and large quantities of coal and charcoal were in the hold, in addition to a large number of rifles and considerable ammunition.

As soon as the vessel approached the wharf it was boarded by harbour police, as its action had been regarded with suspicion. The officers were arrested and the cargo confiscated. The men were sent to Tsinan for examination.

The appearance of this vessel here with Wu Pei-fu officers and supplies aboard strengthened the theory that the Loyang warlord was coming here. (Chinese, American and Japanese men-of-war left the bay and steamed along the coast towards the end of the Shantung Promontory but no trace of Wu Pei-fu's approach was found.)

Following a run on the Tsingtao City Bank the doors of that institution were closed and a soldier guard was placed over it. Governor Wang expects to restore its credit and rehabilitate its finances within a few days. Its affairs are not thought to be in bad shape. It is significant that Mr. T. C. Kuo, Director of General Affairs in Governor Kao's administration and concurrently Manager of the City Bank, has been retained by the new Tupan. He was considered to be one of the ablest men of the old régime.

There have not been the wholesale changes in the administration that were anticipated. Most of the under-officials have been retained. Most of the higher officials have been replaced, however.

Mr. D. Y. Lin, Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry, who was the only holdover from the previous Hsiung Ping-chi régime, still retains office and it is the sincere hope of the foreign and Chinese communities that he will be continued as director of this important bureau, the proper administration of which means so much toward preserving the shaded, tree-lined streets and wooded preserves and parks of this city.

There are constantly recurring reports that Admiral Wen Shih-teh soon will be appointed Governor of Kiaochoh Territory. The admiral

has made Tsingtao his headquarters since his squadron proceeded here from Canton last winter. He has a regiment of marines and hundreds of sailors here, besides three men-of-war, with a likelihood of more returning to this base in the near future. His accession to the Tupaniship would mean the replacing of Governor Wang, who now holds the office concurrently with his military command.

BRITISH WAR MEMORIAL IN TSINGTAO

In Memory of South Wales Borderers

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tsingtao, Nov. 11.

Impressive services were held on Saturday in connexion with the dedication of the handsome granite shaft at the British soldiers' Cemetery erected as a memorial to the British soldiers who lost their lives in the operations against Tsingtao in 1914 when the city was captured through the combined efforts of the British and Japanese from the Germans.

The soldiers killed were: Sergeants Payne and Miller, Privates Sydenham, Bettis, Pavitt, Dale, Parkers, Williams, Sewell and Evans, all of the 2nd South Wales Borderers.

The chief speaker on the occasion was Bishop Scott, head of the Church of England in Shantung. He paid a high tribute to the valour and self-sacrifice of these men. Other speakers were the British Consul, Mr. A. G. Major and the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Horinouchi. Mr. Major opened the ceremonies.

Mr. Major spoke of the debt that was owing the glorious dead and how the Tsingtao Cemetery was only one of a long list scattered all over the world. "Let us vow that we will not forget these men and the millions of their comrades, of all nationalities, and for what they fought and died," said Mr. Major in conclusion.

Mr. Horinouchi spoke of the great honour that had been accorded him, to speak on behalf of the Japanese community of Tsingtao. He said:—"When the great war broke out in 1914, the commerce and navigation of the Allied nations of the Far East were seriously endangered, by the existence of a German naval base at this port. The British and Japanese armies were called upon to take up arms with the aim of clearing away this menace. They fought most gallantly side by side for their common cause."

"To-day in Tsingtao we are all good friends with our former foes and all nations are directing their efforts to the foundation of a permanent peace in the world. I heartily hope and am firmly convinced that this memorial will stand here forever as living evidence of human effort and sacrifice made on the way to the establishment of world peace."

The Japanese men-of-war now here provided a guard of honour consisting of 50 marines. A bugle corps of five sounded the Japanese call of the glorious dead at the conclusion of the programme. Many of the foreign community were present, including the American Consul, Mr. W. A. Adams. Four officers and a detachment of marines from the American men-of-war in port also were present to pay their respects.

WITH business at a standstill in Canton it is almost needless to state that prices of necessities are going up and causing privation. As the native bankers are not transacting business the rice merchants cannot move supplies. Another obstacle to trade is the interruption to the regular towboat services, some of which, however, have resumed running. Very little rice is moving up into the interior and at up-country ports the cereal is fetching as much as \$30 per picul. Profiters have also been quick to take advantage of the situation. Shops in Canton are anxious to reopen their doors, but the difficulty lies in the absence of staff, employees and even masters having fled for fear of fines, raids and other forms of persecution. Fears of a renewal of fighting are also prevalent.

JAPAN'S JUDICIAL PSYCHOLOGY

A Striking Contrast in Sentences on Malefactors—Japanese and Korean

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tokio, Nov. 7.

By a strange coincidence, the Tokio courts to-day delivered two judgments which are in striking contrast one to the other.

The first of these was in connexion with the stealing of the Stars and Stripes from the flag-mast of the former United States Embassy (Camp Cyrus E. Woods since the earthquake disaster) by a crazy youth, named Rihei Okada. The theft was committed on Japan's "day of national humiliation" when protest meetings and demonstrations were held throughout the length and breadth of the land to condemn the American immigration legislation.

Okada was given the farcical sentence of six months' imprisonment, with a stay of execution for two years. Two of Okada's accomplices were sentenced to two and four months' imprisonment respectively, in these cases also, a stay of execution for a period of two years being granted by the Court.

Culprits Scot-Free

In practice this means that the flag-stealers and would-be precipitators of an international incident with probable "grave consequences" go scot free. The full judgment of the Court is not available, so that it is not possible to state what reasons the Judge had for pronouncing sentences that are not only extremely lenient, but are tantamount to a mockery. The excuse pleaded the usual excuse of having done the deed because Japan had been wronged and that it was done in a moment of excitement and thoughtlessness. This excuse is a favourite one here. Captain Amakasu pleaded it when he murdered Ohsumi, his wife and nephew; slayers of Koreans and Chinese pleaded it in the shameful atrocities that followed the aftermath of the earthquake; the pirate, Ezur, who has been responsible for the slaughter of the entire crews of three Russian and Chinese fishing smacks, pleaded the Nikolievsk incident in palliation of his red deeds; and now Rihei Okada and his accomplices urge the court once again to be merciful because what they did was for the greater glory of Nippon. In most of these cases—that of Ezur is still *sub judice*—the accused have managed to get off with their excuse.

The Other Case

The other case is in connexion with the trial of Kin Shi-sho, a Korean, who threw three bombs—all of which but one proved to be duds—on January 5, this year, at the Twin Bridges, near the entrance to the Imperial Palace. Kin Shi-sho is said to belong to an organization of Koreans, called the *Giretsudan*, who have taken solemn vows not to leave a stone unturned until the Japanese have been deprived of their overlordship of the once Hermit Kingdom. The attempt made in Shanghai some time ago to murder General Baron Tanaka, then Minister of War, which culminated in a running revolver fight on the Bund, and the death of an American lady, is also attributed to the *Giretsudan*.

The attempt to bomb the Imperial Palace was a direct result of the shameful massacre of Koreans following the earthquake. The bombs used by Kin Shi-sho were supposed to have been got from Russian sources, a Japanese barber boy on a tramp vessel consenting, for a consideration, to smuggle the diabolical missiles here.

Kin, according to his story, did not at first mean to make any attempt to attack the Imperial Palace. He came to Tokio when it was raining cats and dogs, and as he wandered up and down, he suddenly thought that bombing the Imperial Palace would be a very effective means of calling attention, in no uncertain manner, to the slaughter of his fellow-countrymen, "for no other reason than that they were Koreans."

Gaoled For Life

As he reached the Nijubashi (Twin Bridges) a policeman's challenge rang out. For answer Kin, who was dressed in Japanese clothes, reached into the folds of his kimono, and hurled a bomb. It exploded and sent the policeman sprawling. Kin then commenced to run, but was soon pursued by other policemen and soldiers. A scuffle ensued in the course of which Kin hurled the other two bombs, none of which exploded. He was afterwards overpowered.

Kin has been sentenced to life imprisonment, the principal charges against him being plotting against the Japanese Government and attempted murder. His accomplices, four Japanese, were sentenced to periods of seven years, three years, one year and six months' imprisonment respectively. One other accomplice, a Korean, is missing.

On the sentence being pronounced, Kin stood up in the dock and shook hands with the other convicted persons: "I am very sorry for you, boys," he said, "and we may not be able to shake hands again for a long time to come. Forgive me, because I could not do anything to save you, even though I tried."

Kin Shi-sho, the evidence in court revealed, was in Moscow last November when he made himself conspicuous by urging any measures, violent or otherwise, for driving the Japanese out of Korea.

KASHING ONCE MORE NORMAL

Confidence Among the Country People

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Kashing, Nov. 18.

Our city seems nearly normal after the "Forty Days' War" and now, nearly 40 days of peace. A complete change of officials and a new soldier garrison indicate that Governor Sun Chuan-fang has this section of Chékang firmly in hand. The Government schools have opened with a reduced attendance. Business is steadily improving, since the rice crop is good and country people no longer fear to come in.

Numerous steam and motor launch lines bring passengers for the railway from a wide radius. More tickets are sold at Kashing than at other station perhaps between Hangchow and Shanghai. The railway has improved the ferry transport between Pungchin and Sungkiang, so that two trains each way per day are possible, with occasional delays. The Shanghai daily newspapers reach us on the afternoon of day of issue.

Last night at Saugchiao, a market town seven miles north, three men were killed and two badly wounded by robbers, apparently ex-soldiers.

It is feared that such occurrences will be more frequent as the defeated or disbanded soldiers scatter from Shanghai through the adjacent country districts. People here do not seem interested in Peking politics, as the changes are made so rapidly and seem far away.

Our new Civil Magistrate is making a tour of the district to see conditions at first hand. The gentry and people seem favourably impressed with his prompt and efficient procedure in yamen matters.

Phoasants seen along the canals are feeding from the abundant rice crop. Wild ducks, which have not yet arrived in large flocks.

The weather is so perfect that even a pessimist cannot grumble.

CRUISER VINDICTIVE

London, Nov. 17.

The cruiser *Vindictive* leaves Chatham early in the New Year for the China Station to relieve the *Diomedé*.—Reuter.

RADIO STATION AT YAP

Tokyo, Nov. 19.

The morning papers announce that the War Office has decided on the erection of a radio station on Yap Island, in accordance with Article 2 of the Yap Agreement between America and Japan.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A bazaar in aid of the activities of Union Church, Tientsin, has realized \$1,000.

SWATOW'S FIRE BRIGADE

New Fire Engine Brought Into Action 36 Hours After Arrival

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

A "Merryweather" motor fire engine has recently been supplied to the Police Fire Brigade at Swatow by the Jardine Engineering Corporation, Ltd., Hongkong, and has successfully passed its official tests. The engine is of the "Merryweather" latest type and is fitted with all the latest improvements including a telescopic scaling ladder to extend to a height of 35 feet. The pump will deliver 250 gallons of water a minute up to a pressure of 115 lbs. per square inch.

Mr. Woo Mow Chung, the Chief of Police, Swatow, is to be congratulated on his enterprise in persuading the Chamber of Commerce to provide the town with such an up-to-date machine. By the purchase of this machine the merchants of Swatow may rest assured their property will be well protected from the dangers of fire. As a matter of interest we would mention that within 36 hours of its arrival in Swatow and whilst it was being assembled a fire broke in the Northern part of the city and spread rapidly, involving 10 or 12 houses. The authorities were unable to cope with the fire with their existing apparatus, the "Merryweather" engine was rushed to the site, put to work through 800 feet of hose, and was able to extinguish the fire in a very short time, thus saving some 30 or 40 houses from destruction. This incident, of special note as the engine had not been tested since leaving the makers' works.

FINANCIAL PANIC IN N. KIANGSU

The Soldier Menace Undermining Confidence

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Suehien, N. Ku., Nov. 10.

A week or two ago I wrote you how everything up here was quiet and peaceful. Within the last two or three days soldiers have been flocking into our little town and now, we hear, that in Suehien, Pichow and Shuyang, there are some 20 ying of soldiers, about 10,000 men. Report has it they have come to fight, but we do not know whom they are to fight. No mail has been coming through from Hsuehchowfu for a day or two, and reports on the street to-day say that there have been telegrams sent to Hsuehchowfu with reference to these soldiers but no reply has come, and it is feared that the telegraph wires are also destroyed. Some of these soldiers are in tents over by the old glass factory and some at Kuankoo. Other reports say that they are digging trenches in the Lo Ma Lake district about seven miles from here. Proclamations were posted in the city gates by the Magistrate, urging the people to subscribe and give these soldiers money to prevent looting.

Run on Banks

We have had some rather exciting times in the last week or so; four banks have closed and some others were saved by the temple priests providing cash to carry them past this strain. About two weeks ago the representative of a tobacco firm came up here on his launch to collect some money owing the firm for cigarettes. I understand it was a large sum, over \$30,000. He sat in a money shop till they had guaranteed \$27,000, and left, as the townspeople thought, with this sum in money. As it turns out it was only a promissory note. As soon as he left it occurred to some people that if this man had paid away as much money as they thought he had, he could not have sufficient left to meet all the paper money he had issued, and the "run" on the bank began. It was a stirring night. The soldiers were on the streets all night, and there was great fear of riots. Next day the "run" began on the other banks, till everybody began to think it would be well to get rid

of all paper money, and as I have said four banks closed down, and their doors were sealed by the magistrate and soldiers placed on guard.

An Amazing Escape

We had a very big funeral here last week. The house was just under the city wall. A little girl, one of whose parents was a guest, was walking on the city wall when some child pushed her, and she fell over. The city wall here is about 40 feet high. As she fell, she gave a cry, and a country man, either a guest, or one watching the guests heard the cry and looking up in time caught her in his arms. But for this she would have been dashed to pieces on the stone pavement. She was unhurt and came into your correspondent's school next morning, only looking a little white with the fright of her experience.

UNCERTAIN CONDITIONS IN KIANGSI

Business Unsettled by the Tuli's Actions

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Nanchang, Nov. 11.

The political situation here is very uncertain as the Tuli is a protégé of Tsao Kun, the ex-President, and Wu Pei-fu, and in order to save his skin and keep his job, he has sent a telegram to Peking declaring Kiangsi Province as a supporter of Tuan Chi-wei. He has played havoc with the money market with his prohibition of the export of silver and the banks exchanging their notes for silver, so that no remittances can be had here from the banks. Business is at a standstill and until the situation is improved by the political situation as far as Wu Pei-fu is concerned, we may yet see much trouble here.

Many new taxes have been imposed such as 20 per cent. on all articles sold and the excuse is that money is required to pay the soldiers, but yet funds can be found to buy machinery from Hugo Stinnes for the arsenal which they are putting up here for making rifles and ammunition.

Later.

The situation here is as rotten as it could be, with the Tsuchin imposing a tax of 20 per cent. on everything that one buys and the prohibition to the banks to pay out silver against their notes or the shipment of silver from the province. The result is not only that there are no money orders to be had, but one cannot get drafts or transfers from the Banks. Some of Sun Yat-sen's soldiers managed to get into the province and were within 200 miles of Nanchang, but they have since been driven out to the west towards Hunan.

FINANCIAL NOTES FROM CHEFOO

Tsi Tung Bank Re-opened: Cost of Wu's Visit

Chefoo, Nov. 15.

Shantung Province having declared its independence, the Tsi Tung Industrial Bank, which was closed some weeks ago on the instructions of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, has now been permitted to reopen. The bank had been closed in view of the fact that General Lu Yung-hsiang is a shareholder and money was alleged to have been transferred to him from the Chefoo branch.

A considerable amount had to be expended here on coal and supplies for Marshal Wu's fleet and \$60,000 in cash is said to have been handed over to him also. This has necessitated a substantial tax on local Chinese firms in order that the amount expended, which is altogether estimated at \$140,000, may be refunded to the Chamber of Commerce. Local Chinese firms are, therefore, being taxed for sums ranging from \$20 to \$2,000.

Ten thousand dollars of the total raised is to be handed over to the Police Department for paying police wages and a further \$10,000 is to be used for the consolidation of the Chefoo Volunteer Corps. This organization, which has recently been established, is proving most successful.

OPIUM SMOKING IN FORMOSA

Statement by Japanese Delegate Examined by International Anti-Opium Association

The following statement is issued by the International Anti-Opium Association, Peking:—

In the press reports of the Opium Conference at Geneva, Mr. Kaku of Japan is credited with "making a statement in Japanese showing the progress made in the suppression of opium in Formosa." I would suggest that this word "suppression" is hardly the most suitable to apply to Formosa.

When in 1894 Japan, after the peace treaty with China took over Formosa, various measures for controlling opium were tried, and these measures were finally consolidated in what has since been termed the Taiwan Opium Law. By this law opium became a Government monopoly, and smokers were licensed and registered after medical certification to the effect that they were confirmed addicts. In 1900 the number of registered smokers was 189,064 but at the end of 1920 it had fallen to 49,036. The yearly average number of deaths during the last 10 years was about 4,000. The average mortality amongst the non-opium smoking population in Formosa is approximately 20 per thousand whilst amongst opium smokers it is 80 per thousand. On this basis it is estimated that in 15 years from now all licensed smokers will have died and all licenses have become extinct.

Some Important Figures

We have no means of knowing exactly how much opium reached Formosa prior to 1920, which was the first year of complete records supplied to the League of Nations. In 1916 however this same Mr. Kaku—then Chief of the Formosa Opium Monopoly Bureau—stated that the revenue derived from opium that year amounted to Y.324,825, in 1917 Y.280,605 and in 1918 Y.611,258. Now it is very evident that during these three years the number of smokers must have decreased by 12,000, why then almost double the income from opium in 1918? There is no statement to show that it was due to a higher selling price, in fact if the League reports be correct, Formosa must be selling opium at a criminally cheap rate if her opium revenue remains as stated, for in 1920 the League report shows that Formosa "actually consumed" 155,206 lb. of prepared opium.

As the opium imported for smoking comes from India we might expect that the selling price would approximate to that of Hongkong, but if we fix it at Y.10 an ounce (which is lower than Hongkong price) then the revenue from opium must have been more than 20 times that stated by Mr. Kaku, unless as already stated Formosa does sell at an exceptionally cheap rate. Perhaps it is the cheapness which encourages their registered addicts to smoke such a yearly quantity as 135,206 lb.—accompanied as it is with such a high death rate—if so, may it not fairly be stated that opium suppression in Formosa is simply the extinction by death of the opium smokers. The time from the adoption of the Taiwan Opium Law in 1900 to the calculated extinction of the final registered smoker 15 years hence will equal a period of nearly 40 years, and a system of opium control of that character can hardly be termed one of suppression.

By The International Anti-Opium Association. Peking.

Vice-Admiral Sir Allan Frederick Everett, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., who is to succeed Sir Arthur Leveson as Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, arrived in Hongkong on November 13 on the P. & O. S. *Mantua*. He was accompanied by his Staff. Sir Allan Everett, who was until recently First Sea Lord in Australia, held various high commands during the late war, and from 1916-17, while Naval Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, he also held the post of A.D.C. to H.M. the King. From 1918-19 he was in command of the 4th Light Cruiser Squadron, Grand Fleet.

Over 500 recruits are being drilled each week. Uniforms for them have already been purchased.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A SALUTARY LESSON FOR A FRAUD

Mienchow's Enlightened Official
Shows up the Folly of
Homage to Idols

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Mienchow, Sze., Nov. 4.

A great meeting has been held at Mienchow under the auspices of the Tenth Division. Delegates have attended from Loking, Tehyang, Mienchu, Anhsien, Shihfang, Hanchow and their dependencies. The discussion entered round the improvement of the militia with a view to putting down brigandage, which is still bad in some districts. The whole was rendered off by a feast on the 26th ultimo, at which all the delegates were entertained by the Mienchow authorities.

An incident which occurred recently indicates the kind of ruler we now have. Some time ago a leading priest at the Tong Yuh Miao, Eastern Park Temple, carried an idol called Wulangsben across the river and put it in the Tong Ts'i near the West Gate. He gave out that the idol was most efficacious; and that he had possessed a small boy named Lin Kuei. A great impression was made on the ignorant folk, and on Wulang's birthday crowds gathered together to a meatless feast in the temple. The mandarin heard of the affair, and dressed in disguise went to see. Having satisfied himself as to the ringleaders he took the priest and several others into custody. The crowds of course soon scattered. He shut the priest in an open space in the temple where the crowds could see him in disgrace. He confiscated the money and materials that have been amassed for building a temple, and said it should be used for a public building in the city. He handed the small boy over to his father, and made all the leaders promise that they would no more do these things. Then as a final touch he went through the ceremony of cutting off the idol's head as a criminal.

This affair is of interest to the student of the present day sociology in China. A few years ago no official would have interfered with a local superstition in this way: public opinion was of sufficient importance for him even to defer to religious opinion rather than oppose. These stories that are told of Si Men-pao and other enlightened rulers do not touch the general truth of this assertion. The rulers now by reason of the military element are more independent of the people. We, probably, would think that educational effort is the best method of dealing with such troubles, although an occasional sharp reminder of this kind may have a good effect by presenting the public with what we may call the spectacle of superstition in disgrace.

In order to meet with the desire expressed by several persons, to have an exact model of Breton costumes with a view of copying them for wear at the French Toys Fair to be held at the Verdun Garden on December 4, 5, 6, and 7, the Committee of the Fair is glad to advise the public that the Alliance Française is kindly exposing in its Library (French Municipal School), pictures for perusal. The library is opened to the public every day from 10 to 12 a.m. and from 3 to 7 p.m., Sunday afternoon and Monday mornings excepted. The private entrance of the library is in Rue Marcel Tillet.

THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

Rumour That a Passenger Service May be Run from
Vladivostok

The Chefoo Office of the Russian Volunteer Fleet advises that the Company expects to run a passenger freight service between Vladivostok and Shanghai via Chefoo and Tsingtao, states the "Chefoo Daily News." It is understood that one of the Company's steamships is being refitted and will arrive at Chefoo within a few weeks on her first trip on the new run. The steamer will have accommodation for 100 first class passengers.

BAD TIMES IN ANHUI

A Good Harvest Offset by High
Prices, Opium and Bandits

FROM OUR YINGCHOWFU CORRESPONDENT
Kantuanshi, An., Nov. 7.

This market town is 135 li almost direct north of Chengyankuan, and 100 li east of Yingchowfu. It is the centre of a fine agricultural district, which has had good harvests. A fine crop of sweet potatoes has just been gathered, assuring an abundant supply of cheap food for the poor. Honey also, for which this locality is noted, is a fine crop. The dollar exchanges here for 2,420 cash at present, but the cash price of commodities advances faster than the dollar, and wages advance more slowly than either, so the poor feel the pull on both sides; less value in their cash wages and more to pay for what they buy.

A large sowing of poppy is being made, as we are credibly informed, though those of whom I inquire do not usually admit having sown any themselves. The hope is that in the present disordered state of the country the crop will not be interfered with.

One hears of a great deal of kidnapping and holding for ransom in the country around us. Just one week ago two men entered a farm house about three li from this town, after the family had retired, and picked the only child of the family out of its bed, and walked off with it. They are now negotiating for \$2,000 ransom. One would think it would require heartless robbers. They are not far away. They are local men and are mere amateur bandits, but with success they will increase in boldness. The poor people have neither protection nor redress.

As a result of further inquiries I learn that the father of the child has got together all the money he can without selling his land and it amounts to about \$300. The kidnappers have reduced their demand to \$1,800, and threaten to burn the whole village, or farm village, if the money is not forthcoming, and many of the inhabitants are moving away for fear of becoming involved. There are a captain and soldiers here, but the parents fear that if these move in the matter their child may be killed by his captors. The victims of this outrage are Catholic converts.

A Hongkong notification states that, at the expiration of three months, The China Pacific Steamship Company, Ltd., will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register.

CORRESPONDENCE

FENG YU-HSIANG

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am trying hard to fathom the method by which you arrive at your estimates of Chinese politico-military leaders, and especially of the Christian general, Feng Yu-hsiang, but to date I have not succeeded.

The point which, ostensibly, you appear anxious to drive home against Feng is that he proved a "traitor" to his superior officer in the war against Chang Tso-lin. But this won't hold water for a moment when all the circumstances are weighed. What are the facts that led up to that action?

Ever since the Revolution the most of China has been treated to a squalid game of military general-post, under which, in most provinces, a tuchunship would be seized by the nearest and most powerful general, not for the public weal but for the opportunity which it gave to blackmail the province under the pretence and cover of administering it, and the self-appointed incumbent would hold his office until another with a bigger military following came and thrust him out, not for any public reason, but solely in order to seize the same opportunity of holding the province and its whole economy of life, trade and social comfort to the ransom of his own soulless blackmail, under penalty of the soldiery being turned loose upon the people to burn, loot and rape in their homes. In these wars, no matter who won, the people always lost, and paid heavy indemnities in life, honour and treasure. Tsuchun politics became, almost universally, a sordid scramble for the supreme right to rob the citizenry of this benighted republic.

To come to the opening event of the present trouble, Chékiang province had been for many years one of the few provinces in China enjoying anything like a stable and efficient administration. Lu Yang-hsiang was admitted on all hands to be an able and public-spirited ruler. An unprovoked attack was opened on him for no other reason than that a neighbouring tuchun wanted to seize the province in order to turn it over to one of his own military protégés. In order that this sordid objective might be secured, large areas of that peaceful province were ruthlessly razed in a wicked war, tens of thousands of families were beggared on the approach of winter, many thousands of China's unhappy women, including many of culture and education, were raped by an abandoned soldiery, and one of China's few good governors became a fugitive.

General Feng saw his chief, Wu Pei-fu, aiding the aggressor with his armed forces, and when Chang Tso-lin attempted to help the wronged province by a diversionary war in the north, Feng was ordered to help on the wrong side of the business. Of course, we all know that many factors would have to be weighed in the decision that any public-spirited general might have to come to, who found himself in such a position. But the only moral offence that can be charged to the Christian general is that he acted on the supreme rule of principle, rather than on the thumb rule of party allegiance. You speak glibly of his "treachery." But to whom or what was his first loyalty due? Was it due to a deep-cupped and politically incompetent chief who could not even suppress the Honanese bandits before they had wrecked half the province; who himself admitted, and whose record shows, that whatever military victories he might gain, he was completely impotent to turn them to useful account by constructive work in the political sphere, and would, as a result, be forever reduced to handing over the military results to the tender exploitations of the soulless and bloodsucking politicians? Was not Feng's loyalty rather due to the main interest of his country? Was not that interest peace, rather than war? Had he not just seen, in addition to the Chékiang business, 14,000 troops killed at the Great Wall in a mad, objectively useless, and grossly mis-generalized expedition? Does not the present result, to date, of writing, justify his effort for peace? Will any but

the blackmailing type of tuchun, who feels that his game is up if Feng rises to power, make fresh war on him? Is not the round-table conference to which Feng has issued a general invitation as his first and chief aim, the very measure which has been repeatedly urged by all true-hearted Chinese, from Sir Robert Hottung onwards? Will any but the blackmailers, who profit on civil war and the misery of the people, stand out of it or wreck it?

Your charge of treachery could be levelled with equal justice against every champion of a nation's main interest who ever launched a civil war or a beneficent revolution anywhere in history. Why spill tears over Wu Pei-fu? Quite apart from this business in the north, is he not at this moment urging forward half-a-dozen useless wars in other parts of this country, in the futile pursuit of a phrase stuffed with wind, which has already produced 13 years of shameless and stupid civil war? Has he ever done anything else to earn the gratitude of his countrymen?

For long you dealt tenderly with that other formula-ridden and egotistical demagogue who has been engaged these last few years in ruining Canton. And if he had to be excused the rivers of blood which flowed from his doctrinaire theories merely because he was sincere, surely Feng should not be condemned in a so far successful attempt to prevent further bloodshed merely because he is a Christian.

But let us carry this a little further. Every thinking person will agree that what China needs in her leaders more than anything else is character, and the kind of character especially needed lies in the qualities of selflessness and financial integrity. The Chinese are not lacking in ability. What they conspicuously lack are those two qualities just named, for want of which every fresh formula that is being produced in this country is crashing. Their great national failing, covetousness, which is at the bottom of all these robber wars and bedlam politics, is lying like a cancer in every problem facing the country. Is there any useful ideal or constructive political objective in view in these devilish wars against which Feng has raised his protest? Not a bit of it. High-sounding ideals are put up merely as warcries to gather military followings and public support: these obtained, they have been and will be used to force the way to power and the supreme right to rob: and so the blood-guilty game goes on, and the Wang Chang-yuen's and the Chang Ching-hen's pile up their millions and retire into sleek and comfortable luxury, while their countrymen writhe in despair as they find themselves handed over endlessly to the next military scoundrel. And deliverance waits: for what? For rulers who can show that they possess just that character and public spirit which will scorn to do these things, and which will seek always and only the weal of the governed.

Now there is only one way in which that type of man can be secured. It is the way which has gripped General Feng, as his whole career shows. It is just nothing else than submission to Jesus Christ and obedience to His Gospel. Oliver Cromwell believed it, and Oliver Cromwell is black-garbed to this day by people who believe in reading history with one eye blindfolded. And all Christian men whose calling places them in the political *mélée* will have to contend with misrepresentation and slander, and will sometimes have to accept some of the odium of their inevitable party affiliations. General Feng need not think to escape that ordeal. But the Christian general stands before his countrymen as the only prominent leader in China who, while the rest were fleeing and flaying their countrymen for personal enrichment, refused to join the upholy game, fed his men (and himself) on coolie rice and millet rather than exact his just due from the districts under his care, subsisting in poverty and turning his unpaid men to useful public labour, amid the curling sneers and veiled contempt of the government which owed its position and power to his efficient protection.

If China had but a score of prominent rulers with Feng's integrity of character, her problems would be solved, and Feng's hardest task is to find them, for one man alone, however able and incorrupt, would be helpless. At present he will have to work with unpromising material. His round-table conference, even if he is successful in bringing it together, will inevitably include some men who do not share his ideals, and who will come only because they are bound to take into account his growing influence and power. But his invitation to it shows that, in political affairs, he is a man of his hands, and when the promise which he shows as an able administrator is joined to the sterling Christian character of himself and his officers and men, his present effort is seen in its true light as the most hopeful augury which has appeared in his country, since the birth of the Revolution. You say in your leader of the 8th instant, "Force will never avail to mend or end this wretched confusion. Only will that be done when a few men, whatever their party, are great enough to say, 'We will fight no more. . . . but we will meet each other frankly and try to see whether a new start cannot be made. . . .'" That is exactly the proposal which Feng has now made. Yet the rest of your leader is concerned only with abuse of the prime mover.

It is poor employment for British pens (not to say bad policy) to broadcast vitriolic criticism of the only leader in sight who possesses the moral assets which are essential to, and the best guarantee of, a stronger and better future. You suggest an alliance between Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin. Why not Ludendorff and Zinovieff? The result might be as good. You say in one sentence that force is no remedy. Yet the evident objective of the proposed alliance would be that they could then crush Feng by a combination of forces. And even supposing they could succeed, after a fresh war, in eliminating Feng, how long would it be before the original antagonists were at each other's throats again, with China still bleeding to death, and further off than ever from any real physician.

As for his treatment of the ex-Emperor, I make three points: (a) A statement of intention is not necessarily a promise or contract, if it is not given that definite form. All incoming governments claim a right to re-direct policy; (b) There is nothing to show that the ex-Emperor will not get as much on the reduced figures from an incorrupt dictator as he was able to get on higher promises from some previous governments; (c) Let the ex-Emperor thank God that he was not the Emperor of Turkey, whose last dynastic representative is now rotting in the garret of Shylock in Budapest with his 15 hapless wives. I refrain from mentioning a number of other imperial unfortunates in European history who got to show that "Christian" Europe is not in a position to read any homilies to China.

I salute the Christian general, the Cromwell of China, and agree with Sir John Jordan that he is a highly creditable specimen of Old Testament Christian, and I fervently pray that when time has swept away the lying telegrams and propaganda with which his own countrymen have besmirched his just fame, he may yet prove to be, under God, the saviour of his country. If he has China's main interest at heart, and gives any promise of the necessary qualities of character and administrative ability, then, Sir, in the name of justice and fairplay, refrain from queering his pitch, and yield to him at least the same sympathetic restraint in comment you have given in times past to men who have since made ghastly failure.

I am, etc.,
JONATHAN BLUNT.
"In the Field," Nov. 15.

DR. SUN IN SHANGHAI

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."
SIR,—As I was driving to town this morning, I noticed in Rue Massenet an immense crowd of Chinese men and women in a procession, wearing badges and carrying banners, and questioning someone, I learned that Dr Sun Yat-sen had arrived and was living at No.

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29 Rue Molière (just round the corner of Rue Massenet).
Undoubtedly, Dr. Sun is, at the present time, a menace to the Settlement after the disturbances created in Canton, as he has many enemies here, and therefore the French authorities here ought not to permit him to reside in the best part of the French Concession, where undoubtedly political plots will be hatched, which is a danger to the foreign population of that district.

"Little Hsu" was expelled from the Settlement and strict measures ought to be taken without delay to prevent Dr. Sun from residing in the Foreign Settlement before it is too late.

I understood that the French Police force were called out to maintain order.

Thanking you for your valuable space, and enclosing my card,
I am, etc.,

PROTEST.

Shanghai, Nov. 17, 1924.

THE TROOPS AT LUNGHUA

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Referring to your issue of to-day's date under the heading of "The troops at Lunghua"—"Men reported to be out of hand," and the recent fighting around Shanghai, I hope you will see your way to grant me the space in your valuable paper to voice an opinion.

In considering the present precarious condition in Shanghai created by the recent provincial fighting, and the interest of all Chinese and foreign merchants, attention is to be drawn to the undesirable developments in the Chinese political affairs. To begin with, the last outrage lasted for over six to eight weeks and entirely dislocated business; its end was good news to everyone concerned.

While all of the various provincial troops have been withdrawn, General Chang Yung-ming with his several thousand men have not yet quite Lunghua, and gathering the news from various sources, further complications may arise by his stay and another outrage be staged in our centre again.

In reviewing the whole matter, it was quite strange to have both General Sun of Hangchow and the so-called acting Cabinet recommending General Chang. During the fight, it was rumoured that General Chang, who was in command of the Hupei reinforcements and despatched to the Fengtai sector, had joined together with the Chékang forces. If such was the case, it was natural that Chang could immediately reach Lunghua without any opposition on the very next day that Generals Lu and Ho fled.

After General Chang settled at Lunghua, he first seemed to side with the Chibi party according to his telegram opposing Feng's coup at Peking and promised to despatch reinforcements to Marshal Wu. But recent movements prove that he has changed his mind, to work with General Sun of Hangchow with the hope of getting help from Tuan. He may be excused for such versatile attitude owing to the conditions existing.

From the foregoing, it seems that, from the start Chang had no direct connexion with the Peking Cabinet and Sun, but he might have been utilized as a catspaw to stir up more trouble in Shanghai and break the peace between the Chékang and Kiangsu Provinces.

General Chang who is the leader of the Hupei troops is still lingering here, although his departure had been expected daily, and it seems he will now remain for new developments which will make matters worse locally. The merchants are still in fear of another conflict, the proof of which is that the native bankers have not yet dared to remove back to their old homes in the city, and the people are still in a state of hesitation. We have had enough of the fighting between Kiangsu and Chékang for the jurisdiction of this locality, and so General Chang who is still a menace here, should not be allowed to remain any longer as an obstacle to the recovery of business and peace.

Owing to the fact of these troubles, business has suffered immensely and we should voice our opinion that the authorities in office should influence the departure of

these troops at an early date, so that we may hope to enjoy the security of peace and prosperity for all concerned.

I am, etc.,
A RESIDENT MERCHANT.
Shanghai, Nov. 19, 1924.

WIRELESS FROM SCHENECTADY

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—I have been very interested in the announcement by Mr. H. C. Stone of the China General Edison Co., in the "North-China Daily News" of the special broadcast transmission by W.G.Y. the General Electric Co.'s station at Schenectady. I have a powerful 5-valve receiver at this address, and naturally listened during the period of transmission yesterday, but found that interference from static and other extraneous noises was so bad that if I had been receiving the W.G.Y. transmission, it would have been inaudible in the clamour that reached my head-phones.

With reference to Mr. Stone's desire for co-operation in listening for these signals, I am afraid he will find great difficulty in securing it in Shanghai. A Radio Society there is certainly, but in name alone, for no meetings have been held at all this season, not even the annual general meeting. Yet we see public announcements that the officers of the society are finding time to undertake wireless "stunts" on their own which will get their names into print, a state of affairs obviously in direct opposition to the fundamental objects of a society.

I should be glad to know from Mr. Stone if it would be possible for the General Electric Co.'s broadcasting station at Oakland, California, to make a few special transmissions on increased power during the coming winter, in order that wireless enthusiasts on this side of the Pacific may have other and more favourable opportunities of testing their ability to effect long distance reception.

I am, etc.,
"BRITISH ENTHUSIAST."
Shanghai, Nov. 14, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—With reference to the letter in connexion with the above in Monday's issue of your paper, I wish to endorse the sentiments expressed by "British Enthusiast" concerning the inactivity and apathy of the local Radio Society. There are in existence in Shanghai several hundred radio receiving sets, and in addition there are many potential buyers and constructors (both Chinese and foreign) of radio sets who would welcome the formation of a really active organization that could bring these enthusiasts together for the advancement of the amateur radio movement. The meetings during the past season were characterized by such indifference to real co-operative work, and the needs of interested but uninitiated amateurs, that it is not surprising that the attendance at every meeting was so dimly small, in fact that at the majority of the meetings the officers of the society were generally conspicuous by their absence.

It is the sincere hope of the undersigned that the very unsatisfactory state of affairs will be rectified at the earliest possible moment and if the business and other interests of the society's officers make too great a demand on their time, then the best way in which they can serve the radio movement is to resign in favour of those enthusiasts who are ready and willing to devote their undivided attention to the affairs of the Radio Society.

I am, etc.,
C. H.
Shanghai, Nov. 19, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—In reply to "British Enthusiast's" letter regarding the above subject, I am very sorry that local interference was such as to prevent his receiving the message broadcasted from our Schenectady station WGY on the evening of November 13, and hope that on our next trial on the evening of November 20, he will be more successful.

Taking into account the difference in time I believe that it ought to be picked up in Shanghai between 8 and 10 o'clock in the evening.

Acting upon the excellent suggestion made by "British Enthusiast" regarding the possibility of the General Electric Company's broadcasting station at Oakland, California, making a few special transmissions on increased power during the coming winter, I am taking the subject up with our head office in Schenectady, and will notify all those interested when an answer is received.

It might be of interest to know that WGY is being picked up in Johannesburg by an amateur on a four valve set with home-made coils and an aerial 60 feet long, 45 feet high. The recipient, Mr. N. Grant Dalton's reports checked with the log of the WGY studio for the night in question, and a certificate signed by Mr. M. P. Rice, Director of Broadcasting, reading as follows, has been sent to Mr. Dalton at Johannesburg:—

"This is to certify that the reported reception of WGY by Mr. N. Grant Dalton at Johannesburg corresponds with the records of our broadcasting log book. The details of reception furnished by the above-named person were sufficient to verify this long distance transmission and reception. The approximate distance, direct air line, from WGY to Johannesburg, South Africa, is 5,700 miles."

I am, etc.,
H. C. STONE.
Shanghai, Nov. 18, 1924.

OUR LABOUR ARTICLES

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—The letter signed "Adze" in your issue of September 30, contains much abuse of me and my Labour articles, and accuses me of one deliberate mis-statement.

"Some time ago in one of your Labour correspondent's epistles it was stated that he had been touring the I.L.P. branches of Manchester and in that at least one of them drink was for sale. I emphatically protest against that falsehood and you are being deceived if you are paying money for such copy."

The only article in which I have referred to a visit to an I.L.P. branch was published on May 31. It stated:

"A fortnight ago we had occasion to visit one of these (I.L.P.) branches. We desired to purchase one of the invaluable research publications of the Labour Party. It was a flourishing branch—in the main road of a Manchester industrial area. The windows were painted over and the shop premises had been converted into a small meeting room at the back of which was a squalid drinking bar."

I assume this visit to purchase a sixpenny handbook constitutes the "tour" your correspondent "Adze" refers to. The best answer to the "falsehood" that "drink was for sale" is to give your correspondent the address of the I.L.P. meeting room visited. It was the East Manchester I.L.P., 13, Ashton Old Road, Ardwick, Manchester.

It is licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors and does a flourishing trade in them. Within six miles of it there are to my knowledge seven other Labour and Socialist clubs licensed in the same way. There may be many more for all I know. If "Adze" or any other correspondent cares to write to the address given I have no doubt the local secretary will be pleased to verify this, and will no doubt quite reasonably ask why a Labour club shouldn't have the same drinking facilities as Liberal or Conservative clubs. So much for the "falsehood."

The remaining portion of "Adze's" letter consists of abuse of the editorial staff of the "N.-C. D. News" for not running the paper on the straight Socialist ticket, and a practical demonstration of what is wrong with modern trade unionism. It is not enough for him that a non-Labour, but not anti-Labour, newspaper has thrown open its columns for a periodic re-statement of the worker's case from the point of view of a trade unionist and British Labour sympathizer. It must not, in his opinion, even criticize political Labour's more obvious follies in its editorial columns or "Notes and Comments." Some "comments" in the latter columns on the rival

seamen's unions have provoked him into that type of abusive diatribe against his elected leaders we are all unhappily familiar with in Great Britain. It is the characteristic I.L.P. attitude. Its members plan their grey Utopia on the trade union foundations other and sturdier men have laid. They feverishly covet the wealth of the rich, and publicly disavow but privately encourage the Communists, whom they hope will pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them.

I am, etc.,
YOUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT.
Manchester, Oct. 23, 1924.

THE SAVOY OPERAS

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—In connexion with the discussion with regard to gagging in "The Mikado," may I add that at a performance of this play at Dublin on April 17, 1924, I heard Mr. Lytton depart from the text in the same way as that now being complained of, thus:—

Mikado: Gone abroad? His address! Ko-Ko: The Curragh.

This took place just after the resignation of Sir John French and the officers at the Curragh; evidently this form of variation is no novelty in this single phrase. There seems to be no precedent for any other modifications.

I am, etc.,
W. S. T.
Shanghai, Nov. 14, 1924.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Referring to "gagging" in "The Mikado," Henry Lytton in his "Secrets of a Savoyard," page 56, writes:—

"I ought perhaps to answer criticisms which are often laid against me when, as Ko-ko in 'The Mikado,' I do not follow the text by saying that Nanki-Poo's address is Knightsbridge. I admit I substitute the name of some locality more familiar to the audience before whom we are playing. . . . Knightsbridge is named in the opera because, just before it was written, a small Japanese colony had settled in that inner suburb of London. . . . Gilbert, therefore, in his search for 'local colour' for his forthcoming opera, had not to travel to Tokio, but found it almost on his doorstep near his home, then in South Kensington. . . . When 'The Mikado' was produced at the Savoy, the significance of the reference to a London audience was obvious and amusing enough, but it was a different matter when the opera was sent into the provinces. Gilbert accordingly gave instructions that the place was to be located, and there was and always is something very diverting to, say, a Liverpool audience in the unexpected announcement that Nanki-Poo, the great Mikado's son, is living at Wigan. . . . What I want to make clear is that, so far from any liberty being taken on my part, this little variation is fully authorized, and it is the only instance of the kind in the whole of the operas."

I am, etc.,
G. C. L.
Shanghai, Nov. 15, 1924.

FOR GALLANTRY

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—With reference to "Mams" letter in to-day's correspondence column, I should really like to know if he is serious or merely sarcastic. In the first place I should like to point out to him that there is no compulsion for anybody to join the S.V.C. or Specials and that those men that do join, voluntarily give their services. (when called on) without any question of pay or reward.

The services rendered by these men during the recent fighting around Shanghai has been publicly acknowledged by the Council and I think I might say greatly appreciated by the community in general. Other than this there is no reward expected or required.

At any rate I think that, should the occasion arise, the majority of Volunteers and Specials who served during the recent mobilization, would willingly serve again, in spite of "the ungrateful public saying nothing."

I am, etc.,
EX-SERVICE VOLUNTEER.
Shanghai, Nov. 14, 1924.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—“Ex-Service Volunteer” wishes to know whether I was really serious or merely sarcastic, as regards my previous letter in your correspondence column of Friday last, concerning the invaluable public services rendered by the S. V. C. I wish him to understand that it will always be a pleasure for me to respond to his invitation. Had I known him among your readers, before that letter was written, I would certainly have asked him if he gave his services, seriously, without any question of pay or reward. As for others, I may assure you, Sir, that they gave their services voluntarily. It is unnecessary to inquire into the nature of their honourable duties, or to question the absoluteness of my conscience.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without calling again the attention of your readers to the great work which the S. V. C. have done. I wish that the public could understand how much true and loyal service, how much disinterested devotion of the highest interest of all, were found among just such men as compose the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Should the occasion arise, I hope the “Ex-Service Volunteer” would willingly serve again.

I am, etc.,
MAMS.
Shanghai, Nov. 18, 1924.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—In reply to "Mams" inquiry as to whether I was a volunteer in the real sense of the word I would like to inform him that I volunteered and was accepted on August 8, 1914. On that occasion it was a serious matter and I don't think there was any question of what we were going to get out of it.

Further, he assures you, sir, that others gave their services voluntarily. On this point I quite agree with him, for in my previous letter I said "These men gave their services without question of pay or reward." Apparently "Mams" must be an exception for he says: "What do the Volunteers get in return?"

On this score I would inform him that "the ungrateful public" subscribed over \$2,700 for prizes at the S. V. C. annual rifle meeting held last month, also that each unit has its own annual rifle meeting, the prizes for which are chiefly presented by "the ungrateful public." Surely they cannot be so ungrateful as "Mams" tries to make out.

I am, etc.,
EX-SERVICE VOLUNTEER.
Shanghai, Nov. 19, 1924.

THE PRICE OF GASOLINE

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Will some mathematician inform the writer and his fellow consumers why they have to pay 80 cents Mex. per gallon for their gasoline in Shanghai, when it is obtainable retail at the approximate equivalent of 30 cents Mex. per gallon in U.S.A. to-day?

If the suggestion of profiteering in one of the necessities of life is eliminated from the reply, where is the catch?

Enclosing my card,
I am, etc.,
BLUE BIRD.
Shanghai, Nov. 14, 1924.

THE TRAMWAY TRACK

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Having for a number of years taken a very active interest in construction work of various kinds I was much interested in your remarks on "a new cement" and what a benefit you appear to make out its use has been in facilitating the return to normal of traffic conditions in Nanking Road. You inform us that it costs four times more than the ordinary kind, therefore it is costing say Tls. 12.40 per cask of 4 cubic feet, while traffic can travel over it in from 24 to 48 hours whilst with the ordinary brand it takes 21 to 28 days. Then we are told (presumably as a sop) that the section between the Bund and Kiangse Road has not been torn up for 17 years when the tram rails and wood paving were originally laid down, and to crown all, Oxford street (London) was up for two or three

months in 1920 and up again this year, all traffic being diverted to side streets.

Now, Sir, as I know from practical experience how the various brands of local and foreign cements test out at seven days and 28 days and studying your remarks, may I ask: (1) What was the method adopted by the contractors (Bruce Peebles) in laying down the tram lines and wood paving which has stood our heavy loads for 17 years ere it was in need of renewing? (2) If the blocks were laid on a cement foundation, as I believe they were, how long was Nanking Road closed at that time to traffic to allow of it being "set"? (3) If the traffic in Oxford street can be diverted down side streets for two or three months whilst the road is up, why was it necessary to purchase and use a cement costing four times more than the ordinary kind to do Nanking Road against time? Couldn't the traffic have been diverted to side streets here? Another one: (4) If the "Continuous bed" of concrete laid down by Bruce Peebles has lasted 17 years did our Council sanction a diversion therefrom in renewals? (5) If our Commissioner of Works came to the conclusion that when the rails were laid on "reinforced sleepers" with an improved drainage system it showed indication of being a superior method of construction than that originally laid down, why has the continuous bed been relaid (I believe in the new cement) with the addition of what I would assuredly term "jerry" reinforcement in Nanking Road. I qualify my statement by saying that within a few hundred yards expanded metal was used, and also having a slight knowledge of reinforced construction work one naturally wonders whether he is standing on his head or feet when it is possible to observe what I am stating. The remarks I allude to as by the Works Commissioner were taken from Part 1 of the Budget for 1924, Page 233, Para. 2.

Finally may I ask on what the cost of repairs or renewal to the surface, etc., of our roads on and adjoining the tram track have been based? A new contract or arrangement has been entered into (if my memory serves me right) in which it is agreed that for a given sum per car mile run the Council have undertaken upkeep, etc. Was that estimate made out on a basis of (1) Sleeper foundation, or (2) a 9 foot continuous bed, or (3) a continuous bed with expanded metal, or (4) by a similar structure to the one being laid down in Nanking Road? As this is a position of affairs that as a ratepayer I am justified in asking for particulars of, perhaps your correspondent "Shareholder" may grant me the pleasure of reading his reply.

I am, etc.,

SEATON DELAVAL

Shanghai, Nov. 17, 1924.

LOCAL CEMENT

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Under the caption "On Re-making Roads" in the Notes and Comments of your issue of the 17th instant, you said "Local cement works have also found difficulty in getting their raw materials." As we, the Shanghai Portland Cement Works, Ltd., are the only works operating locally, we wish to correct the wrong impression such a remark might give rise.

At no time during the recent Chékiang-Kiangsu conflict we found difficulty in getting raw materials for the normal working of our factory at Lunghua, for the fact that, through the foresight of the authorities of the company, a stock of raw materials sufficient for a 12-month supply was on hand. During the conflict and since then our output of cement had to be increased in order to meet the enormous local demand which can be looked after by us at any time without inconvenience. If, therefore, road-making and building construction had been held up during the recent trouble other reasons must be found than the shortage of cement which we were ready to supply and did supply at pre-war price.

We will thank you to make this correction.

We are etc.,

THE SHANGHAI PORTLAND CEMENT

WORKS, LTD.

Shanghai, Nov. 18, 1924.

HONG LIST PIRACIES

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—I remember seeing a paragraph in your paper a few days ago referring to the piracies perpetrated on the North-China Desk Hong List. I had a visit on Saturday last from a canvasser for the China Traders' Diary, 1925, the manager for the East being of the same name as the person mentioned by you—Siow Choon-leng. The cutting submitted to me for correction was clipped from the last edition of your Hong List and is, on the face of it, a flagrant piracy of same.

I need hardly say that the canvasser made a speedier exit than entrance to my office, and I trust he will be given a like reception in other offices.

I realize that it may not be worth your while, while on the other hand it may, to bring action for infringement of copyright against the several imitators of the Hong List. It must be apparent, however, to the general public that the cutting up and part correction of last year's Hong List and the reprinting of same will produce a work of no value whatever to the business man.

I am, etc.,

WM. CARTER REA.

Shanghai, Nov. 18, 1924.

A MISLAID POEM

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—In some local publication I read a poem which rather pleased me but I cannot recollect or find it.

Perhaps you can help me. The fragments of this verse I remember run:

"not to worship at the ancient

fire,

"dust of yesterday's desires."

I should be grateful for any assistance you or your readers could give me.

I am, etc.,

D. F. LAURENCE.

Shanghai, Nov. 19, 1924.

THE LESSON FROM CANTON

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—We learn that British, French, United States and other Foreign Governments are concerting with a view to demanding jointly from Peking Government (?) that it will respect the treaty engagements. On the other hand, our guest, Sun Yat-sen, has intimated that the retrocession of the Concessions is a matter on which the Chinese have long been quite determined. What a contrast! Looking at it, from the standpoint of civilization, from the standpoint of righteousness, and realizing that it is better for China to be helped upward, and looking at the improvements worked by the foreigners in all the Concessions, one cannot but think that it is better for this nation that it should be lifted up higher and beyond simply material matters.

Now it behoves us, foreigners, to show that we are capable to do more, not merely a slight but a well-nigh immeasurable improvement.

If this nation, with its wealth, with its continental vastness of domain, with its sad history, with its memory of Sun Yat-sen, of its generals and soldiers, is not fit to govern itself, then we must assist it until it is fit. China is being torn into fragments by the most hideously cruel of all possible civil wars for the last decade, which has been brought down to a condition of savage anarchy, and, according to a report just given out, we are told to get out, by our friend Sun Yat-sen. So, we have got to make up our minds that we shall be prepared. Let our Governments here strive to make their weight felt on the side of decency and morality. Let each man here make his weight felt in supporting his right given by the treaty, which decrees that we shall be free. The timely lesson from Canton is necessary for the education of all. Sun Yat-sen's red riot in Canton, the plunge into tyranny, assassination, famine, and bankruptcy, will show how much further he needs the wild orgy of Bolshevism. To say that the welfare of China depends upon the retrocession of all the Concessions,

is as much nonsense as to say it depends upon its so-called lords and gentlemen.

I am, etc.,

MAMS.

Shanghai, Nov. 21, 1924.

JAPAN AND SINGAPORE

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Your Tokyo correspondent, in giving the press comments in Japan on the Conservative victory at the General Election, shows that there is a good deal of apprehension regarding the probability of the Singapore Base now being proceeded with. Now, what is Japan afraid of? Certainly neither Great Britain nor any of the Dominions desire to acquire any Japanese territory, and nobody can think of other reasons for wantonly attacking Japan. The Japanese press admits "uneasiness, especially as both parties are imperialistically inclined." Surely this means that Japan fears that we are desirous of attacking her for her territory. Then, again, surely it is an absolute travesty of facts to assert that we are "weddled to schemes for more naval construction." And this in spite of what we have done under the Washington Agreement!

I venture to say that it is Japan who is giving the world cause for anxiety just now. Look at her attitude towards America in regard to the immigration question. Then, again, study her proposal at the Geneva Conference in regard to the same question. Here Japan definitely proposed that the League of Nations should take action in certain circumstances, and this was rightly interpreted as indicating domestic politics would be brought under the purview of the League on the demand of any member. Both America and the British Dominions saw at once that this proposal was to deal with the immigration question, and immediately protested against any such interference.

Instead of Japan being afraid that the establishment of the Singapore Base would be used against her in an aggressive sense, it is Japan's attitude towards this question which leads the Dominions to believe that Japan has in mind that she will, sooner or later, take active steps to enforce her demands for the free immigration of her nationals into countries which now prohibit the entry of coloured races. It is to protect themselves against such a possibility that the Dominions want the Singapore Base to be established, and not for it to be used to attack Japan. It is purely for defence, and nobody knows this better than Japan herself.

I am, etc.,

BRITON.

Shanghai, Nov. 20, 1924.

TO HAVE THE HONOUR

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—We here, pensioners, derelicts, and the like, are often told that if we returned to the Settlement we should hardly recognize it; Shanghai, (I have heard it *ad nauseum*) is so changed. "A sky-scraped Bund," they say, "Four and five storeys all down the Maloo," they say, "Kelly and Walsh swept aside and the Bowling Alley transferred to Hungjao." Well, developments such as these were to be expected, might even have been regarded as inevitable. There are like alterations in Kensington, and even Regent Street is not what it was before the War.

Changes in outward appearances are seldom fundamentally disturbing if the heart beat as before. Else, when the "Herald" became unmanagable at breakfast and unbindable for record, I might have been disquieted. As a matter of fact the "Supreme Court and Consular Gazette" seems to me to throb with much of its old regularity.

I am, however, moved to expostulate when the Secretary of the Council, writing his routine letters, says that he "has the honour to request that his correspondent will be so good as to favour him with an expression of views" on this or that subject in hand. In the past Chairmen, who gave of their intelligence and leisure without reward, were wont to write that they "had the honour" to say this or that, but Secretaries were always the obedient servants of the Community, without honour but upon the receipt of adequate monthly pay for the work they did.

I am, etc.,

W. E. LEVESON.

123 Pall Mall, London S.W.1.,
Oct. 28.

THE new Danish Secretary of Legation in Peking, Mr. L. Tillitse, accompanied by Mrs. Tillitse, arrived here on Wednesday morning by the Easter Asiatic Co.'s motorship Afrika, from Copenhagen en route to Peking.

"COMMUNITY Service", the organ of the Community Church, contains the following paragraph:—Dr. J. C. McCracken reports the receipt of a \$100 gold cheque from Mrs. Henry Heylman of Pelham Manor, New York for our building fund. Such gifts as these are greatly appreciated. Our overdraft at the bank is constantly increasing these days as further payments are being made to the contractor. We need the financial support of our friends in the States to supplement the gifts which we have made, in order that this church may live up to its wonderful opportunities in this city.

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Peps tablets only need to be dissolved in water, and allowed to slowly dissolve on the tongue, when they give off powerful, soothing and germicidal fumes. These are carried with every in-drawn breath through the delicate air-passages deep into the lungs.

Chests made raw and sore by incessant coughing are quickly soothed and comforted by the balsamic Peps fumes; and as the hard, stringy phlegm is loosened and expelled, breathing is made easy. Irritation and inflammation in the windpipe or bronchi is relieved and ended, and that racking cough is got rid of once and for all. These results would be impossible, but for the fact that Peps reach vital, inner parts inaccessible to ordinary liquid medicine.

Peps are at once the handiest, safest and most effective remedy ever discovered, not only for bronchial ailments but for all colds and chills, influenza, sore throat, laryngitis, early-morning cough, wheezing, night cough, croup and other throat, chest and lung weaknesses of young and old.

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Engineers	4	S.R.C.	1
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Hbury School	6	S.R.C.	0
H.M. Navy	8	P.S.A.	0
German F.C.	1	Jewish R.C.	0
Public School	4	S.F.C. 2nd	1
OTHER GAMES.			
S.F.C.	9	Shai College	0
Three Culture	1	Endeavourers	1
Shai College	3	Nanyang	0
St. John's	3	Fuhtan	0
St. John's	10	Nanyang	0

There was a big surprise in local Association football on Saturday, when the Marine Engineers unexpectedly but decisively defeated last season's champions, the Shanghai Recreation Club, by four goals to one in a game in which the Engineers thoroughly deserved their victory. The Engineers have thus more than fulfilled their early promise of having an excellent team this season, and with the return from Hongkong of T. W. R. Wilson, who is invaluable as either a forward or a back, they will be seriously in the running for the First League championship. They were defeated by the Shanghai Football Club, but now that they have got into playing form, they should give both the Recs and the Club, who have been filling the two top places of the League with monotonous regularity for years, a good struggle for premier honours and, incidentally, introduce a much-needed element of interest into local senior soccer. It was a happy coincidence that Mr. W. S. Campbell, whose regard for his beloved Engineers is equalled only by his fervid desire once more to see Scotland wrest the Prentice-Skottowe International Cup from the Sassanachs, should have arrived back from Home just in time to see his team get the better of the redoubtable champions, though his ardour in their cause is ever undiminished, whether they be victorious or otherwise.

In the other First Division game, the Police, on their own ground, just managed to scrape a victory from the babes of the League, the Portuguese Sporting Association, by the odd goal in seven, in a game in which the football was generally patchy, often poor and occasionally brilliant.

On the form which they had previously displayed this season, there were few who could really have expected to see the champions of last season, the Shanghai Recreation Club, so clearly and decisively defeated on their own ground by the Marine Engineers on Saturday afternoon, though none who saw the game could justly claim that the Recs, on the general run of the play, deserved otherwise than to be defeated.

RACING IN TIENTSIN

Inter-Club Champions

Tientsin, Nov. 16.

Mr. Fraser's Peking pony Bengal won the Inter-Club Champions this afternoon by six lengths, in 2 min. 33-3/5 sec. (The previous record was 2 min. 34-4/5 sec.) Inevitable was second and Mokoia third.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

HAGEN WINS AMERICAN OPEN GOLF TITLE

Norfolk, Virginia, Nov. 16.

Mr. Walter Hagen won the open golf tournament.—Reuter's American Service.

INTERPORT BILLIARDS

Hongkong, Nov. 14.

Mr. A. J. Osmund, the Hongkong billiard champion, beat Captain Barrett in a friendly match at the Club Lusitano to-day by 653 to 348.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

INTERPORT CRICKET

Hongkong's Single Innings
Victory: Dr. O'Hara the
Highest Scorer

Hongkong, Nov. 14.

Hongkong beat Shanghai by an innings and 5 runs in the Interport cricket match. Shanghai were all out for 106 in their second innings. The weather to-day was perfect and the wicket hard.

Scores: Shanghai, 1st Innings 109, Hongkong, 1st Innings 220, Shanghai, 2nd Innings 106, Hongkong, 2nd Innings 220.

Bowling: Bowler 5 for 56; Reed 4 for 42; Holmes Brown 2 for 18; Wyatt none for 8.

Poor Batting by Shanghai in

Match Against Malaya:

All Out for 119

Hongkong, Nov. 15.

The Interport cricket match between Shanghai and the Federated Malay States was begun here this morning in ideal weather.

Shanghai batted first on a dry wicket, but were all dismissed for 119 runs. Score:—

SHANGHAI, 1ST INNINGS.
Evans, c. Brand, b. Knight 24
Barrett, c. Livock, b. Thompson 13
Quayle, c. Holmes Brown, b. Thompson 0
Leach, b. Thompson 10
O'Hara, c. Grenier, b. Knight 10
Phayre, b. Thompson 4
Rawsthorne, run out 18
Gardner, b. Holmes Brown 18
Duckett, run out 1
Barnes, b. Holmes Brown 0
Carr, not out 17
Extras 17
Total 119

Bowling: Knight 2 for 34; Thompson 4 for 42; Holmes Brown 2 for 18; Wyatt none for 8.

The F. M. S. were all out for 208. Scores and analysis:—

FEDERATED MALAY STATES, 1ST INNINGS.
Livock, b. Quayle 7
Grenier, b. Quayle 1
Knight, b. Quayle 3
Brand, c. and b. Leach 52
Phayre, b. Holmes Brown 36
Holmes Brown, b. Quayle 36
Edwards, c. and b. O'Hara 16
Foster, b. Leach 17
Whitely, c. Leach, b. Barrett 35
Wyatt, c. Rawsthorne, b. Barrett 5
Thompson, not out 27
Extras 27
Total 208

Bowling: Leach 2 for 39; Carr 0 for 26; Quayle 5 for 56; O'Hara 1 for 39; Barrett 2 for 13.

Shanghai went in again and had lost two wickets for no runs at the drawing of stumps. Score:—

SHANGHAI—2ND INNINGS.
Gardner, c. Thompson, b. Knight 0
Carr, b. Holmes Brown, b. Thompson 0
Total 0

(The not out batsman's name was not wired.)—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Shanghai's Splendid Recovery
Against Malaya: Century
by Quayle

Hongkong, Nov. 17.

The Interport cricket match between Shanghai and the Federated Malay States was resumed to-day in sunny weather.

Continuing their second innings, Shanghai had scored 201 for 8 at the luncheon interval.

Shanghai were all dismissed for 284.

SHANGHAI—2ND INNINGS.
Gardner, c. Thompson, b. Knight 0
Carr, b. Holmes Brown, b. Thompson 0
Duckett, c. Livock, b. Thompson 21
Rawsthorne, b. Thompson 21
Leach, b. Holmes Brown 28
Quayle, b. Holmes Brown 113
Barrett, c. and b. Wyatt 37
O'Hara, c. Phayre, b. Wyatt 4
Evans, c. Brand, b. Knight 20
Barn, b. Knight 30
Barnes, not out 12
Extras 24
Total 284

Bowling:—Knight 3 for 50; Thompson 3 for 86; Wyatt 2 for 73; Holmes Brown 2 for 36; Whitely 0 for 7. (Previous scores: Shanghai—1st Innings 119, F.M.S.—1st Innings 208).

Later.

Shanghai beat the Federated Malay States by 89 runs in the Interport cricket match. It was a sensational victory, the last Malayan player being caught out within five minutes of the drawing of stumps.

The Federated Malay States were all out for 106 in their second innings.

Scores—Shanghai—1st Innings, 119. F.M.S.—1st Innings 208.

Shanghai—2nd Innings 284. F.M.S.—2nd Innings 106.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES—2ND INNINGS
Livock, b. Leach 12
Grenier, b. O'Hara 2
Brand, c. O'Hara 3
Foster, c. Rawsthorne, b. Barrett 33
Knight, c. Quayle, b. Leach 0
Holmes Brown, stumped Barnes, b. O'Hara 14
Phayre, stumped Barnes, b. Barrett 35
Edwards, c. Gardner, b. Barrett 0
Whitely, b. O'Hara 3
Wyatt, c. Carr, b. Barrett 3
Thompson, not out 1
Extras 1
Total 106

Bowling: O'Hara 4 for 55; Leach 2 for 31; Barrett 4 for 19.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Close Contest Between Hongkong
and Malay States

Hongkong, Nov. 18.

The Interport cricket match between Hongkong and the Federated Malay States began to-day.

Malaya batted first and scored 147, Foster contributing 40, Grenier 26 and Knight 24.

Bowler took 3 wickets for 46 and Quick 2 for 10.

Later.

In the Interport cricket match between Hongkong and the Federated Malay States to-day, Hongkong were all out for 159 in the first innings, Pearce contributing 62, Webster 22 and Hancock 20.

Thompson took 5 wickets for 37 runs and Grenier 2 for 21.

In the second innings at the drawing of stumps Malaya had made 20 runs for 2 wickets.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Hongkong, Nov. 19.

The Interport cricket match between Malaya and Hongkong was resumed to-day.

Malaya, continuing their second innings, brought their total to 157, Livock contributing 41, Phayre 33 and Holmes Brown 32.

Bowler took three wickets for 42 and Powell four for 34.

Hongkong now require 146 to win.

Later.

Hongkong won the Interport cricket match against the Federated Malay States by two wickets, scoring 149 for eight in their second innings.

Hancock scored the winning hit. He registered 32 not out. Quick made 67 and Pearce 15. Knight took four wickets for 34 and Thompson two for 40.

Scores: Malaya 1st Innings 147, Hongkong " 159, Malaya 2nd " 157, Hongkong " 159 for 8 wickets.

Shanghai v. Kowloon

Later.

In the Interport cricket match to-day between Shanghai and Kowloon, the latter were all out for 134 runs, Lieut. Col. Matthews contributing 26, Fincher 16, and Goodwin 16 not out.

Wilson took seven wickets for 34 runs, Leach two for 25.

Shanghai were all out for 185 runs, Leach contributing 40, O'Hara 24, Quayle 21, Burn 21, Wilson 17 not out.

Evans took four wickets for 35 runs.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CRICKET IN S. AFRICA

English Team in Cape Town

Cape Town, Nov. 15.

A two days' match between Mr. Joel's team of English cricketers and the Western Province was concluded here to-day and resulted in a draw. The English team made 252 for nine wickets and declared their innings closed. The Western Province made 118 and following on had lost eight wickets for 82 in the second innings at the call of time.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA

England v. Victoria: Play
Interrupted by Rain:
Cautious Batting

Melbourne, Nov. 14.

The match between the M. C. C. and South Australia began here to-day before 5,000 spectators.

Gilligan won the toss and decided to take first innings on a slow, easy wicket. Play was frequently interrupted by rain, which finally caused stumps to be drawn at quarter to five. At the close the M. C. C. had made 113 for three wickets, Woolley being the chief contributor with 40 not out.

Nov. 15.

The match between M.C.C. and Victoria was continued here to-day in dull, chilly weather. There were 35,000 spectators, most of whom were wearing overcoats. The receipts to-day amounted to £2,957. The wicket was sticky and in the latter part of the day it became bad.

The M.C.C., who had overnight made 113 for three wickets, completed their first innings for 240. The innings lasted 296 minutes. The chief scorers were Woolley 45 and Douglas 59 not out. The latter gave a masterly display for an hour and a half and hit six fours. Ryder took four wickets for 33 runs.

At the close of play Victoria had made 44 for two wickets. They batted very cautiously and were barracked by the crowd.—Reuter.

Melbourne, Nov. 17.

The match between M. C. C. and Victoria was continued here to-day in glorious weather before 10,000 spectators. The wicket was in good condition.

Victoria's first innings, in which they had scored 44 for two wickets, closed for 229, after lasting for 296 minutes. Hendry was top scorer with 63.

At the close of play M. C. C. had made 83 for two wickets in their second innings.

Present score: M. C. C. 240 and 83 for 2; Victoria 229.

Nov. 18.

The match between M. C. C. and Victoria was resumed to-day in beautiful weather before 10,000 spectators. The wicket was in good condition.

In their second innings M. C. C. scored 241 runs, Sandham contributing 66 and Hendren 54. Tarant took 4 wickets for 33 runs. The innings lasted for 286 minutes.

Victoria in their second innings scored 111 runs for 1 wicket, Mayne contributing 55, not out, and Woodfull 54, not out.

Play will be continued for 2 hours to-morrow.—Reuter.

A Victory for Victoria

Melbourne, Nov. 19.

Victoria scored 258 for four and won a great match by six wickets in the last over of the day. The excitement was intense.

Victoria had scored 11 for the loss of one wicket at the drawing of stumps yesterday and required 142 runs to win in the two hours' play to-day.

Mayne and Woodfull resumed their innings to-day and brought their respective scores to 87 and 61. Hartkop contributed 56, not out.

Gilligan took all four wickets for 87.

Scores: M.C.C. 1st Innings 240, Victoria " 229, M.C.C. 2nd " 241, Victoria " 258 for 4 wickets.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS

Sydney, Nov. 14.

The Tennis Association of Australasia is inviting an American team to visit Australasia.—Reuter.

Guy Fawkes night did not pass unnoticed in Hongkong, remarks the "South China Morning Post." The boys of Kimberley Road, Kowloon, and of Kowloon Dock went "guying" and did well. The former collected \$25 and the latter \$15. These sums have been added to a fund raised by Mrs. Hast for Dr. Barnardo's Homes. In all \$633.70 was received and a draft for \$23.8s. 11d. has been sent.

HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

MEETING

Four Teams Entered for the
League

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Hockey Association was held at the Shanghai Rowing Club on Thursday evening. Mr. J. L. Beaumont, president took the chair, and was supported by Mr. W. S. Harvie (Shanghai Hockey Club, Secretary and treasurer, Mr. B. Lack (Junior Hockey Club), Mr. B. Pintos (P. S. A.), and Mr. R. L. Evans.

Mr. Harvey, presenting the annual report said:

Referring to League games, the Portuguese Sporting Association "A" team are to be congratulated on topping the league table and having their name appear on the shield for the first time. It was unfortunate that the Endeavourers team were unable to complete the series of games owing to a lack of players.

Interport Games

A triangular contest between Hankow, Tientsin and ourselves was held at Hankow during the Chinese New Year holidays when we were successful in winning both our games without a goal being scored against us. A suggestion was made at that time that a similar event should take place at Tientsin during the present season. The possibility of this however will depend upon the cessation of military and political activities in the vicinity of that port.

We started the season with a balance of \$147.69 and after paying all expense finished with a balance of \$156.52 which is carried forward to the present season.

There were several occasions during the season when teams appeared on the field without a referee. It is absolutely impossible to play hockey without at least one referee and for efficient control of the game two are necessary. In future it is hoped that club secretaries will see that each of their teams takes the field accompanied by a referee.

Election of Officers

On the proposition of Mr. Beaumont, seconded by Mr. Lack, the report and accounts were adopted.

Mr. Beaumont was unanimously re-elected president of the Association, and Mr. Harvie was unanimously re-elected secretary and treasurer.

Four teams were entered for the League for the forthcoming season, viz. The S.H.C., the Junior H.C., the P.S.A. "A" team and the P.S.A. "B" team. It was decided to commence the league games on December 6, when the J.R.C. will meet the P.S.A. "B" team and the S.H.C. will meet the P.S.A. "A" team.

Mr. Harvie informed the meeting that he was trying to make arrangements for an interport match with Hongkong, and Captain Barrett, who was in Hongkong at the present time, was attempting to get a team from the Colony to come to Shanghai.

LADIES PAPER HUNT CLUB

Annual General Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Ladies' Paper Hunt Club was held on Friday at 5.30 p.m. at No. 501 Avenue Haig. In the absence of the Master, Mrs. Hickling, the Chair was taken by the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Pardoe.

There was a good attendance of both old and new members, and for the information of the latter the minutes of the first general meeting of the Club, held last year, were read. As it had been laid down then that the election of a Master should take place each year, votes were cast and resulted in the nomination of Miss Billy Coutts as Master for the coming season. Miss Perrin was unanimously re-elected a Steward and Miss Vera McBain elected Steward.

The rule regarding the treatment of side-saddle riders as though they were "heavy-weights" was to be adhered to for the season, and in addition to the rules passed at last year's meeting it was decided to adopt a "pink" collar as a distinguishing mark for the winners of hunts.

BECAUSE of extreme poverty, a Chinese bridegroom committed suicide in the native city of Shanghai by swallowing a quantity of opium a few hours after his wedding ceremony had taken place.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

OFFICIAL RATES.

Nov. 21.
Bank's Demand Selling Rate for
£1 at 3/8 = Tls. 6.10 at 73.35 =
\$8.32

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for
G.\$100 at 76 = Tls. 131.58 at
73.35 = \$179.39

Chinese Dollars, market rate 73.5
Native Interest 02
Copper Cash 273.509
Bar Silver 33 1/2

Bank rate of Discount 4 per cent.
Paris on London Frs. 88.15
New York on London G.\$46 1/2

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

LONDON— Per Tael
Telegraphic Transfer 3/31
Demand 3/3 1/2

NEW YORK—
Telegraphic Transfer 75 1/2
Demand 76

PARIS—
Demand 144 1/2
INDIA—
Demand 218 1/2

HONGKONG—
Demand 72 1/2
JAPAN—
Demand 51

BATAVIA—
Demand 193
SINGAPORE—
Demand 71 1/2

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—
Demand 3/4
4 m/s. credits 3/4 1/2
4 m/s. Docs. 3/4 1/2

6 m/s. credits 3/4 1/2
6 m/s. Docs. 3/5
NEW YORK—
Demand 77

4 m/s. credits 78 1/2
4 m/s. Docs. 78 1/2
PARIS—
4 m/s. Docs. 151 1/2

Closing business done at
London T. T. 3/3 1/2
New York T. T. 75 1/2

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR NOV.

Hk. Tls. 5.25 at 3/5 1/2 Frs. 16.38
" 1 at 1470.5 Frs. 16.38
" 1.15 at 72.125 Yen 2.19
" 1 at 50.875 Yen 2.19
" 1 at 226.025 Rupees 2.52
" 1 at 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
" 1 at 17.25 Lt. Lire 19.75

Market and Houbles no quotation

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK

Closing Rates Nov. 21.

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS.
U.S. G.\$100.00 = S'hai. \$179.75
Str. 100.00 = S'hai. \$ 8.35
Pes. 100.00 = S'hai. \$ 9.49
Yen 100.00 = S'hai. \$ 69.67

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS.

U.S. G.\$100.00 = S'hai. \$176.31
Str. 100.00 = S'hai. \$ 8.17
Pes. 100.00 = S'hai. \$ 9.21
Yen 100.00 = S'hai. \$ 67.66

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

Selling Rates, Nov. 21:—

It. Lire 17.50 Tl. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.92 Tl. 1
It. Lire 8.79 Yen 1

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Nov. 22.

At the close of business on the
20th instant the stock of silver in
Shanghai was Tls. 48,153,000 and
\$40,900,000.

These figures include Tls. 12,920,
000 and \$25,380,000 in Chinese
banks in which there were no bars.

Bar Silver

Arrivals were:—
1070 bars from America.
338 bars from London.

1408 bars.

Shipments were:—

Nil.

Sycee

Arrivals were:—
Tls. 50,000 small coins melted.

Shipments were:—
Tls. 500,000 to Tientsin.

Dollars

Arrivals were:—
\$100,000 from Swatow.
100,000 " Nanking.
50,000 " Hankow.
50,000 " Wenchow.
\$300,000

Shipments were:—

\$1,000,000 Cotton used.
450,000 to Chefoo.
200,000 " Tungchow.
100,000 " Tientsin.
50,000 " Ningpo.

\$1,800,000

Silver

The drop of 1/2d. of a penny in
the price of silver last Saturday is
the biggest drop in one day for a
very long time. The price came
yesterday at 33 1/2d. ready and 33 1/2d.
forward showing declines of 1/2d.
and 1/2d. on the respective deliveries
compared with last week. China
both bought and sold; India sold.
The Continent has not been re-
ported as a buyer at all this week
in London. The report of Thurs-
day's London market was "dull—
absence of business. America
inclined to sell."

Exchange

Exchange left off last week with
the official quotation for T. T. at
3/3 1/2d. Following the drop of
1/2d. of a penny in the price of
silver, it dropped on Saturday to
T. T. 3/3 1/2d., where the rate has
since remained until yesterday
morning, when it dropped another
1/2d. to T. T. 3/3 1/4d.

The market opened dull yesterday
morning with sellers of T. T. at
3/4d and G.\$76 1/2. With little local
export business the market eased
off gradually during the forenoon
and we close for the Tiffin interval
with the best sellers only offering
T. T. 3/3 1/2 and Gold \$75 1/2.

LONDON BULLION

Samuel Montagu & Co's Report

In their report of October 15 on
the London bullion market Messrs.
Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

Gold.—The Bank of England
gold reserve against its note issue
on the 8th instant amounted to
£126,654,325, as compared with
£126,604,045 on the previous Wed-
nesday.

The moderate amount of gold
available here this week has been
taken for India and the Trade.

The following figures show the
United Kingdom imports and ex-
ports of gold during the month of
September 1924:—

Imports Exports.

Sweden £10,600 £ 11,520
Netherlands 5,230 6,800
Belgium 4,169 14,909
France 103,296 4,910

West Africa ——— 5,000
Java and other Dutch
Possessions in the
Indian Seas ——— 5,000
China (including
Hongkong) ——— 520
United States of
America 5,614 ———
Central America and
West Indies 1,286 ———
Rhodesia 195,604 ———
Transvaal 88,256 ———
British India 588,931 ———
Straits Settlements 3,447 ———
Other Countries 6,266 ———
Total £414,246 £42,297

The Transvaal gold output for
September, 1924, amounted to
799,422 fine ounces as compared
with 809,571 fine ounces for August
1924 and 739,504 fine ounces for
September, 1923.

According to the Dominion
Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa,
the gold production of Canada
from all sources during the
calendar year 1923 amounted to
1,243,341 fine ounces, valued at
\$25,702,139, a decrease of 1.5 per
cent. below the total for the
previous year. The production for
1923 has only been exceeded in 1922
and 1900; in the latter year the
Yukon placers reached the peak of
their production and 1,350,057
ounces valued at \$27,908,153 was
produced from lode and placer
mines. The production for the
first half of the present year is
reported as \$14,475,000, being
an increase of \$3,511,000 as

compared with the corresponding
period of last year.

The Czechoslovakian gold output
for 1923 is reported as 123
kilogrammes, valued at Kc. 2,532-
552.

Silver

The price of silver for cash
delivery continued to advance and
touched 36 1/2d. on the 9th instant
—a fresh record for the year.
The quotation for forward delivery
remained unchanged at the same
figure. On the next day, the
market boiled over, and prices
began a fall that carried them to
35 1/2d. for both cash and forward
delivery on the 13th instant. At
this figure, bear covering and
Continental demand combined to
impart a steadier tone, though,
probably owing to the imposition
of limits, the tendency to react
has not as yet had much play.
The collapse of the Chikiang army
and the flight of its leader may
prove a factor in the market by
removing obstacles to the free
transit of commodities, of which at
the present time exports ought to
be active—this possibly may be
taken as a bull point.

The "Times" correspondent thus
cabled from Vienna on the 13th
instant:—

The "Sonn-und-Montag Zeitung"
warns that the Australian
Government has been compelled
to stop entirely the minting of
the shilling owing to the steady
rise in the price of silver, the
margin of 2,000 kronen per
shilling, which the Government
had reserved to itself partly to
cover the cost of production
and partly as revenue, having
already dwindled to a point
which makes the striking of the
coin unprofitable. In these cir-
cumstances it is thought that the
Government will be forced to
follow the example of France
and Italy, and either issue a coin
of non-precious alloy or else
reduce the silver contents of the
shilling very considerably.

Tenders were invited yesterday
for 130 Lakhs India Council Bills
and T.T. Only 60 Lakhs were
applied for and 50 Lakhs were
allotted—applications for deferred
T.T. at 1/5 1/2d. and immediate T.T.
at 1/6 1/2d. receiving allotment
in full. No applications were
received for bills. 100 Lakhs will
again be offered for tender next
week.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Yarn Again Stronger and a Fur- ther Improvement in Piece

Goods: Shortage in the Interior

Nov. 22.

Taken all round the markets are
better this week than for some time
past. A distinctly improved de-
mand has made itself felt for piece
goods, and the need for replenish-
ing stocks in the interior appears
almost to be overcoming the dif-
ficulties of trading.

Yarn continues to strengthen,
with advancing prices, and after
a period of stagnation this industry
is again likely to assume a position
approximating to its wonted im-
portance. More mills are resuming
work.

High local prices and the dif-
ficulty of obtaining cargo are
hampering exports, but in spite of
this a certain activity prevails. The
silk trade continues to be interesting.

Piece Goods

A number of inquiries for piece
goods are being received from
Tsingtao, Szechuan and the River
Ports, but generally the prices
offered are too low to admit of
business. The tone of the market,
however, is hopeful, and the outlook
distinctly better than for some time.

As far as the auctions were
concerned things were generally bright-
er this week with an all-round im-
provement in prices. For all dyed
goods there was a particularly good
demand. Chinkiang was strongly
interested in Italian, the average
rise there being about 7 mace.
Apart from Chinkiang the market
seemed to have a considerable num-
ber of orders to fill, and there was
a welcome improvement in some of
the Tientsin chops, which it is
hoped means a revival of trade
there. Although Ningpo was not
so interested in Greys as a week
ago, the demand seemed to be so
widespread that no fall in prices
was possible. Speculators continue

to control the market for Whites,
and for the time being Korea is
not displaying very much activity,
shipments thither being rather
meagre.

The main reason for this week's
activity seems to be that with the
approach of China New Year people
in the interior have been forced to
realize the necessity for a replenish-
ment of stocks, and are taking
every opportunity which offers to
do so. Deliveries have been satis-
factory during the week, clearances
for the north showing a small im-
provement.

Cotton, Yarn, Etc.

China Cotton.—The market for
China cotton maintains its strength,
and does not appear to have been
affected by the drop in American
during the past two days. Spot
quotations are as follows:—Tung-
chow 39.50; Shanghai 38.50/39.75;
Shensi 41; Ningpo 38/38.50. On
the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange
the rates are as follows:—Novem-
ber 40.30; December 39.95; January
39.55; February 39.35; March 39.30;
April 39.30.

Yarn.—Yarn maintains a strong
position and the steady advance in
price recorded during the past two
weeks has been fully maintained.
Clearances continue to be good, and
as the result of the improved situa-
tion more of the mills are being
reopened and one or two are about
to go on full time. Yarn prices
on the Chinese Cotton Goods Ex-
change are as follows:—November
165.40; December 165.80; January
163.60; February 162.70; March
162.60; April 162.60. More inquiry
for cloth seems to be about, but
the business has not yet reached
satisfactory dimensions. One factor
operating against a return to a
normal condition in this market is
the continued closing of the Peking-
Mukden Railway to ordinary traffic,
which means that one channel of
distribution is not at present
available.

American Cotton.—Greatly con-
flicting reports of the American
cotton crop are being received, and
as these vary as much as 600,000
bales, it is not surprising that the
future trend of prices is altogether
uncertain. New York quotations
are as follows:—December 25.96;
January 24.20; March 24.52; May
24.78; July 24.75; middling spot
24.20; Liverpool quotations:—Jan-
uary 13.31; March 13.37; spot 13.72.

Egyptian Cotton.—Sakellarisidis,
spot, 25.80.

Bombay Cotton.—The market de-
clined on lower New York advices
but advanced on Japanese news
buying. Quotations:—F. G. Bengal
December/January 404; Fine Omra
December/January 452; F. G.
Broach April/May 470.

Sampin.—Thursday morning's
closing quotations:—November 362-
90; December 354.50; January
348.90; February 343.80; March
339.10; April 338.60; May 337.40.
Thursday afternoon's closing:—
November 360.10; December 352.50;
January 347.60; February 342.90;
March 337.20; April 335.30; May
335.80.

In their weekly report issued
yesterday Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld
& Son state:—

China Cotton.—During the early part
of the week, the cotton trade has wit-
nessed a succession of strong markets,
and prices showing an advance of about
a tael and a half as compared with
last week's level. At the close, in
sympathy with the uncertainty which
is being felt regarding the political
situation in China, the undertone was
steady.

Receipts from the interior marts con-
tinue small with no indications of any
improvement in the near future. De-
mand, however, is fairly brisk for the
actual cotton with limited offerings.

In summing up the situation regard-
ing the question of supply and demand,
we are averse to advising our friends
to follow declines of any consequences,
and if any temporary weakness should
develop in the speculative markets, we
think that advantage should be taken
of such moments to buy.

Yarn.—The market has been quite
firm during the early part of the week
and prices advanced some three to
four taels from last week's level. At
the close, the undertone was steady
to firm. In all some 11,000 to 12,000
bales of local spinnings have been
booked for export to Szechuan, Han-
chow, Canton, Swatow, Fukien, Wuhu,
Szechwan, Kiangsi, Ningpo and
Northern ports, and over 3,000 bales
direct booking with the mills has been
recorded.

Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. report:—
China Cotton:—Since the issue of our
last circular the market manifested
a succession of strong markets and prices
on the whole advanced further by Tls.
1 per picul above the level last ruling.
The resumption of work in a fair num-
ber of Chinese mills coupled with the
marked appreciation in yarn values,
stimulated a pressing demand by spin-
ners in general for prompt deliveries
of the raw material, and receipts from
the interior, though normal for the
week under review, proved to be in-

adequate to satisfy the developing ab-
sorbing power. In the event of a con-
tinued improvement in yarn values, it
would naturally induce a firmer ten-
dency in the rates of the domestic
staple. Prices in the U.S.A. and In-
dian markets having been in a more
or less steady position and exchange
rates tending to be easier, preclude
for the moment importations of any
magnitude, and particularly from In-
dia, which could replace to any ad-
vantage the domestic growth. For the
time being, therefore, the indications
inclined to purchases on any reaction
for present requirements, while await-
ing developments in the trend on the
foreign side, such as late have influ-
enced the local markets to a more
or less extent. The next American
Government crop reported to be pub-
lished on the 21st instant is due here
on the 22nd instant. Tone of the
Market is Steady.

Silk

The silk market was fairly active
at the beginning of the week, but
the interest has for some reason
or another abated, and although
purchases are reported in Chinese
circles it is generally believed that
these are of a speculative nature.

Lyons as well as Milan and New
York report a firmer market, but
this notwithstanding, orders are
scarce, buyers being apparently un-
willing to pay the rates asked by
the spinners.

The general outlook continues to be
undecided. As we mentioned last
week it seems likely that the slight-
est demand from Lyons or New
York would send prices up, while a
continuance of a quiet market for
the next week or two would induce
prices to go down.

Produce

Lack of transport continues to
hinder business, and no transactions
of any magnitude are reported. The
easier exchange rates have reduced
C.I.F. values, and Home buyers ap-
pear to be unwilling to offer. Prospects in China in the
near future are very uncertain.

Soanum Seed.—European buyers
are indicating considerably lower
prices, and no business has been
reported. The local market re-
mains steady.

Groundnuts.—There has been
practically no selling during the past
week, buyers evidently anticipating
lower values when the political
situation eases.

Feathers.—Inquiries are coming
forward principally from America,
but the local shortage is rendering
business difficult. Prices for all
grades are excessively high.

Wool.—Owing to difficulty in
obtaining guarantees of delivery,
practically no forward contracts are
being effected. Such supplies as
come on the market are finding
ready buyers.

Hides.—There are no arrivals yet.
Dressed Lamb Skins.—The season
may now be considered closed.

Sundry Produce.—There is practi-
cally no interest at present.

RUBBER PRICES

Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co. have
received the following telegram
from their Singapore agents:—

Singapore rubber auction report,
Average prices:—Sheet 591 cts.;
Crêpe 591 cts.; Catalogued 614 tons;
Sold 296 tons.

Singapore market report Buyers,
Spot 59 cents, Market steady after
being easier.

London market report, buyers,
spot 1/5 1/2; Market firm.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.'S DIVIDEND

London, Nov. 15.

The report of the directors of
the Anglo-Persian Oil Company,
Ltd., for the year ending March 31,
shows that the profits exceed
£2,500,000 and recommends the
payment on December 31 of a
dividend on ordinary shares of 10
per cent. less income-tax, leaving
£1,746,000 to be carried forward.—
Reuter.

COTTON MILLS' WORKING HOURS AT HOME

American Cotton Supply a Serious Consideration

London, Nov. 14.

Mr. Fred Holroyd, the President
of the Master Cottonspinners'
Federation, has sent a letter to the
members of the Federation—spin-
ning American cotton urging them
to vote in favour of a working

(Continued on Page 324.)

COMPANIES' NOTICES,
MEETINGS, ETC.

The Pengkalan Durian Estates (1921), Ltd.—The 4th Annual General Meeting will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and General Managers, Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., No. 24, 1924, at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, November 24, 1924, at which the following business will be transacted:—
An Interim Dividend has been declared at the rate of 5 per cent. per share payable on November 25, 1924.
The Transfer Books will be closed from November 19 to 24, 1924, both days inclusive.
The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—
—1/6/1913 and 1/12/1922, issues of 6% Debentures.—The Register of Transfers of Debentures will be closed for 14 days inclusive, from November 22 to 25, 1924, both days inclusive.

Share Report for Week Ending November 21, 1924.
No. 24/46

J. P. BISSET & CO.

Members of Shanghai Stock Exchange,
Land, Estate & Insurance Agents
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building,
A.B.C. 1st, 5th and 6th Editions
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code
Telephone Code 171 & 171.

There has been a marked improvement in the local share market during the past week, there being a lack of enquiries in local share market circles to depress prices, and a steady market with very few shares offered for sale. "Shanghai Times" show a slight improvement, not only in the share market, but also in the local market. "Shanghai Times" show a slight improvement, not only in the share market, but also in the local market. "Shanghai Times" show a slight improvement, not only in the share market, but also in the local market.

London market quotations show a slight decline since last week and the following are the latest prices calculated at 4.5% Roster Gold Loan 1913—
Chinese Govt. 4.5% Roster Gold Loan 1913—
"Long Tan" U. Hai R.R. 1913
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. (Old)
Shanghai Electric Construction Co. (Old)
British-American Tob. Co. (New)
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. London Regd.
Nortland R. E. Ltd.
Sterling Quotation.—The opening T.T. Rate on London to-day is 3/3 1/2.

Shanghai, Nov. 21, 1924.
Following is the official business recorded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange—

NOVEMBER	16th		17th		18th		19th		20th		21st	
	Cash	Dec.	Cash	Dec.	Cash	Dec.	Cash	Dec.	Cash	Dec.	Cash	Dec.
RUBBERS	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
COTTONS	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
DEBENTURES	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1924.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, NOVEMBER 21, 1924.

STOCK	Last business done	Buyers	Sellers	No. of Shares	Authorized Value	Reserve, etc.	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or Due
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor.	£ 1140	2137		61	400,000	H \$125	Dec.	Interim 25c less 1/7, 1924	11-8-24
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London	£ 19 3/8	21		600,000	65	£5,900,000	Dec.	Final 7c & Bonus 6c 3d. (mktg. £1 6s. 3d.) free of 1/7, 1923	9-4-24
INSURANCE.									
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	H \$ 240	200		55	200,000	d £10	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	16-5-24
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 138			10,000	e £15	£2,388,195	Dec.	Final 25c. (mktg. 35c.) ex 1922 Work. 25c. and 25c. ex 1923 Work. 25c. at Exch. 3/8	30-6-24
Yantai Insurance Association, Ltd.	\$ 30	33		21	250,000	\$10	Dec.	921 (921% ex 1923 Work. 25c. at Exch. 3/8	28-5-24
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 22			1	50,000	T70	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	25-5-24
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	H \$ 725			10,000	f H\$250	£1,331,344	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	25-5-24
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 600	600		8,000	g H\$250	£1,149,024	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	23-5-24
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 150	180		20,000	A H\$250	£1,307,513	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	27-3-24
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F 500			14,000	F500	£1,307,513	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	16-5-24
SHIPPING.									
Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd.	H \$ 28			2	120,000	A5	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	7-5-24
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.	T 131 1/2	44		44	50,000,000,000	A1	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	25-6-24
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	T 84	98		47	55,700	T75	Apr.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	29-7-24
Hongkong & Wharf Dock Co., Ltd.	H \$ 154			4	60,000	H\$50	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	21-3-24
New Reg. and Shipbuilding (S% pref.)	T 6 1/2	510		42	500,000	T5	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	10-2-24
Shanghai & H'kong Wharf Co., Ltd.	T 197			131	40,000	T100	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	10-3-24
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ltd.	H \$ 208	207		30,000	H\$50		Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	29-8-24
MINING.									
Oriental Consolidated Min. Co., Ltd.	T 12 1/2			24	500,000	G \$10	June	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	26-7-23
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd.	T 21 1/2			194,120,000,000	A1		June	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	1-5-24
Rabu Australian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.	H \$ 5	43 3/3		300,000	A1		Mar.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	31-3-10
LANDS AND HOTELS.									
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T 120			2	78,000	T50	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	24-7-24
H'kong Land Invest. & Ass'y Co., Ltd.	H \$ 110			40	400,000	H\$25	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	14-8-24
Rumpley's Est. & Finance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 224	23		150,000	H\$10		Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	11-2-24
W'haiwei L. & B. Co., Ltd.	T 6			3,674	T20		Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	19-2-24
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	T 120	120		223	18,000	T100	Feb.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	23-8-24
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	H \$ 21			33	1,000,000	H\$10	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	23-8-24
Cathay Co., Ltd.	T 53			14	400,000	T50	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	23-8-24
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	G \$ 100			118	18,000	G\$100	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	23-8-24
Raven Trust Co., Inc.	G \$ 10			11,000,000	G\$10		Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	23-8-24
PLANTATIONS.									
Alma Estates, Ltd.	T 6 40	54		70,000	A1 at T9		Sept.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	19-12-23
New Amberg Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 10	0 15		103	500,000	T1	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	14-2-24
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	T 3 1/2	2 1/2		123	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	14-2-24
Ayer Tawab Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 19			27	30,000	T10	Sept.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	28-12-23
Batu Aman (Gohor) Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 9 1/2	1 1/2		60	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	11-4-24
Batu Aman Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 1 1/2	0 1/2		28	500,000	T1	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	11-4-24
Chenoweth United Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 1 1/2	0 1/2		28	500,000	T1	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	11-4-24
Chempak Rubber & Oil Estate, Ltd.	T 4 1/2	4 1/2		39	35,000	A1	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	16-10-24
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 2 1/2	2 1/2		33	675,000	A1	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	16-10-24
Consolidated Rubber Estate (1914) Ltd.	T 2 1/2	2 1/2		33	675,000	A1	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	16-10-24
Donkian Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 2 1/2	2 1/2		33	675,000	A1	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	16-10-24
Gun Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 2 1/2	2 1/2		33	675,000	A1	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	16-10-24
Java Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 2 1/2	2 1/2		33	675,000	A1	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	16-10-24
Kail Gidit Coffee Estates, Ltd.	T 1 1/2	1 1/2		8	85,000	T1	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	15-4-24
Kapayan Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 2 1/2	2 1/2		33	675,000	A1	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	15-4-24
Karun Rubber Estate Co., Ltd.	T 5	4 1/2		25,000	T10		Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	17-7-23
Kola Rubber Estate (1921), Ltd.	T 2 1/2	2 1/2		39	35,000	A1	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	16-10-24
Kopang Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 4 1/2	4 1/2		39	35,000	A1	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	16-10-24
Pekalong Rubber Estate (1921), Ltd.	T 2 1/2	2 1/2		33	675,000	A1	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	16-10-24
Pengkalan Durian Estates				28	10,000	T1	Dec.	Final 16c. (mktg. 60c.) ex 1922 Work. 16c. Interim 25c & Bonus to Contributors 20c.	16-10-24

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1924. **FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1925.** **RUBBER AUCTIONS.**

The following telegraphic advices have been received:—
 Singapore, November 18, 1924.

Spot	Nov.	Jan./June
60 cents	60	59
60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2
61	61	60
61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2
62	62	61
62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2
63	63	62
63 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2
64	64	63
64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2
65	65	64
65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2
66	66	65
66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2
67	67	66
67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2
68	68	67
68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2
69	69	68
69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2
70	70	69
70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2
71	71	70
71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2
72	72	71
72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2
73	73	72
73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2
74	74	73
74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2
75	75	74
75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2
76	76	75
76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2
77	77	76
77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2
78	78	77
78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2
79	79	78
79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2
80	80	79
80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2
81	81	80
81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2
82	82	81
82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2
83	83	82
83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2
84	84	83
84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2
85	85	84
85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
86	86	85
86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2
87	87	86
87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
88	88	87
88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2
89	89	88
89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2
90	90	89
90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2
91	91	90
91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2
92	92	91
92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2
93	93	92
93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2
94	94	93
94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2
95	95	94
95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2
96	96	95
96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2
97	97	96
97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2
98	98	97
98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2
99	99	98
99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2
100	100	99
100 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2
101	101	100
101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
102	102	101
102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2
103	103	102
103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2
104	104	103
104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2
105	105	104
105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2
106	106	105
106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2
107	107	106
107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2
108	108	107
108 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2
109	109	108
109 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2
110	110	109
110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2
111	111	110
111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2
112	112	111
112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2
113	113	112
113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2
114	114	113
114 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2
115	115	114
115 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2
116	116	115
116 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2
117	117	116
117 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2
118	118	117
118 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2
119	119	118
119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2
120	120	119
120 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2
121	121	120
121 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2
122	122	121
122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2
123	123	122
123 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2
124	124	123
124 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2
125	125	124
125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2
126	126	125
126 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2
127	127	126
127 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2
128	128	127
128 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2
129	129	128
129 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2
130	130	129
130 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2
131	131	130
131 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2
132	132	131
132 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2
133	133	132
133 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2
134	134	133
134 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2
135	135	134
135 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2
136	136	135
136 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2
137	137	136
137 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2
138	138	137
138 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2
139	139	138
139 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2
140	140	139
140 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2
141	141	140
141 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2
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Commerce and Finance

(Continued from Page 321.)

week not exceeding 394 hours and not to make the same mistake as last year when full-time running was resumed at a time when the markets of the world were unable to absorb full-time production.—Reuter.

DRASTIC DECLINE IN COFFEE FUTURES

New York, Nov. 17.

The price of future coffee on the Coffee Exchange here broke two cents to-day, this being the limit allowed for fluctuations in any one day and the most drastic movement recorded for five years.

Heavy selling in New York and by European houses was influenced by weakness in Brazil which continued in spite of reported efforts by the authorities there to check the decline.—Reuter's American Service.

REALTY COMPANY FOR TIENTSIN

Capital of \$500,000

The Tientsin Realty Company, an American corporation recently organized under the laws of the State of Nevada, with an authorized capital stock of \$500,000, has opened its offices in the French Concession, Tientsin. The object of the corporation as set forth in its articles of association is to transact a general real estate agency and brokerage business, including the buying and selling of property, loan, investments and insurance.

The incorporators of the company are Mr. Raoul Fergus, an attorney at law and member of the French bar, Colonel Ralph Lulu, of the Special Bureau of Administrative Affairs; Mr. J. H. Lesueur, a local French merchant, Mr. A. Bari, President of the China Theatres, Ltd. and Charles J. Fox, attorney at law and President of the North China Star Company.

The plans of the Tientsin Realty Company, as outlined by one of its officers are to act as real estate brokers along American lines, which differ somewhat from the mortgage bank and land investment activities of the old established French, British and German local companies, who handle principally their own properties. The new company will act chiefly as agents or brokers in buying, selling and leasing real estate, negotiating loans, offering investment facilities and insurance. The company will likewise handle some of its own properties and engage in a general real estate business and all its allied branches, but its chief aim at present will be to establish an agency to serve clients in all transactions connected with real property of any and all kinds.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO.

Directors' Report

The report of the directors of the South British Insurance Co. has now been received in Shanghai. It states:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Net premium revenue amounts to	870,799	9	1			
Interest and rents received and accrued after payment of income tax on same amount to	103,112	19	7			

After making full provision for losses outstanding, there is a surplus in the underwriting account of	81,770	0	11			
Income from interest and rents as above amounts to	103,112	19	7			
	184,882	0	6			

This has been dealt with in the following manner:—

To reserve fund	75,000	0	0			
Sinking funds of leaseholds	425	0	0			
	75,425	0	0			

Leaving available	109,458	0	6			
Out of this an interim dividend of 11d. per share was paid in April, 1924	47,283	10	0			

And the directors now recommend the payment, out of the balance of the profits of the year, of a dividend of 1s. per share (making the total distribution for the year 1s. 11d. per share), which will absorb	51,582	0	0			
	98,865	10	6			
	10,592	10	6			

To which must be added balance from August, 1923, less dividend paid in October, 1923	130,712	1	1			
Making to be carried to the new account	£141,301	11	7			

The Directors retiring on this occasion are Messrs. V. J. Larnier and J. H. Upton, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

MANCHESTER REPORT

The following is the market report issued by Sir Jacob Behrens & Sons, Manchester, on October 29:—

The Bureau Report on the American cotton crop was published on Saturday, and gave a condition figure as on October 18 of 54.7, which is equivalent to a crop of 12,675,000 bales. This showed an improvement on the last report of 1.2 in condition or, 176,000 bales, and there was in consequence a slight easing in cotton prices. That this reduction was not more considerable was due to the fact that a favourable report had been anticipated, and buyers did not hold off, but took advantage of any slight concession in price. On Monday, however, an upward movement began, and prices have risen again to the level which ruled about the middle of the month. The chief feature of the Egyptian cotton market is the strength of Sakel-laridis. There was little carry-over from last season and the estimated crop in this grade is about one third less than it was a year ago. Growers are accordingly making good use of this strong position.

Sales of yarn have been somewhat checked by the firmness of cotton, and, though a fair trade has been done, there is no special feature to write about, with the exception of 60's, which have been sold in fair quantities for Madras. Spinners of Egyptian cotton are for the most part in a strong position, and the rise in the price of the raw material is fully reflected in their present quotations. At these rates, sellers are firm, and concession are extremely difficult to obtain. There is certainly a more optimistic feeling than there has been for some time.

Cloth prices are strong, and it is undoubtedly a fact that although for a long time past, trade has been of a miscellaneous character and there has been no buying in bulk or in large lines of any special styles, yet the position of Lancashire manufacturers has been steadily improving. Now, with the help of the raw material, our market gains strength from day to day. There has been a large inquiry, but so far as the Eastern markets are concerned, this is less noticeable, inasmuch as it is a holiday season in India, and political events in China have not yet developed sufficiently in favour of one party to renew confidence and stimulate trade again. The whole tone of the market is healthy and quietly optimistic, though, as we know only too well, high prices breed diffidence and tend to check business just at the moment when hopes are entertained of a renewal of normal trade. Further developments are awaited with interest, and on the whole, there is more confidence in the future.

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Suppression of the White Slave Trade in Java

Correspondence with the Netherlands Consulate-General on this subject. The Council's letter indicates that careful enquiry fails to elicit any evidence as to the existence of such traffic between the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai and the Netherlands East Indies:—

Netherlands Consulate-General, Shanghai, October 23, 1924.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you herewith three copies of a letter from the Government Office for the Suppression of the White Slave Trade established at Batavia, which has its office in the Department of Justice and is under the supervision of the Director of Justice at Batavia. This office has also been designated as the authority mentioned in article one of the convention signed at Paris on May 4, 1910, with regard to the suppression of the circulation of obscene publications and literature to which convention The Netherlands agreed on behalf of the Colonies on November 18, 1921.

It will be superfluous to add that the office in question will be very grateful for any information or assistance which you might be able to give it concerning the white slave trade between Shanghai and the Netherlands East Indies or the export to this country of obscene literature, pictures, drawings and objects.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLEM DANIELS,
Acting Consul-General.

E. S. B. ROWE, Esq.,
Acting Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, November 10, 1924.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 23, requesting, on behalf of the Batavia Government Office for the Suppression of the White Slave Trade, information as to the existence of the white slave trade and the traffic in indecent literature, pictures, etc., between Shanghai and the Netherlands East Indies.

In reply thereto, I have the honour to inform you that careful enquiry has failed to elicit any evidence as to the existence of such trade or traffic between the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai and the Netherlands East Indies.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary.

W. A. A. M. DANIELS, Esq.,
Acting Consul-General for the Netherlands.

Police Report for October.

A foreign Sergeant, a Chinese Constable and three civilians were shot by armed robbers and two civilians were stabbed in connection with 35 cases of armed robbery which occurred during the month. The record shows a heavy increase in this class of crime, an aftermath of the recent disturbances which was fully anticipated and with which the Police are making every effort to deal. Automatic pistols and ammunition were sold openly by soldiers in large quantities in Chapei following the retirement of the Chekiang forces on Shanghai. Numbers of ex-soldiers have since that time become Brigands and many reports of robbery, incendiarism, rape and murder have been brought in from the surrounding country. From the point of view of the maintenance of peace and order in the Settlement, local conditions are worse now than at any time since the Revolution 13 years ago. The affair referred to above in which Sergeant Boddy was shot on October 30 illustrates the callous daring of these gangs, even in broad daylight. At 9.30 a.m. on the day in question three robbers armed with pistols entered a shop in Avenue Edward VII, a crowded thoroughfare, and stole \$127.50. Inside the premises they fired several shots to in-

timidate the employés. Attracted to the scene by the noise, Chinese Constable No. 1312 Kao Fu-yuan (高福院) on post duty nearby was fired on twice and severely wounded in the leg. An assistant attempting to leave the shop was shot through the shoulder. The robbers then left and two of them ran along Shantung Road where they met Sergeant Boddy on whom they at once opened fire. Although unarmed at the time Sergeant Boddy unhesitatingly attempted to arrest one of the fugitives by whom he was shot through the stomach and liver. Both robbers then fled northward and Sergeant Boddy in spite of his wound followed at once in pursuit. A very plucky attempt was made by a Japanese whose identity unfortunately has not been discovered to stop the men in Canton Road, but it was Sergeant Boddy who eventually overtook and disarmed one of them—some 300 yards from where he had been shot. Subsequently, he was taken to hospital in a critically dangerous condition where he was operated on and his life undoubtedly saved by the skilled attention he received at the hands of the Police Surgeons. I feel sure that the high degree of courage shown by this young Sergeant who has been less than 2 years in the Force will command the admiration it so well deserves.

Other serious crime during the month included the attempted murder of a Sikh Havildar and a Chinese informer by a gang of armed robbers on October 10, the murder of a Chinese on Ichang Road on October 21, the attempted murder of a foreign Police Sergeant and another foreigner by an armed robber on October 22 and the murder of an ex-officer of the Chinese Army on October 29. Eight persons were arrested in connexion with these crimes. Five foreigners and 3 Chinese were arrested for trafficking in firearms and 39 pistols and 4,862 rounds of ammunition were seized. Sentences of imprisonment ranged from a fortnight to 18 months. Reports of property stolen totalled 424 of which 147 cases were investigated by the Police with successful results. No strikes occurred in October and there were no signs locally of any labour unrest. The price of rice increased from a maximum of \$16.50 a picul at the end of September to \$19 a picul on October 6. It remained at that figure for a week and then decreased steadily until at the end of the month it had fallen to a maximum of \$13.50 a picul for the best quality grain. At no time during the fighting was there any serious shortage in the food supplies of either foreign or Chinese residents in the Settlement.

The Kiangsu-Chekiang war continued without material change until October 9 on which date Sungkiang was captured by Sun Chuan-fang's troops from Fukien. By October 12 the left of the Chekiang line had fallen back on Minghong, Hsin-chwang and Siking. At midnight October 12-13 a military conference was held at Lunghua at which it was decided by the Chekiang leaders to abandon the struggle chiefly owing to the attitude of the 4th Divisional Commander, General Chen Lao-san. Generals Lu Yung-hsiang and Ho Feng-ling and their following accordingly embarked for Nagasaki in a Japanese steamer at 3 a.m. on October 13, abandoning to their fate the troops who for years had given them allegiance and who for six weeks past had fought loyally for their cause. It is remarkable that this conscienceless proceeding evoked no word of adverse comment or reprobation in the local Chinese press. As soon as the news of their leaders' flight reached the troops at the front the white flag was raised and a general retirement on Shanghai began. Early on October 14 General Chang Yun-ming, commanding the 5th Mixed Brigade of Hupeh troops fighting on the Kiangsu side, reached Shanghai North Station from the Kating sector and occupied Lunghua and the Arsenal the same afternoon. In the meantime a movement was started which aimed at the reorganization of the defeated Chekiang forces under the leadership of General Iku Shu-cheng, better known as "Little Hsu," and a continuation of the struggle apparently, on the borders of the Settlement. This plan, however,

did not materialize owing to the detention of "Little Hsu" by the Police on October 15 in consequence of his having entered the Settlement contrary to an order made by the Council on July 5, 1921 forbidding him to do so. Six days later, having elected to proceed to Europe, he left on the s.s. Dardanus for Hongkong where he still was at the end of the month. With his departure the immediate danger passed, but a somewhat serious situation was created by the occupation of the Shanghai North Station and the Markham Road Junction yards by some 8,000 ex-Chekiang troops who were still fully armed, gunned and munitioned and who at times assumed a very threatening attitude on the northern boundary of the Settlement. Some days later all these troops were withdrawn to Lunghua and to Kiangwan where about 9,000 of the 10th Chekiang Division still were at the end of the month. General Sun Chuan-fang reached Shanghai via Suangking on October 17 and left for Hangchow on October 21. Tuchun Chi Hsieh-yuan, reached Chenju four miles west of Shanghai on about October 20 and was still there at the end of the month. General Pai Pao-shan, appointed Military Governor of Shanghai by Tuchun Chi, has so far been unable to enter into occupation of his Military Headquarters at Lunghua owing to the refusal of the Hupeh Brigade Commander, Chang Yun-ming, to leave. The State of Emergency proclaimed by the Council on September 9 was declared to be at an end on October 24, and the foreign sailors and marines landed for Settlement defence were gradually withdrawn. Of the 110,000 refugees who had sought shelter in the Settlement during hostilities all but about 30,000 had left at the end of the month.

Return of Communicable Disease.

Reported during the week ending Saturday, midnight, November 15, 1924.	Foreign Cases notified from within Settlement limits (including population 15,919)	Deaths among Chinese resident estimated population of 830,865
Small-pox	1	0
Cholera	0	0
Typhoid Fever	2	8
Paratyphoid Fever	0	1
Diphtheria	1	0
Scarlet Fever	2	1
Tuberculosis	1	17
Plague	0	0
Amoebic Dysentery	1	
Bacillary Dysentery	2	1
Total Deaths from all causes	6	148.

CUTICURA HEALS RASH ON LIMBS

Of A Wet Nature. Itching Was Terrible. Could Scarcely Walk.

"My trouble started with an itching and burning rash on the under part of my knees. It spread around my limbs. It was of a wet nature, and sometimes I could scarcely walk or kneel. The itching was terrible and at night I could not sleep."

"I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after using it the breaking out started to dry up and peel. I purchased more and now I am healed." (Signed) Miss Lucy Perryman, Cripdon Cottage, Manaton, Nr. Moretonhampstead, S. Devon, Eng.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are ideal for daily toilet uses.

Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For sample case free address: F. Rowley & Sons, Ltd., 37, Chatterbox Rd., London, E.C.1. Also for mail orders with price.

Try our new Shaving Stick.

IMPURE BLOOD

brings on Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swelling, Eczema, Boils, Fungus and Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout. To obtain complete and lasting relief, the blood must be thoroughly cleansed.

Clarke's Blood Mixture expels the impurities that in various ways are poisoning the system and stand to its credit.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Solely at Chemists and Stores.

"Everybody's Blood Purifier"

SHANGHAI NEWS

THE NEW CHINESE POST OFFICE

Completion of the North Soochow Road Building:
A Great Mark of Progress

After 20 years of progressive public service at its Peking Road establishment, the Chinese Post Office is about to transfer its activities to the palatial new quarters at the corner of North Szechuen and Soochow Roads. This handsome building which in its spaciousness and completeness of design must rank as one of the finest administration buildings in China, has taken just two years to construct and the work has been accomplished six months within contract time. The building is being handed over to the Department this week end, and within two or three weeks the whole business will have been transferred from the old quarters. The total cost of the building and its appointments will be in the neighbourhood of Tls. 2,250,000.

The architects, Messrs. Stewardson, Spence & Watson, are to be congratulated upon their work, the handsome exterior with which residents are now familiar and the excellently designed interior accommodation being carried out with fine effect. They have given the staff a building in which the daily increasing volume of work can be carried out with the utmost efficiency, while the public accommodation is in every respect adequate and convenient. The various departments have been designed on very generous lines with a view to future expansion of business, and some idea of this may be gathered from the fact that the ground floor, to be used entirely for the parcels post, has 538 ft. of counters. A great part of the basement, which is as light and airy as any of the upper floors, is taken up with the private box department. The new boxes, of which there are over 1,000, are of metal, each with a separate key, and the old numbering is being retained. The ground floor is exclusively for parcels, and on the first floor there is a well constructed strong room where parcels waiting to be mailed are stored. The public hall is on this floor. It is a very handsome office, occupying the full length of the south side, with teak counters on either side the mosaic tiled floor 500 ft. in length. The large west window is to be done in stained glass. Stamps, express and registered letters, insurance, savings bank and other such business will be transacted here, each department having its sign in illuminated letters above the bronze rail at the counter. Here as elsewhere throughout the building the lighting, artificial and natural, is wonderfully efficient. The administration offices are on the second floor and comprise a very well designed set of offices, with a beautifully appointed room for the Commissioner, and a spacious and comfortable public waiting room. On the next floor there are flats for the use of the foreign officials and the Deputy Chinese Commissioner, while on the north side residential accommodation is provided for members of the Chinese staff, this including a nice recreation room. There are four passenger lifts at convenient points, and 42 electric clocks will be in use and timed by daily wireless from Siccawei. The work of dealing with mail matter will be facilitated by the use of electric escalators and spiral chutes of reinforced concrete for quick conveyance of letters and parcels to and from the loading platforms in the interior courtyard, large enough to accommodate a small fleet of motor cars.

The entrance hall at the North Szechuen-Soochow Roads corner is a handsome piece of decorative work in Italian marble, carried out by Messrs. Bertrucci, and has a double marble staircase with bronze hand-rails leading to the public hall. These are only a few of the main features in a remarkably fine building, which impresses one with its immense size and the care with which the needs of the service have been provided for. It has been constructed by a Chinese contractor, Ah Hong, with Mr. J. W. Cheale acting as chief clerk of works, and detail work has been carried out by the following firms: Electric Lighting, the Electrical Equipment Co.; sanitation and central heating, the

Shanghai Waterworks Co.; electric fans and other equipment, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, Ltd.; escalators, Messrs. Arnold & Co., lifts, the General Electric Co. An emergency gas lighting installation has been installed by the Shanghai Gas Co.

A Record of Progress

The Shanghai Post Office has had a wonderfully successful career, its history for the past 25 years being one of steady and continuous progress. Prior to its inauguration, a small postal service was carried on by the Customs authorities, and the local service was in the hands of the Municipal Council, the stamps issued by the two services being no doubt well known to and prized by local collectors. The service has gradually displaced the multitude of Chinese private postal concerns, but a few of these still remain in operation, chiefly working between Shanghai and Ningpo, and they make a special feature of delivery and direct reply. On the longer distances, these concerns have not been able to compete against the Post Office in cheapness and efficiency, and have gradually dropped out of the running. The first postal business here was conducted in two small rooms at the back of the old Customs buildings, and 20 years ago the Peking Road office was constructed for the department by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. In 1922, according to the Washington Conference agreement, the various Powers cancelled their several postal departments and handed the entire business over to the care of the Chinese Government. Since then the service has been very efficiently conducted and there appears every prospect of its development into a great concern.

Increasing Volume of Business

For the first 10 years of its existence, very moderate accommodation sufficed, but with the construction of railways, the opening of new courier lines and the establishment of new offices in all parts of China, the volume of mail matter passing through Shanghai greatly increased, necessitating the move to Peking Road. Even those premises, spacious as they were for the time, rapidly became too small for the amount of work to be done, and during the past few years they have been entirely inadequate. How much so may be indicated by one or two figures. In 1906, the amount of mail matter posted totalled 6,750,000 articles; 10 years later it reached 43,000,000, and at the close of 1921 the figures were 95,500,000. Similarly the parcel traffic, which is a good barometer of the country's business activity, told a healthy tale, and a small total of 135,000 parcels in 1906 advanced to 381,000 in 1916 and 653,400 in 1921. The money order transactions during the same period, however, reveal the most noticeable increase and indicate that much advantage was taken of this means of remittance. The figures are: 1906, issued \$103,514, cashed \$348,021; 1921, issued \$3,388,480, cashed \$4,449,513. It is interesting to observe that the Shanghai total of 91,376,800 articles of mail matter posted in 1918 was greater than that for all China in the year 1908. The principal factors in this rapid development were the completion of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway in 1907, followed a few years later by the opening of the Tientsin-Pukow Line and, then to improvements in the local postal system. The Shanghai district first became self-supporting in 1913, and since then has steadily improved its financial position. There has been considerable growth in all departments, showing substantial improvement upon all the above figures, and the inauguration of a Savings Bank also proved a success, there being now a number of flourishing branches in operation. For these admirable results we are indebted to an able staff of foreign and Chinese administrators, loyally supported by a trustworthy and capable staff, of whose efficiency the practical success here indicated is the best and most lasting testimonial.

COLUMBIA COUNTRY CLUB

Portion of New Building Formally Opened: An Attractive Ceremony

Characterized by a lack of ceremony, that appealed to all, and a simplicity of form, the new Columbia Country Club, opened its doors to members and friends for the first time on Sunday afternoon. The portion ready for occupancy, the most westerly section, including the final gymnasium and swimming pool and the central heating system, was thronged with people all afternoon, who took pleasure in expressing delight in the permanent home.

Among those present, were Messrs. L. Everett, president, E. H. Staber, vice-president, and R. D. Bunn, hon. treas.: others included the Board of Governors, Mr. Stirling Fessenden, Chairman of the S.M.C., Mr. Harold Dollar, President of the American Club, and Judge Purdy.

The proposal is to finish the whole within a year in the original manner, Californian Mission style, and the present portions, also of that type, look charming and attractive from Great Western Road, about half a mile beyond Edinburgh Road. A driveway, 80ft. wide, leads from the road to the actual premises and flanked with trees and tiled to carry off surplus water, makes an ideal place to park the better portion of 100 cars, an agreeable feature so lacking in the busier sections of the Settlement.

The President's Speech

In his inaugural speech Mr. Everett said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—It has been decided to postpone all ceremonies in connexion with the occupancy of these new club premises until the entire club house has been completed, but for the benefit of the new members or others not informed as to our building programme, I would explain that the unit which we are now occupying for the first time to-day is only what is to be the athletic section of the completed club project.

That is to say the room that we are in is to be the gymnasium, the adjoining room on the west and now arranged as kitchen, pantry, lounge and library, is to be the bowling alley, and the enclosed palm garden just outside will be an open terrace for the swimming pool. The main unit of the club house will adjoin this unit immediately on the east and beyond that will be the ballroom wing so that the completed club plant will have a total frontage of about 400 feet.

An Answer to Criticism

Some have criticized your Governors for not having built the main unit first and which probably would seem the most logical thing under ordinary circumstances, but in our case we were confronted with the necessity of getting into some occupancy on these new premises just as quickly as possible because our lease on our old premises was expiring within eight or nine months and furthermore, and quite as importantly, it was necessary for us to get away from the very heavy rental and other operating charges in connexion with the old premises to assist us in financing our interest charges on this new property.

The construction involved in erecting this athletic unit first, lent itself to the quickest construction possibilities and as it included the early acquisition of the swimming pool which it was known the members would certainly want to have as quickly as possible and as it also was felt that these rooms could be so adapted as to house us comfortably for a short period, the construction of this athletic unit, as the commencement, was decided upon. It was, however, believed that this section could be completed last June but delays in consequence of bad weather as well as those which invariably occur in connexion with construction work in Shanghai prevented us from carrying out this expectation so that we are only now getting into occupancy of it.

Improvised Quarters

These housing quarters are therefore improvised and still temporary, but it is hoped that the members will find them comfortable and acceptable in view of all of the circumstances, also be ready to feel that any shortcomings with

them are compensated for by the fact that they are at least a big improvement upon what we have had and that we have at least made a commencement in the occupancy of our own home.

Just here I wish to acknowledge the indebtedness of your Governors and of yourselves, to one of our lady members who has so willingly, and certainly very effectively, constituted herself our decorating and furnishing committee. I am sure that you will agree with me that her efforts have given the real attractiveness to these new quarters, and as a small evidence of our appreciation I am going to ask her to accept this basket of flowers with our hearty thanks—Mrs. Basset.

With regard to the remainder of the building project I would say that this must be carried out and just as quickly as possible, as it is very evident that this first section is soon going to prove inadequate to take care of our increasing membership. Your Governors are fully alive to this situation and now that they have been able to get this first unit off their chests, so to speak, they will be able to concentrate their energies upon the further building programme and I believe by approximately this time next year we can all meet here to celebrate the occupancy of the entire club, which in its entirety will certainly be one of the most complete and attractive club houses and one of which we can all feel very proud.

BLUE FUNNEL LINER'S MAIDEN TRIP

The new twin screw Blue Funnel passenger liner Hector of 11,400 tons gross register arrived at Holt's Wharf at 7 a.m. on Saturday at 7 a.m. on her maiden trip from Europe to the Far East. Sixty-five passengers disembarked here.

The Hector is an improvement on the Sarpent and Patroclus although all three are practically sister ships. A fourth, the Antenor launched at Jarrow on September 30 is the same as Hector. Once they are all in commission the Blue Funnel Line will have four of the most modern and up to date passenger liners on the Far Eastern run, with sailings at approximately monthly intervals.

COURT'S DILEMMA AS TO CAPITAL CASES

The following is culled from the Chinese press:—

The Consular Body in Shanghai is greatly concerned over the question of the execution of prisoners who are found guilty of capital offences in the Settlement. The International Mixed Court often has had before it cases calling for capital punishment and has hitherto always sent them, in accordance with treaties, to the yamen of the Commissioner of Defence to be dealt with. After the departure of Gen. Ho Feng-lin, the Peking Government ordered Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, Military Governor of Kiangsu, to act concurrently as Defence Commissioner of Shanghai, but up to the present time Marshal Chi has not come to Shanghai to take up the post. Meanwhile, Lung-hua is in the hands of Gen. Chang Yuan-ming, and this general has declined to take over the post. The result has been that the Mixed Court, not knowing who is responsible or who to send the condemned prisoners to, has decided, with the approval of the Consular Body, that hereafter such criminals will be sent to the Military Court at Lung-hua for punishment, but the latter Court must at all times be requested to issue, upon the arrival of prisoners, a receipt that it will be responsible for their trial and punishment. It was further decided to write a letter to Marshal Chi asking him for instructions.

A formal order has been received in Shanghai from the Civil Governor of Kiangsu announcing that the position of Defence Commissioner of Shanghai and Sungkiang has been changed into that of Occupation Commissioner of Shanghai, a position lower than that of Defence Commissioner.

THE POLICE FORCE OF CHINA

Chinese Commissioner on Their Deficiencies: A Shameful Position

Interesting and important addresses were delivered on Monday before the members of the Y's Men's Club at the Carlton Café by Mr. Wen Shih-tsen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Col. Wang Ku-pang, Commissioner of Police, and Dr. Y. H. Tsao, President of Tsing Hua College, Peking. There was a good attendance, and the meeting was presided over by Mr. W. Yinson Lee, chairman of the Club.

Mr. Wen, who was called upon to speak on "Foreign Relations," said that foreign relations could be improved if China had more men to deal with foreign affairs who knew how to deal with foreigners and Chinese alike. There must be men of good knowledge, good standing and good experience in commerce and economics. China, however, lacked these and was compelled to seek foreign aid. In return, China was prepared to offer raw materials which she had and was willing to supply as much as she was asked for. There should be less cheating and "beating about the bush." Mr. Wen appealed to those present to do their best for their country.

Col. Wang, introduced, stated that he was a "simple policeman." He had been a policeman for some 20 years and during the whole of his career and experience he had seen but few changes or few improvements. He, therefore, decided to go abroad and see what he could learn with a view to introducing reforms in the Chinese police force. "It is disgraceful," said Col. Wang, "it is absolutely shameful, that, in times of trouble, our defeated militarists and politicians, as well as our merchants, should have to enter the Foreign Settlements for protection. This undoubtedly is because the Chinese people are absolutely devoid of the proper protection. They have to seek protection from the foreigners. It is as astonishing as well as disgraceful and shameful. Our police have been trying to do their best, but they are not efficient enough to afford protection. You have all been abroad and you know what peace really means. You live in the Settlement here, because you get peace and protection. No wonder the foreigner looks down on us. We should look down on ourselves. Look at the administration of the Settlement as compared with Chinese territory. What can we do to improve this state of affairs? The people are so illiterate: they are so ignorant of the law. With a view to doing my share, therefore, I went abroad to secure some knowledge in the hope that I could put it into practice when I returned to China." Dr. G. H. Tsao also spoke.

DISASTROUS COLLISION IN HUANGPU

Japanese Steamer Crashes into Customs Cruiser: Three Men Drowned

A disastrous collision, involving the lives of three Chinese seamen, occurred in the Astrea Channel on Saturday morning. The Japanese Omi Maru was outward bound down the river, and when in the vicinity of No. 3 buoy she appears to have got out of control, and crashed into the starboard quarter of the Customs cruiser Liu Hsing, which was laying at anchor off No. 3 buoy. After striking the Liu Hsing the Japanese vessel carried over the buoy, which she cut adrift, at the same time overturning a boat's crew from the Liu Hsing; the men were fitting a new lamp to the buoy. Rapid rescue work was carried out from the Liu Hsing, and everything possible that could be done was done, but three Chinese seamen were drowned. There was a strong tide running at the time.

Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Green left last Friday by the str. President Madison for Japan and expect to be away for about a fortnight. During Mr. Green's absence, Mr. R. Wood will be in charge of the editorial department of the "North China Daily News."



THE NEW HONAN ROAD BRIDGE

It is unlikely that the Soochow Creek ever will take on the appearance of, say, the Seine, with its many superbly beautiful bridges, but at least the Public Works Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council is trying hard to combine beauty with utility and proof of that is afforded by the new Honan Road bridge, which now has been opened to foot passengers and soon will be available for all traffic. In every sense it is a credit to the Department and if they do only as well with the other bridges there will be no cause for complaint. The reconstruction programme dates back for several years, but considerations of expense have compelled the Department to go slowly, though it

is their aim to build a bridge a year until all have been reconstructed.

The new bridge has the distinction of being of a very novel design: indeed, several engineers have expressed the belief that it is the only one of its type in existence. It was impossible to change the course of the creek or to alter the lie of the roadways on either side and so, in order to comply with local conditions, it was necessary to build the bridge with the arches on the skew. Yet so ingeniously has the work been carried out that one has to study the bridge very closely in order to find out that this is so. A bridge awry of course would be very unsightly, but an arrangement of the decorative panels—a sort of

camouflage—made all the difference, causing, in fact, an optical illusion, so that the bridge appears to be no different from any other.

It is a handsome structure of generous proportions, with a big central open span and two lesser ones built in, and it is built on the cantilever girder principle. It is 212 ft. overall, the roadway is 42 ft. wide and the full width is 60 ft., the construction being such that the width can be increased to 80 ft. if necessary. Various considerations, which will be more apparent to the engineer than to the layman, necessitated extremely light construction combined with the greatest possible strength. The bridge therefore practically is a shell throughout,

roadway, balustrades and all. The main construction is of steel covered with concrete and the solid-looking balustrades are finished off with a special brand of cement which has the appearance of Bath stone. Mains for all the public services except the tramways are run through a tunnel under the roadway and there are subways at either end of the bridge for cables, etc., which may have to go that way later on. The foundations were sunk 23 ft. below high water level, the bridge being supported on concrete piers resting on wood piles.

The bridge is to be lighted by four large standards at the ends of the central arch and smaller ones at the approaches. These are not yet

in position, but they are of a very handsome design in wrought iron and concrete, carrying large arc lamps. On the Honan Road side a long ramp similar to that on North Szechuen Road has been built, guarded by iron park railings, and on the other side the roadway has been slightly raised in order to ease the approach. Flights of steps lead down to the water. Apart from the roadwork, the bridge has cost Tls. 180,000. It was designed throughout in the Public Works Department, whose officials also supervised the construction, though the actual building was done by, contract labour.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHARACTERS

Dr. Darroch's Lecture on Chinese Writing

An interesting lecture on "The Characteristics of Chinese Characters" was delivered by Rev. J. Darroch before the meeting of the Union Church Literary and Social Guild at Union Church Hall on Wednesday.

The lecturer stated that all writing in the beginning was symbolic and only became phonetic when mankind had progressed a considerable distance on the path of civilization. The cave men who made pictures on the bones of animals taken in the chase were the first to practise calligraphy. The Red Indian who makes a drawing with a piece of charred stick on a strip of birch-bark and expects his squaw to understand the meaning of his drawing is taking the first steps in literature.

All nations began their literary efforts by making pictures of the things they wanted to say. The Chinese alone, have not abandoned the pictogram for the phonetic alphabet. All other nations convey their meaning by means of symbols representing sounds; the sounds form words and sentences and so you have a written language. The Chinese use pictograms, that is, pictures of the objects about which they wish to speak ideograms, that is, pictures suggesting the ideas they wish to convey to the mind of the readers.

The earliest symbols were pictures of such elementary objects as untutored man would wish to speak about. These are the radicals of the language, the root words upon which the more complicated pictograms are built. So one has characters representing the sun, moon, hand, eye, mouth, hill, water, fire, earth, etc. These are simple symbols. Pictures of the thing seen. In the course of centuries they have been modified and simplified but by means of the great dictionaries of the Chinese language which show the ancient forms the original symbol can be, to a large extent, reproduced.

From pictures of things the early writers went on to make pictures representing ideas. These were symbols for "above," showing one thing above another. And for "below" which is just the former character reversed and so getting one thing below another. Then came the combination of existing symbols to indicate new ideas. Thus the pictures of the sun and moon which had become familiar through use were combined to indicate the idea of "brightness." These being the two brightest objects known to man the combination was very appropriate. Or the symbol for "hand" was placed over the symbol for "eye" thus suggesting a man shading his eyes to see clearly and from the two nouns was deduced the verb "to see."

After this came the combination of two or more characters to set forth a complex idea which no single pictogram by itself could fully delineate. Thus, the modern

word "Republic" had to be formed out of already existing characters and an astonishingly perfect combination was found. The words used for Republic are "Kung-huo." The first word, "king" is a picture of four hands bearing something up. It suggests "mutual help." The second word "hwo" is composed of the radical for "grain" and the symbol for "mouth." It is a picture of the earliest musical instrument made by man: a hollow grain-stalk applied to the mouth to make a Pan's pipe. The character alone means "harmony" and so the combination of the two words, "harmony" and "mutual help" make the word "Republic." The idea is certainly excellent though its realization by the Chinese has been very imperfect.

After the combination of words comes the formation of sentences and in these, too, the language retains a picturesqueness derived from the use of pictures that makes Chinese a vivid language to read. The development of the language was thus sketched out and it was shown to be a natural growth from very simple to complex forms.

MISS KEITH'S WOOD-PRINTS

An Interesting Exhibition

The woodprints of Miss Elizabeth Keith exhibited at the B.W.A. Headquarters on Wednesday, stood out in gay relief against the grey background of a rainy day. Grouped according to locality the prints were effectively mounted on large wooden screens so placed as to secure the best lighting effects.

The large number of prints displayed was a surprise to many visitors as was also the range of technique shown. Miss Keith seems equally at home in depicting landscape, characters or architectural detail. Her snow-capped Korean mountains, the "Fantasy of the Diamond Mountains," the "Nine Dragon Pool" Philippine scenes and the like, show an interesting influence of Oriental art and perspective upon Western methods. Her portraiture shows clever character delineation as in the picture of the old Korean entitled "From the Land of Morning Clam," the high class Philippine lady, or the Lama priest, while strength of line is manifest in the studies of temples, bridges, or gateways. Amid all the detail which enriches such pictures as the Korean Wedding Festival, Hongkong at Night, the Baguio Market the high points of the painting stand out clearly. The fresh, clear colouring is a distinctive mark of Miss Keith's work.

THE engagement is announced between Lieutenant Sydney Brown, R.N. and Iris, only daughter of the late Mr. A. O. Hones and Mrs. Hones of Shanghai.

GRN. Kung Pang-doh, has issued an order forbidding his men to enter theatres without paying as he has received letters from various theatrical managers complaining of the presence of several hundred nightly and the lack of patrons as a result.

NEW FRENCH POWER PLANT

Installation Greatly Increases Capacity of Tramway and Light Company

The management of the French Tramway and Electric Light Company gave a formal reception at their Central Power Station, Lo Ka Wei, on Wednesday afternoon when M. Wilden, French Consul-General, and members of the French Municipal Council and other prominent residents of the French Concession were conducted over the plant and viewed the new Diesel motor engines which have just been installed, and which will eventually replace the steam engines at present used. The company have now one of the most up-to-date plants in the Far East, and have a sufficiency of power to supply the needs of the French Concession, its tramways and factories, shops and private houses, two times over.

The guests included M. Wilden, French Consul-General, M. Tartois, M. Farnaux, M. Chapeaux, M. Renzatz, M. Barant, M. Fredet, M. Van Haute, Mr. Sheridan, M. Speelman, Mr. Lo Pak-hong, M. Trepin, M. Ardaine, M. Bordeloungue, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Pitcairn, Mr. Taylor, M. Viel and others.

M. Monseran, managing-director of the company, welcomed the guests and expressed the company's appreciation of the honour paid them by the attendance of M. Wilden, in spite of the many preoccupations engendered by his impending departure. He went on to say that the power the company now had at its command was much more than sufficient for the present needs of the French Concession. Even supposing their steam-engines were to break down, and for some reason or other no help could be secured from the International Settlement, they would still have enough power, and 50 per cent. more, to meet their needs. M. Monseran went on to speak of the virtues of the Diesel engines, their smooth running and general reliability. He was especially pleased about this as regarded the tramway service, and he assured them that they could look forward to a greatly improved and intensified service when the spring arrived, and they received the new cars which were now on order in France. Neither did the company intend to stop at this. They knew that the French Concession was bound to expand, and that as it did so the demands upon their power would be greater and greater, and next year two more groups of these Diesel engines would be out here, and were, in fact, already in the course of construction. For the past two years they had been striving to bring the installation to the height of efficiency, and he thought that they had now accomplished that object. Yet they would still continue their efforts and he hoped that they would yet see four or five more groups brought out from Europe as time went on. In conclusion he offered them the toast of continued prosperity to the French Concession, their thanks and appreciation of the French Municipal Council, and *bon voyage* and a prompt return to M. Wilden.

M. Wilden, replying, thanked M.

Monseran for his complimentary remarks, and spoke enthusiastically of the new installation. He went on to say that two or three years ago the company and the French Council had had their differences, and had been inclined to look at one another in rather a "cat and dog" spirit. During the past year, however, their relationship had been much more amicable, and as smooth running as the new plant itself, and if they did perchance look at one another like cat and dog, it was in the spirit observed by a cat and dog he owned himself, which played together in perfect friendship. He congratulated M. Monseran on the company's enterprise.

THE NEW FOREIGN COMMISSIONER

Meeting with Local Chinese

Mr. Wen Hsih-tsen, the new Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, gave a tea party on Thursday at the A.B.C. Club to which were invited many of the local Chinese gentry, business men and bankers. Altogether about 150 persons were present. The new Commissioner, who made a short speech, said that since his arrival he had not been able to make many calls but he had invited those present that they might exchange views. He assured the merchants of Shanghai that he would do everything to help them during the present crisis.

Mr. Shen Tsing-ching of the Kiangsu Educational association suitably responded.

DAYLIGHT HOLD-UP ON BROADWAY

Broadway was the scene of an armed robbery successfully accomplished in broad daylight on Tuesday. Three men, all armed with pistols, entered a money exchange and cigarette shop at half past 11 in the morning, intimidated the two Chinese owners and a customer, and then robbed the customer of \$150. They went to the drawer behind the counter and stole another \$150 from there. Then, suddenly, they made a dash across the road and disappeared down an alleyway. As soon as the men left the shop an assistant blew a police whistle whereupon one of the robbers turned round and fired a shot into the air. Although a Chinese constable was on duty at Hongkew bridge, less than 100 yards from the shop, he states he neither heard the whistle nor the shot, owing to the noise of the traffic.

Mr. Kum Hon-sun, a prominent member of the local Cantonese community, who for the past 50 years has been associated with the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd. on Wednesday afternoon was presented with a number of beautiful souvenirs on the occasion of the completion of his half-century's service. A number of speeches were delivered, the presents being given by Mr. Kum's colleagues and friends and a number of public organizations with which he is associated.

DARWENT MEMORIAL

Plan to Erect Hall in Western District: Tls. 35,000 Needed

A representative committee met in the Union Church Hall on Tuesday evening to consider ways and means of erecting a Memorial to the late Rev. C. E. Darwent, who was for more than 20 years pastor of the church, and was for that long time a notable figure in the life of Shanghai.

Two schemes were mooted at the meeting. One was to place a tablet and/or a stained glass window to Mr. Darwent's memory in the church in which he ministered. The other, and much larger scheme, was to erect a Darwent Memorial Hall in the Western district, to be used as a Sunday school, and for such other useful purposes as might be approved by the Church committee.

This scheme was first mooted while Mr. Darwent was in our midst and he took a very deep interest in it. There has been, in recent years, a marked drift of the population towards the residential district in the Western part of the Settlement. Homes here are very scattered, it was pointed out travelling facilities are bad and parents are chary of allowing their children to travel back and forth, on the crowded trams, to attend Sunday school. The consequence was that in these days of inemas and Sunday tennis parties, some of the young people were growing up as ignorant of Christianity as the non-Christians amongst whom we dwell.

The Committee, after many unsuccessful attempts to rent a suitable building, has purchased land on the Ya Yuen Road, near the Public School for Girls, and proposes to erect on this a building to be known as the Darwent Memorial Hall. The purchase has entailed an overdraft on the bank. To clear this and to erect a building which will answer the purpose for which it is designed, and be a worthy memorial of a good man, whose influence reached far beyond the bounds of his parish, and was welcomed by many who never saw his face.

It is estimated that a sum of Tls. 35,000 will be needed. The committee, therefore, has decided to issue an appeal to the church and the community for this sum.

One gentleman, residing in the Eastern district, has offered to give \$1,000 now, and another thousand in 1926 if 20 others will contribute the same sum. The committee hopes that when it issues its appeal 20 of Mr. Darwent's friends will be found who will enable it to secure this generous contribution. At any rate, when the fund is opened, gifts, large and small, will be needed and welcomed and the committee is confident that those who benefited by Mr. Darwent's ministry either through the spoken word or by his printed sermons will gladly contribute to this memorial to his memory.

THE contract for the sub-foundations of the new Custom House has now been allocated, and the preliminary work was started on Monday.

CHRYSANTHEMUM DISPLAY

Horticultural Society's Fine Exhibition: Quality and Quantity Increased

The Shanghai Horticultural Society's Autumn Chrysanthemum Show was held at the Town Hall on Monday. In spite of the heavy rains the Settlement experienced two months ago, the quality of the flowers this year is undoubtedly higher than it has ever been before, and some lovely flowers were to be seen. The quantity, also, was considerably higher than has been the case for the past three or four years. The art of growing chrysanthemums certainly has received a welcome fillip, and it looks as if this show has gained its old prestige. The spirit of competition engendered by the Society's shows is undoubtedly at the back of this remarkable improvement. For the success of the show, the Society again owes much to Mr. D. Macgregor, the hard-working hon. Secretary, who spent a considerable time on the preparations, and proved an entertaining guide round the show.

The officials were:

President:—Sir Skinner Turner.
Vice-Presidents:—Mr. J. Ambrose, Mr. P. Fowler, Dr. E. L. Marsh, Mr. P. Peebles, Mr. R. C. Turner.
Committee:—Mr. P. H. Nye, Mr. R. W. Wells, Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, Mr. Way Yu-ding.
Hon. Treasurer:—Mr. E. J. Cornfoot.
Hon. Secretary & Director:—Mr. D. Macgregor.
Ladies' Committee:—Lady Turner, Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Nye, Mrs. C. J. Scott, Mrs. C. Skinner, Mrs. Trenchard Davis.
Hon. Secretary:—Mrs. E. J. Cornfoot.

The judges were as follows:

Lady Turner, Mrs. Swan, Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Fryer, Mrs. Cornfoot, Mrs. MacLeod, E. F. Mackay, Capt. Grant, Capt. Dyson, P. W. Goldring, L. G. Westcott, G. B. Fryer, C. Wingrove, and G. H. Teesdale.

OPEN CLASSES

Best Garden Photograph:—First Prize S. H. Lovett Cumming.
Best Water Colour Sketch of Local Garden:—1st Mrs. A. H. Sivan, 2nd Mrs. C. W. K. Penneit.
Best Oil Painting of a Bowl of Flowers from Native 1st Mrs. Etherington.

SPECIAL PRIZES

For the best group of six specimen plants of Chrysanthemums in not less than three varieties:—1st A. P. Nazer, 2nd Lady Li Ching-mai, 3rd Koo Lan-chow.
For the best collection of Decorative blooms in variety of Chrysanthemums:—"B" Class:—Mrs. N. O. Springfield.

National Chrysanthemum Society's Medal:—1st Mrs. Merriman, 2nd Lady Turner.
Best group of Single flowered plants:—1st Way Yu-ding, 2nd Peter K. C. Li, 3rd Wong Hien-chung.
Baskets, Bunches:—1st Mrs. Merriman, 2nd Mr. Beck, 3rd Mrs. E. J. Cornfoot.

Bowls:—1st Mr. P. H. Nye, 2nd Mrs. E. J. Cornfoot, 3rd Mr. Beck.

POT CHRYSANTEMUMS.

STANDARDS
Golden Ear Pick:—1st E. J. Scott, 2nd Lilac Lotus:—1st Li Bah-koh, 2nd Lilac Ribbons:—2nd Li Bah-koh, 3rd Lilac Purple Lotus:—H. M. Koo Lan-chow.

Purple Lotus:—1st A. P. Nazer, 2nd A. P. Nazer in another var.
Golden Needle:—1st A. P. Nazer, 2nd T. H. R. Shaw.

Golden Ribbon:—1st Wong Hien-chung, 2nd "Wu Young":—3rd Lady Pearce.

Yellow "Siao Soong" Wool Robe:—1st R. J. Toeg, 2nd Yellow Peonies:—1st Wong Hien-chung, 2nd Bronze Ear Pick:—H. M. A. P. Nazer.

Golden Ribbon:—3rd A. P. Nazer, 2nd Pink Ribbon:—2nd Lady Pearce, H. M. R. E. Toeg.

White Lotus:—2nd E. F. Mackay, 2nd Dark Purple Lotus:—1st Dr. H. Lovett Cumming, 3rd Dr. H. Lovett Cumming.

BUSH

Imperial Robe:—1st Way Yu-ding, 2nd Silver Needle:—1st Li Bah-koh, 3rd Yellow "Nee King" Ball:—1st Li Bah-koh, 2nd Li Bah-koh, 3rd Scarlet Snow:—H. M. R. E. Toeg.

Floral Design (Bird):—H. M. R. E. Toeg, 2nd White Ribbon:—1st Way Yu-ding, 3rd White Lotus:—2nd Lady Li Ching-mai.

Purple Needle:—1st Wong Hien-chung, 2nd Golden Needle:—1st Wong Hien-chung, 3rd Purple Lotus:—1st Wong Hien-chung, 2nd Lilac Peonies:—2nd Mrs. C. J. Scott.

STANDARDS

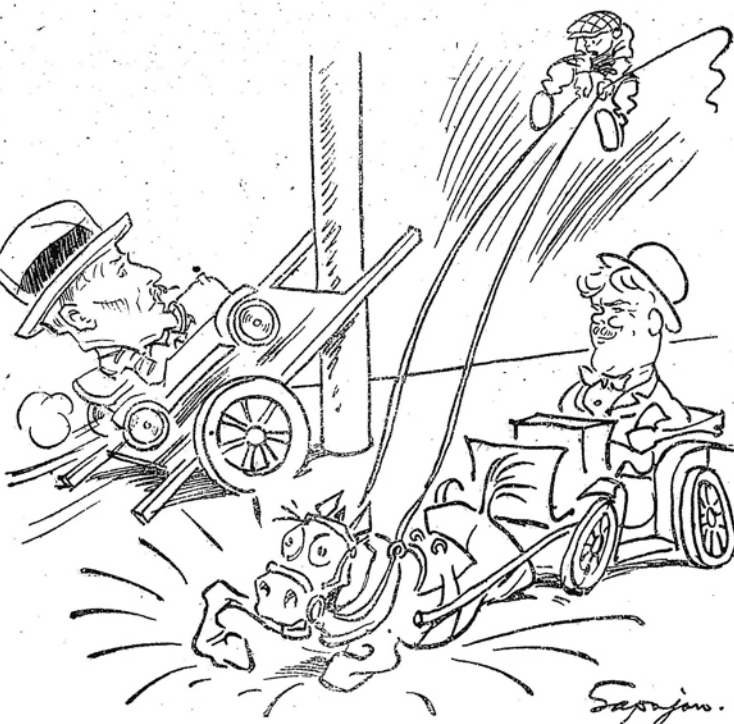
Light Pink Lotus:—2nd A. P. Nazer, 2nd Yellow Pine:—1st Li Bah-koh, 1st Lord Li Ching-mai.

Pink Pot:—1st T. H. R. Shaw, 2nd Bronze Lotus:—1st A. P. Nazer, 3rd Silver Needle:—1st Li Bah-koh, 1st Koo Lan-chow.

Bronze Bamboo Leaf:—1st Koo Lan-chow, 2nd Silver Needle:—2nd A. P. Nazer, 3rd Way Yu-ding.

STANDARDS

Pink Ribbon:—H. M. Koo Lan-chow, 2nd Silver Dragon's Claw:—2nd Koo Lan-chow.



OUR RESOURCEFUL MOTORISTS

Vide "N.C.D.N." November 15:—Thanks to the presence of mind of a foreign motorist a serious accident was averted in Avenue Edward VII on Thursday. At the time a trap in which Mr. A. V. Hitch was riding was crossing the thoroughfare, when the pony tripped and fell. At this moment Col. P. A. Cox, agent of the Canadian Pacific

Steamships, was approaching in his car, and at first glance it appeared as if motor car and trap must be piled up together. Col. Cox, however, noted that a Chinese hand-cart was tilted up against an adjacent lamp-post, and he decided to take it instead of the trap. He was driving a small Austin car, and it happened that the wheel span was sufficiently

narrow to be accommodated on the platform of the handcart. His car accordingly mounted the slope formed by the handcart, and as he had jammed on his brakes, the car stopped before actually touching the lamp-post. The car then quietly slid back, and the incident was at an end, happily without damage to anybody.

Bronze Peonies:—1st Koo Lan-chow, 2nd Yellow Dragon's Claw:—1st and 2nd Koo Lan-chow.

VEGETABLES

Class 3, Artichokes:—1st T. H. R. Shaw and E. F. Mackay, 2nd W. H. Trenchard Davis and R. E. Toeg, 3rd Mrs. E. J. Scott.

Beets:—1st A. P. Nazer, 2nd T. H. R. Shaw, 3rd J. Ambrose.

Class 9, Carrots:—1st R. E. Toeg, 1st Mrs. Scott, 2nd Way Yu-ding, 2nd L. G. Westcott, 3rd A. P. Nazer, 3rd Mrs. Mussey.

Class 16, Gourds:—1st Way Yu-ding, 2nd Squash:—1st Chang Yuan-chi, 2nd Cucumber:—1st Way Yu-ding, 2nd R. E. Toeg.

Class 5, Broccoli:—1st Li Bah-koh, 2nd Way Yu-ding.

Class 29, Malice:—1st Mrs. Massey, 2nd Mrs. E. E. Parsons, 3rd A. P. Nazer.

Kohl Rabi:—1st Mrs. Trenchard Davis, 2nd Way Yu-ding.

Class 24, French Beans:—1st R. E. Toeg, 2nd E. F. Mackay, 3rd T. H. R. Shaw.

Class 26, Runner Beans:—1st P. W. Massey.

Class 23, Peas, 50 pods:—1st J. Ambrose.

Class 25, Broad Beans:—1st R. E. Toeg, 2nd A. P. Nazer.

Class 27, Vegetable Marrow:—1st Lord Li Ching-mai.

Class 20, Leeks:—1st A. P. Nazer, 2nd R. E. Toeg, 3rd E. F. Mackay.

Class 35, Radishes:—1st T. H. R. Shaw, 2nd R. E. Toeg.

Class 34, Potatoes:—Kidney, 1st L. G. Westcott, 2nd A. P. Nazer, 3rd Trenchard Davis.

Class 24, Round:—1st L. S. Westcott, 2nd R. E. Toeg, 3rd Mrs. Trenchard Davis.

Class 33, Parsnips:—1st Li Bah Koh, 2nd E. F. Mackay.

Class 7, Cabbage Large Varr:—1st R. E. Toeg, 2nd T. H. R. Shaw.

Medium Variety:—1st Way Yu-ding, 2nd Mrs. E. J. Scott.

Small Variety:—1st R. E. Toeg:—2nd A. P. Nazer.

Class 47, Swiss Chard:—1st R. E. Toeg, 2nd Lord Li Ching-mai, 3rd Li Bah-koh.

Class 39, Spinach:—1st R. E. Toeg, 2nd Mrs. Trenchard Davis, 3rd T. H. R. Shaw.

Class 15, Egg Plants:—1st J. Ambrose, 2nd E. F. Mackay.

Class 22, Cabbage Lettuce:—1st Woo Bat-tung, 2nd Mrs. Cornfoot, 3rd Mrs. A. T. Nazer.

Class 22, Cos Lettuce:—1st R. E. Toeg, 2nd Lord Li Ching-mai.

Class 14, Endives:—1st Lady Li Ching-mai, 2nd Mrs. Cornfoot, 3rd A. P. Nazer.

Collection of Vegetables:—1st L. E. Mustcott, 2nd A. P. Nazer.

TABLE DECORATION PRIZE.

1st—Mrs. M. Mackay.
2nd—Mme. Darre.
3rd—Miss F. Craddock.

ROYAL Y.W.C.A. PATRON ON EASTERN TOUR.

Countess Elsa Bernadotte's Exciting Experience in the North

Countess Elsa Bernadotte, daughter of Prince Oscar of Sweden, second son of the late King of Sweden, feels that this is a particularly fortunate time in which to visit China. "It is true," she explained to a representative of the "North-China Daily News," "that it has not been possible to see everything I should have seen in quieter times, but this experience has been much more interesting." Countess Elsa should know whereof she speaks, for on her journey from Peking to Tientsin she passed through the fighting line and the allied train on which she was travelling had a bullet pass through one of the carriages.

The Countess is on a tour round the world, in company with Miss Ethel Stevenson, of London. They were both at the conference of the World's Y. W. C. A. held in Washington, the Countess acting as proxy for one of the Swedish delegates and Miss Stevenson as a member of the Executive Committee. Countess Elsa is a member of the National Y. W. C. A. Board of Sweden, and while not making this trip at all in the interest of the Association, is naturally much interested in seeing its work as she visits different countries, and also the work of Swedish Missions.

After spending some time in America, Countess Elsa and Miss Stevenson went on to Japan, through Korea and Manchuria, to Peking and thence to Tientsin. They left for Hankow last night after only one day in Shanghai, where they were guests of the Y. W. C. A. Hospitality Centre, 18 Yuen-ming-yuen Road. After visiting Chang-

sha, where Sweden is supporting the work of the Swedish Y. W. C. A. secretaries stationed there, they will continue their trip to Hongkong and India.

Countess Elsa is much interested in woman's place in industry, politics and the home. "Women have practically equal political rights with men in Sweden," she said; "we have women in Parliament although they cannot become Prime Ministers as they can in Denmark." The Countess is a young woman of delightful personality, speaking fluent English with a simple magnetism which wins her hearers at once. She is tall and slight, with dark hair parted in the middle and curling back into a small knot at the back of her head.

Miss Stevenson, in speaking of the value of the international friendships promoted by the World's Y. W. C. A., said that its headquarters had been retained in London ever since its organization at the request of the members, who recognized the genuine international friendship of the English leaders in the movement. One of the most poignant moments in the recent World's Conference was when a German delegate paid hearty tribute to the fairness and breadth of vision which the World's Y. W. C. A., and especially its officers at the London headquarters, had maintained throughout the trying period of the war and the reconstruction period through which we are passing.

A daring kidnapping outrage in which a small boy, the grandson of a wealthy Chinese piece goods merchant, was carried away, occurred at 59 Ku Wo Ka on Thursday, of last week, in broad daylight. At about nine o'clock in the morning a man knocked at the door, and on its being opened by the amah asked for the master of the house. On being told that he was on a visit in Ningpo, two other men came up behind the first and, armed with revolvers, forced the amah back into the house. The first man then gathered up the child, a boy of five, and took him away out of the house. The two armed men remained behind for some time to give the man a chance to get away uninterupted, and then escaped also. Up to the time of writing no arrests have been made.

MR. WEN SHIH-TSEN HOST TO TEA

Address to Journalists on Present Situation

Mr. Wen Shih-tsen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Superintendent of Customs, gave a tea party last Friday afternoon at the Union Club in honour of a score of leading foreign and Chinese journalists.

Refreshments having been served, Mr. Wen welcomed those present by stating that he himself was a newspaper man in bygone days. He had in 1911 assisted Mr. W. H. Donald, who then represented the "New York Herald." Mr. Wen acted as a "vice-correspondent," a post of which he was extremely proud.

Mr. Wen stated that the present situation was one in which two brothers were still fighting. Shanghai was a place of commercial importance to foreigners and Chinese alike and it was very unfortunate that that fighting should take place around this port, and that all sorts of rumours should be circulated.

"I am very sorry," said Mr. Wen, "that fighting has had to take place but, as I say, this was a fight of brothers, brothers who were members of the old Peiyang Party. Tuan Lu was a supporter of Marshal Tuan and Marshal Chi a supporter of the Chihli Party, hence differences of opinion arose. However, things are much more settled now and all are out to-day to support Tuan, therefore all should be friends again and proper protection should be granted to the people."

Mr. Wen stated that everybody wanted peace in Shanghai, they wanted the fighting to be stopped and wanted to have no connexion with wars or politics. They all wanted to prosper and he hoped that some day Shanghai would become the world's third largest port.

This, however, could only be brought about if the officials and the public would co-operate. To a large extent success depended upon the press, and Mr. Wen hoped that the press would support these aspirations. The post of Defence Commissioner of Shanghai and Sungkiang must be abolished and troops must be reduced if the people were to live in peace. The smuggling of arms and opium were a great curse to China and Shanghai was made the base of these operations. This must be stopped. Mr. Wen said he would try to do his best to fight against these and to maintain Chinese prestige, but it was a case in which he needed public support.

THE PREMISLAV CONCERT

Eugenie and Leopold Premyslav made their second successful appearance at the Town Hall on Saturday night.

Eugenie Premyslav gave us Locatelli with such grace, with such nobility of style, with such charming expression, that the composer himself would have experienced nothing less than exaltation could he have heard the delicate tracery of his work treated with so much consummate art. Eugenie Premyslav is an artist of whom one can never tire. She has the power—given to few—to enthral her audience. She is at one with them, so to speak, from the moment her bow sweeps the strings. There is no aloofness there, none of the unemotional, chilly atmosphere which more often than not surrounds the art of the brilliant musician. She is—perfection!

Leopold Premyslav made a great work of the brilliant Paganini Concerto demanding, as it does, highly developed technique and rare interpretative powers. His smaller pieces were played with a charm comparable only to that of Kreisler, his "Ave Maria" and an encore of Brahms, particularly, calling forth much appreciative applause from an enthusiastic audience. We would like to hear him in some of the greater works, more especially in the Beethoven or Brahms Concertos, his interpretation of which has earned him much renown. It is to be hoped, at least, that Shanghai may be favoured with still a further concert by these fine artists before they continue their tour.

MARCATO.

THE SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB

A Gay Time at the Prize Distribution: Prospects of Interport Races at Hongkong

There was a very merry gathering at the Shanghai Club on Wednesday evening for the dinner and prize distribution of the Shanghai Yacht Club. The walls and ceiling of the dining room were hung with numerous ensigns, the racing flags of all the boats in the fleet and the club's signal flags, whilst the tables were decorated with the club's colours of blue and white. Great regret was expressed that, owing to illness, Sir Edward Pearce, who was to have presented the prizes, was unable to attend, but the members were glad to have Sir Skinner Turner and Capt. A. Hotson (the Harbour Master) as the guests of the evening.

Just as in the past season the club has beaten all previous records for the number of boats and members, the attendance at up-river meetings and the general enthusiasm shown in racing, so also this function probably excelled any other of the sort in the club's history. The successes of the season still were fresh in the members' memories and they were further excited by the prospect of an Interport sailing series against Hongkong, which seems to be practically assured. The good-humoured chaff and sarcasm for which yachtsmen are notorious flew back and forth incessantly, speeches were numerous but brief and, if lacking high oratorical flights, certainly were of the "perfectly priceless" order and therefore were well received, whilst ever and anon the famous choir, recruited from the mates of the nautical school and led by Professor Powkes, burst into what they believed to be song.

The Commodore (Mr. E. T. Byrne) excelled even himself. He made 12 speeches, starting off with a dissertation on nautical terms, then explained how to sail close to the wind aloft and ashore, dealt with the science of luffing ashore any competitor precocious enough to imagine he could win a race, and in general improved the nautical knowledge of all present.

Sir Skinner Turner, who was enthusiastically received, said that he always thought one of the most impressive sights in Shanghai was to stand on the upper deck of one of the coast boats in the river whilst she was steaming through the racing fleet and watch the Byrne boats escaping the Coroner. They did it, but he did not know how.

Mr. A. L. Anderson, a former Commodore, was equally interesting with his predictions as to what sailing eventually might come to, based on the recently patented sailing ship without sails. Mr. Anderson then, with the help of the secretary, distributed the fine collection of 53 prizes won during the year. The Commodore (Violet and Banshee), Mr. W. C. Woodfield (Wraith), Mr. P. A. MacDougall (Mr. H. E. Middleton's Gnome) and Mr. J. Neil (Viking) shared the majority of the first prizes amongst them, but practically all the boats that were regularly sailed won something and even the unfortunate Spook carried away three cups.

After this ceremony the healths of the hard-working Vice-Commodore-Secretary (Mr. H. E. Middleton), the Rear-Commodore (Mr. W. C. Woodfield) and the veteran yachtsman (Mr. Tom Mellows) were drunk with enthusiasm and a memorable evening terminated.

It's a good rule that makes nobody cross. The Shanghai Motor Omnibus Company has one excellent regulation designed to prevent overcrowding on its vehicles, the rule being that the 'buses are to carry only the precise number of passengers for whom seats are provided. The other morning, a gentleman who, with others, got on one of the 'buses at Bubbling Well, having taken a seat, rose and politely offered it to a lady who was standing. The polite passenger was then as politely requested by the Chinese conductor to leave the vehicle, there being no other seat available, and he was compelled to alight, the conductor otherwise refusing to start the vehicle. Thus we may see how a perfectly good rule may in future interfere with perfectly good manners.



AT THE YACHT CLUB DINNER
MR. JAMES NEIL—A WINNER OF MANY PRIZES.

OBITUARY

Mr. C. D. Field

It was with feelings of very deep regret that many of his friends in Shanghai learned that Messrs. Arnold & Co., Ltd., had received a telegram from Home on Sunday reporting the death of Mr. Charles Dyer Field, a prominent member of their staff, who left for England on a business trip in July of this year and was taking a short rest prior to his departure for Shanghai next month.

The late Mr. Field, a native of Norwood, Surrey, who first arrived in Shanghai about 20 years ago and for at least the last 18 years of that period had been employed in the metals department of Messrs. Arnold & Co., was an enthusiastic sportsman. He was a member of "A" Company, S.V.C., as prominent in drill as he was in shooting. He was also a keen sportsman in up-country shooting, which he thoroughly enjoyed, often obtaining good bags. As Secretary of the Shanghai Cricket Club he did arduous work which called for unstinted commendation during his tenure of office and his work in connexion with the building of the new pavilion has proved worthy of his energy. At the Cercle Sportif Français, also, he showed keen interest in the organization of the annual lawn tennis tournaments, work that can be appreciated only by those who have undertaken a similar task.

To Mrs. Field, who was with her husband in England at the time of his death, the deepest sympathy is extended in her bereavement. There are three children, one at school at Home and the other two in Shanghai under the guardianship of friends of the family.

Mr. Albert Taylor

We regret to record the sudden death of a well-known resident in the person of Mr. Albert Taylor, who passed away at his residence, "Alandale," 25, Route Ghisi, at about 9.30 p.m. on Monday. Deceased, who was 46 years of age, arrived in Shanghai just over 20 years ago and was formerly sub-manager of Messrs. Weeks & Co., Ltd. Resigning his position with that firm he started business on his own account about 10 years ago and was sole agent in China for Simmons beds.

As a lawn-bowler the late Mr. Taylor was very popular with a

wide circle of friends. He was on the committee and at one time was honorary secretary of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club. He was the winner of numerous trophies and represented Shanghai in Interport games. Failing health, however, prevented him during the past two years from playing much. He was a member of the Shanghai Golf Club, and served for many years in the Field Artillery, S.V.C. To his wife and family much sympathy is extended, also to his aged mother in Christchurch, New Zealand.

The remains of the late Mr. Taylor were laid to rest on Wednesday. The Dean, the Very Rev. C. F. J. Symons, M.A., conducted the service, and the chief mourners were Mr. Taylor's widow, his two daughters, Jean and Eileen, and Miss Lottie Walker, his sister-in-law. Messrs. T. E. Trueman, F. L. Marshall, G. J. W. Morgan, P. W. Pate, H. Moreton and C. J. Head acted as pall-bearers.

Many beautiful offerings were sent.

Mr. H. H. C. Halberg

The funeral of the late Mr. H. H. C. Halberg took place on Tuesday afternoon at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, the Sub-Dean, the Rev. T. G. Trivett, officiating.

The chief mourners were the widow, three daughters and deceased's only son. The pall-bearers were Messrs. P. J. Barr, W. Murray, O. E. N. Samuelson, E. A. Strehlneck, H. Schmuser, and A. J. Waller.

A number of beautiful floral offerings were sent.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MEN'S SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Church of England Men's Society was held in the Church House on Wednesday, and in the absence of the Dean, the chair was taken by the Sub-Dean.

The meeting was fairly well attended, and the Sub-Dean in his opening remarks emphasized the splendid work done by the Society during the past.

The following officers were elected for the year 1924-25: Mr. Edny Page, re-elected chairman; Lord Addington, vice-chairman; Mr. Passikides and Mr. Williams re-elected hon. secretary and treasurer respectively. The following gentlemen were elected on the committee: Rev. T. W. Hall, Messrs. Weaver, Ottewell, and Newsam.

KING'S DAUGHTERS' SOCIETY

Nursery in Dixwell Road: Well-maintained but Further Needs

The King's Daughters' Society has supplied a long-felt want in Shanghai by the establishment of a nursery for children whose parents are unable to look after them personally, and while the nursery at present is being run on a small scale it may be that the demand will necessitate the enlargement of the Society's activities in this respect.

The nursery, occupying the upper floor of two of the Society's houses, thrown together for the purpose of convenience and space, is located in Dixwell road, near North Szechuen Road. Two foreign ladies are in charge of the children, and Mrs. Wphen and Mrs. Ortwin make frequent visits and generally supervise the work.

At the present time there are eight children in the nursery, ranging in age from 11 months to six years. There is one large room used as a dormitory for the little ones, another bright sunny room where they eat and play, and a verandah where they can get fresh air when the weather is too damp for them to play in the pleasant garden in front of the house.

The nursery is bright and clean and while there is no lavishness anywhere, the children are well-fed, have their own little beds and covers, and are well cared for. A few little things are needed—mugs, some extra covering and toys or gifts of clothing would not be amiss as the parents of the children are usually too poor to furnish the latter two articles themselves.

A minimum charge of \$20 per month for each child is made. This is absolutely necessary for the proper maintenance of the nursery and out of this sum the children are housed and fed. Their food is prepared by Mrs. Doff, the matron, who was formerly a Red Cross nurse. The daily fare, while simple, is adequate for children—soup, meat, vegetables, cereal and bread, depending on the age of the child. Each child in addition receives a bottle of milk daily.

The nursery was established last July and has been functioning since then on a small allowance; it is hoped that more subscriptions will be received in order to continue the work and, if possible, enlarge it, as the nursery accommodations are limited and the house is filled to capacity now.

THE DEPARTURE OF M. WILDEN

Tributes by Chinese Public Bodies

A farewell reception in the form of a tea party under the auspices of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai and the City Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday afternoon at the Chamber's building in honour of Monsieur A. Wilden, Consul-General for France, who is sailing for Home on the 20th instant. A representative gathering of the French residents was present as well as prominent Chinese.

Mr. Yu Ya-ching, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, who presided at the function, delivered the farewell address on behalf of the General Chamber of Commerce and the City Chamber of Commerce. M. Wilden was paid a warm tribute for his various achievements, such as his successful administration of the French Concession for the long period of seven years; his deep knowledge of the customs of the Chinese people combined with a sympathetic regard for their pacific aspirations during a sojourn of 25 years in China; his active co-operation in philanthropic enterprises in connexion with hospitals, schools and flood relief campaigns; his wise co-ordination of the services of police, naval and volunteer units in having the French Concession ably protected during the recent war period; and his energetic efforts in organizing the Chinese Company of the Volunteer Corps of the French Concession. He was assured of the long-enduring remembrance of his numerous Chinese friends who earnestly urged him to return speedily to Shanghai.

At the end of the address M. Wilden was presented with a silver cup by the General Chamber of Commerce and the City Chamber of Commerce and a silver shield was presented to him by Mr. Shen Lien-fang on behalf of the Chinese silk merchants of Shanghai.

M. Wilden made an appropriate reply referring to the happy relations existing between the Chinese and French communities, and assuring his hosts of his deep appreciation of the tokens of esteem of which he was the recipient. Mr. Francis Zia interpreted for Mr. Yu and Mr. Chang Wen-pin interpreted for Monsieur Wilden.

A PATRIOTIC APPEAL

In the hope that it would be published simultaneously all over the world on Armistice Day and so gain special attention, an appeal was widely distributed by the League of Remembrance. Unfortunately it arrived in Shanghai too late for that day.

The League of Remembrance (1914-1919) is an incorporated association, whose objects are:—

To perpetuate the memory of the War Hospital Supply Depot movement of the years 1914-1919.

To maintain the supply of medical and surgical requisites, and clothing to naval, military and civil hospitals, and other institutions and organizations engaged in the promotion of health or social welfare. The materials being provided by the organizations requiring assistance, the League making them up into whatever dressings or garments they may require, without any charge for its services.

To provide financial assistance to widows, children and other dependents of officers who have fallen or been incapacitated in or through the war.

To maintain an organization as a nucleus to be made available for mobilization and expansion in cases of national emergency, in which the organization and experience of the League can be turned to useful account in the public interest.

To provide instruction by the delivery of lectures in connexion with matters relating to the objects of the League.

To provide, equip and maintain a home and headquarters for the League at which members can meet and keep in touch with the progress and changes in hospital work and other matters connected with the health and social life of the nation.

The League premises are centrally situated at 1 Marlborough Gate, London, facing Hyde Park, within two minutes' walk of Lancaster Gate Tube Station, and within five minutes' bus ride from the Marble Arch. The house contains the following rooms to which guests of either sex may be admitted:—A dining room, in which special attention is paid to the provision of good meals at reasonable prices; a reception and writing room, in which tea is served and where papers and reviews are supplied for the use of members.

Any late war hospital supply depot, work party, or other body, is entitled, with the approval of the general committee, to become a League centre, provided that it complies with the conditions laid down.

STEPS are being taken to establish telephonic service between Paoshan and Chapei and Shanghai, the Paoshan Magistrate announcing that he is to begin work in this direction as soon as he has sufficient funds.

MARSHAL Chang Tso-lin's representative, Col. Yang Shu-pu, has arrived in Shanghai for the purpose of welcoming Dr. Sun Yat-sen from Canton and to urge him to proceed immediately to Tientsin to attend the conference now in session.

THE sale of the sailing vessel W. H. Talbot, which was announced by Mr. T. R. Porter to take place at the U. S. Court House on Monday morning, has been postponed until Monday, December 1, in order that clear title to ownership may be had at the time of the sale. The Chinese Customs claim the vessel by confiscation. The American Legation in Peking is trying to have this confiscation lifted. The U. S. Court does not wish to sell anything about which there might arise doubt of title; hence the postponement.

WEDDINGS

Liang-Tong

A new note was struck in Chinese weddings on Thursday afternoon at the Carlton Cafe, when Miss Mabel Tong, the daughter of Mr. Tong, Shao-yi former premier, was married to Dr. Liang Pao-tsang, M.A., (Cantab), M.R.C.S., D.T.M., son of Mr. M. T. Liang, formerly Commissioner-General for the Rendition of Weihaiwei.

The main hall of the Carlton was beautifully decorated with roses and bamboo, the guests being seated on either side of an aisle lined by bamboo trees and chrysanthemums.

The bride wore a frock of Spanish lace over a flesh-coloured georgette, edged with pearls. A court train of Spanish lace fell from the shoulders arranged over a spray of orange buds. Her bouquet was of red roses tied with pink ribbon.

The bridesmaid, Miss Tang Ing, wore a panner frock of saxe blue velvet with insertions of silver lace.

Mme. Tong Shao-yi wore a Chinese official court dress, the skirt of red satin embroidered with dark blue and peony blossoms and stalks.

The bride was given away by her father and the ceremony was performed by Dr. Alex. Y. Ting.

The flower girl was Miss Quen-chen Chen; the page boy, Master Au-au Chen.

The best man was Mr. K. L. Kum, who is to marry Miss Edith Tong, the bride's sister, on Monday next. The ushers were Messrs. L. P. Tong, W. D. Wong, C. N. Chu, M. Y. Chung, Young Tong, Jove Tong, R. M. K. Tong, H. K. Chang, Lewis Tong and C. N. Chu. The maids of honour were the Misses Massie Tong, Edith Tong and Kin May Wen.

A reception took place after the wedding, when Mr. Tong Shao-yi assisted the bride in cutting a huge wedding cake.

The ceremony, which was a departure from the usual Chinese custom, was marked by a dignified simplicity.

The honeymoon will be spent in Tientsin, which will be the home of Dr. and Mrs. Liang.

Macfarlane-Kennedy

A very pretty wedding took place on Thursday afternoon in Union Church, which was especially decorated with chrysanthemums and palms, when Miss Mary Inglis Kennedy, of Greenock, Scotland, was married to Mr. Robert Macfarlane, son of Mr. James S. Macfarlane. The Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A., performed the ceremony.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. J. Tweedie, looked charming in pink-chaumise, trimmed with silver. Her hat of silver grey was trimmed with asprey and her bouquet was of pink carnations. The matron of honour, Mrs. J. Tweedie, wore bronze silk, elaborately trimmed with lace, and carried bronze chrysanthemums. Mr. D. W. A. Holder accompanied the bridegroom as best man and Messrs. E. V. Harry and E. C. Barker served as ushers. Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Seaborn, 140 Route des Seurs, which was decorated with yellow and white chrysanthemums and feathery bamboo. Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane will spend their honeymoon in Tsingtao. The bride's going-away dress was of fawn crepe, trimmed with darker brown, with a hat to match.

THE Shanghai Scottish Rugby Football Club held an annual meeting in the Rowing Club on Friday under the chairmanship of Lieut. M. A. A. MacKintosh. The following office-bearers were elected:—President, Lieut. R. Wood; Captain, Mr. W. E. D. Smith; Vice-Captain, Mr. J. C. Stewart; Selection Committee, Mr. J. H. W. Evans and Mr. E. McLaren. It was decided that the committee should be responsible for the selecting of the team to represent Scotland in local international Rugby football matches, and with reference to the annual match against England it was suggested that if possible a change should be made from Boxing Day. Owing to the absence from Shanghai of Mr. G. D. Nicholl and others of last year's players the Scottish are unlikely to have so large a number to choose from this season, but the prospects are that they will be able to put an excellent team into the field.

LAW REPORTS

DISPUTE ON KIANGNAN DOCK

Alleged Forcible Seizure by General Ho Feng-lin: A Chinese Government Puzzle

A complicated legal problem arising out of the war in Shanghai was the subject of an interesting ruling by his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner in H. M. Supreme Court on Tuesday. The matter is a dispute concerning a quantity of copper piping valued at Tls. 40,000, plaintiffs being the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Co., and the defendants the General Forge Products Co. of China, of 30 Linchew Road, Yangtzeppoo; and the claim was: (1) for an injunction to restrain the defendants, their officers, contractors, workmen or agents from removing, disposing of or otherwise dealing with any of the property of plaintiffs consisting of a quantity of copper piping valued at Tls. 40,000, and now lying on the defendants' premises at Yangtzeppoo; (2) the return of these goods to plaintiffs, or their value, together with damages for their detention; and (3) alternatively, damages for the conversion of these goods by the defendants to their own use.

Mr. T. R. Jones appeared for plaintiffs, Mr. R. E. S. Gregson for defendants, and Mr. Tycho Wing for a third party who lays claim to the material and entered an interpleader.

The question of jurisdiction having been argued at length in Chambers, his Honour on Tuesday gave his ruling on the point.

General Ho Feng-lin's Action

His Lordship said:—On October 28 last the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works issued a writ against the General Forge Products Co., of China, a British Company, asking for (1) an injunction to restrain the defendants from dealing with certain goods in their possession, (2) return of the goods or their value and damages. With the writ was issued, as is almost usual in this Court, an interim injunction till the Return Day on an affidavit sworn by the legal practitioner of the plaintiffs. On November 4, 1924, the defendants took out, under Rule 203, an interpleader summons asking for a stay of proceedings in the action pending the decision of a dispute between the plaintiffs and a Mr. Ikeda, a Japanese subject, who was also threatening them with proceedings in respect of the same goods. The formalities prescribed by Rule 203 have been duly complied with and the claimant has appeared before me on the hearing of the summons. The matter involves questions of considerable complexity and difficulty, especially in an extrajudicial manner. Now the plaintiffs are a Department of the Chinese Government, and it is common knowledge that the matters which gave rise to these proceedings arose during the recent war in and around Shanghai. It is alleged that General Ho Feng-lin forcibly seized the goods in question, (copper piping), and removed them from the plaintiffs premises without the consent of the plaintiffs and against their will: the goods subsequently being discovered upon the defendants premises.

General Ho Feng-lin was at one time (at all events) Military Governor for Shanghai and was one of the leaders in the recent fighting around Shanghai. The goods in question were undoubtedly Government property (stores) and may have been of military value (I know not). The claimant's story is that he bought these goods from the plaintiffs the Kiangnan Dock for Tls. 46,000, and paid for them, instructing his agents Messrs. L. K. Taylor & Co., to take delivery of them and store them; that they took possession of them on or about October 1 last, and stored them with the defendants company about October 13, receiving two receipts for them: (these receipts have since been returned to the defendants at their request and are admittedly in the defendants' possession now). The defendants have not given any evidence as to the circumstances under which the goods came into their possession.

A Chinese Government Puzzle

It is clear that whatever was done with these goods was done by one side or the other in the recent fighting here: Such kaleidoscopic changes take place in China that I do not know which side was the Government, by which I mean the Government recognized as the Government of China by His Majesty's Government. But I do know that there was fighting and it would appear that if General Ho Feng-lin was able to give delivery of these goods he was for the time being in control of the Dock. How this Court is to decide a matter of that sort, I do not know. I sit here under the treaty to administer English Law: and I am invited to decide intricate questions as to the position and power of individuals in Chinese political disputes, and as to the rights of belligerents as regards Government stores and munitions; and not unnaturally I shrink from such a duty.

No doubt it has been the practice of this Court in a similar matter where money is involved to order the money into Court and await the decision by the competent Court of the dispute as to the ownership. Such an order was made by me in respect of a family dispute as to certain moneys in a British Bank, and as to the proceeds of certain promissory notes admittedly due by a British corporation. But it is urged that that practice is wrong; and that once an action has been started by a Chinese plaintiff against a British subject he is entitled to have action heard and determined: irrespective of any claim by a third party. I should be sorry to think that this Court has for years been making these orders without jurisdiction: but the answer to the argument is, this, that plaintiffs cannot object: they have come into this Court and submitted to the jurisdiction with its procedure and law: and the power to make such an order as is asked is clearly given this Court by the Rules. But the power is discretionary and need not be exercised. Seeing the issues political and others involved in this case, it seems to me that I should be going too far to make any order at all on this summons. I know not the circumstances under which the goods came into the possession of the defendants save from the affidavit of Taylor: I know not if the writ even discloses a cause of action against the defendants, I propose therefore to take the following course:—

1. I refuse to make any order on the interpleader summons.
2. I lift the interim injunction already granted with the result that it and the bond will be at an end.
3. I make an order for pleadings in the action.

The parties are thus left to their strict legal rights, which are far too big and serious to be in any way determined or prejudiced on summonses. It may be that this will mean that I shall have to determine matters of political import: I hope not; but if so, it results from the state of affairs in this country.

Court not a Cockpit for Warring Factions

I wish to add this: I do not consider that this Court ought to be made cockpit where the disputes of the various warring factions in China are to be settled, where the action of yesterday's successful party can be judged at the request of rivals who have succeeded to power. It is obvious that this is such a case. I do not see how I can stop this action at the present moment, but I shall require all the formalities of suits brought by foreigners in this Court to be strictly complied with: and I shall scrutinize the consent to be filed under Article 151 (2) of the Order in Council carefully, both here and in every case, brought by or on behalf of the Chinese Government. It seems to me that in a case like the present the submission to jurisdiction ought to be by the Government of China: i.e. that Government which is recognized by His Britannic Majesty's Government.

Mr. Gregson applied for costs, but his Lordship reserved all costs connected with the interpleader issue.

ARREARS OF ALIMONY

In the Supreme Court on Thursday, before his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner, Mr. H. Quelch appeared on a judgment summons for Tls. 3,784, alimony payable to his former wife, Myrtle E. Quelch, and \$200 costs.

Mr. T. Addis, who appeared for plaintiff, mentioned that, in addition, this amount for which judgment was given in September last, plaintiff held a series of promissory notes signed by defendant whereby he was to pay G.\$200 per month until April, 1926.

Defendant said he would pay Tls. 100 per month on the judgment debt, and do his best to keep up the monthly payments of G.\$200.

In answer to Mr. Addis, defendant said that he did not own a wine and spirit business, but was governing director with an income of \$1,000 a month. He had no other source of income, and had a wife and two children to keep. He did not know that his former wife was absolutely without means and unable to pay her hotel bill.

His Lordship, after pointing out that defendant would be contributing half his income if he kept up the payments mentioned, said he would make no order but adjourn the matter *sine die* to see if defendant carried out his offer.

KIANGNAN DOCK ACTION

Jurisdiction Argument: Political Situation a Factor

Argument as to jurisdiction in the action brought by the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works, against the Commercial Express & Storage Co. was heard in the U. S. Court on Monday morning and afternoon. The case involves some nice points of international law and is peculiarly complicated by the political situation. Major J. R. Jones, of Messrs. Teesdale, Newman and McDonald appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. R. S. Haskell for the intervenors, the Ye Tai Machine Tool Co., and Messrs. F. J. Schuhl and J. W. Schoenfeld watched the case for the defendants but made no argument. The case concerns a quantity of nails copper, etc., removed from the Dock at the time of the fighting by C. S. Yung, acting on the instructions of Gen. Ho Feng-lin and sold to the Ye Tai Machine Tool Co. The property in dispute was stored with the defendants who refuse to give it up until clear title is established.

Major Jones maintained that the plaintiffs were an integral part of the Chinese Navy, which is a department of the Central Government, and that such a statement was made in the complaint and admitted in the pleadings. The counsel for the intervenor objecting to this, Major Jones was allowed by the Court to amend his complaint. Counsel further maintained that by treaty terms the plaintiff was allowed to bring action in the U. S. Court, but that the intervenor, a Portuguese subject, was not allowed to come into Court, as such action should properly be heard in the Mixed Court. His third contention was that a party in armed conflict with the Government could not give title to Government property and in this connexion he alleged that Gen. Ho Feng-lin had seized Kiangnan Dock without authority, his commission of Defense Commissioner having been revoked and his successor appointed on September 25. Many cases were cited bearing upon these points.

Mr. Haskell, for the intervenor, claimed that the case was outside the jurisdiction of the U. S. Court inasmuch as his client, a Portuguese subject was in controversy with a Chinese citizen. When asked by Judge Purdy whether he had not submitted to the jurisdiction of the U. S. Court in presenting a motion for the dissolution of the temporary injunction and in intervening, Mr. Haskell stated that these were special orders and did not commit his client to the U. S. Court's jurisdiction. Judge Purdy said that the point whether the Court had jurisdiction over the subject matter in question must be decided, and the question was what is the subject matter?

ACTION AGAINST BANK

Claim of Tls. 5,300 Brought by Chinese in U. S. Court

The case of Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation and Gaston, Williams & Wigmore (F.E.D.), Inc., which has been on for a long time, came up again in the U. S. Court last Friday. The plaintiff, as represented by Mr. L. G. Husar, asks for judgment in the sum of Tls. 5,336.41 and alleges that on or about July 30, 1921, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., offered for sale to Yue Sing 113 bags of flake glue at Tls. 5,036.41, which was accepted and paid; and that Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., gave a negotiable delivery order, which was presented to the Asia Banking Corporation and endorsed. The plaintiff further alleges that Gaston, Williams & Wigmore paid the Asia Banking Corporation Tls. 5,036.41. Yue Sing then offered the plaintiff this flake glue for Tls. 5,336.41, which was accepted and paid. About January, 1922, the plaintiff presented the delivery order and was denied delivery. He therefore alleges that the Asia Banking Corporation, which held this consignment as security against loans to Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., wrongfully and knowingly converted the 113 bags to its own use.

In reply the Asia Banking Corporation, through its counsel, Mr. C. S. Franklin, alleges that this consignment of 113 bags of flake glue was an indistinguishable component part of a consignment of 20 tons of glue flake in 450 identical bags, which was disposed of otherwise. It further alleges that this order should have been presented within the customary two weeks' time and not held until more than five months had elapsed. Mr. Franklin cited various authorities in support of his contention that the property in question had never been segregated and therefore title thereto did not pass. Mr. Davies represented the interests of Gaston, Williams, & Wigmore, Inc. Adjournment was taken until next Tuesday, at 10 a.m.

RUSSIANS CHARGED WITH THEFT AT BANK

Two Accused of Trickling Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Patron

Aaron Kirshob, of Hou Pok Terrace, and David Priver, of no fixed address, both unemployed, were charged at the United Court on Monday before Messrs. Martin and Loh with stealing the sum of \$165, the property of Mr. James Neil, in the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, at about 10.30 o'clock on Saturday morning.

P. P. C. Telfer, giving evidence, stated that a telephone message was received at the Central Police Station from the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank stating that \$165 had been stolen from a foreigner named James Neil. Investigations showed that Mr. Neil was standing at the public counter with his paying-in book on one side of him, counting his money. A Russian came and asked him if it was the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. The complainant, without looking up, replied in the affirmative but the Russian persisted in asking the same question again. Complaint then turned round and gave the same reply. He then found that his money had been stolen and later gave the police descriptions of the two men, who were subsequently arrested. Witness pointed out that the Bank's customers for some weeks past had been annoyed in this way and had had stolen from them sums amounting to more than \$3,000.

D. S. Repas stated that, having obtained descriptions of the men, he visited several places, including No. 7 Hou Pok Terrace (off North Szechuen Road Extension), which was an address well-known to the Police. Having entered this place, he met one of the accused, who came in. Witness thought that he corresponded with the description given and he arrested the man and took him to the station where he was identified by the complainant without any hesitation whatever. Some money was found on him. The only description given of the second prisoner was that he had a husky

voice. Witness visited several other addresses, and in one he saw the second man, whose voice was very husky. Complainant identified him also, but neither was willing to give the police any information as to themselves or as to where they lived.

The first prisoner told the Court that he himself was handing some money in at the bank. There was \$55 in notes and some two or three dollars in silver. This was what he had exchanged in a shop at the corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads. He had \$30 in Tientsin notes.

P. P. C. Telfer asked for a remand, which was accordingly granted, the case to be brought up next week.

JURISDICTION ISSUE IN MIXED COURT

Case of Chilean Protection for Defendant to Lottery Charge

The case in which one Yang Hong-sung is charged with conducting a lottery in the Settlement without the permission of the Municipal Police came up before the Mixed Court again last Friday. This man was first charged on Monday, when he claimed to be a Chilean subject. Subsequently a warrant for his arrest was made out and he sought the protection of the Chilean Consul. The latter took the man into his Consulate, locked him into a room and refused to hand him over to the police.

Mr. Martin, British Assessor, and Magistrate Loh occupied the Bench. Dr. O. Fischer appeared for the defendant Yang.

Mr. Maitland, addressing the Court, said he had written to Dr. Fischer the previous day notifying him that he intended asking for an order from the Court to seal the premises of the Central China Savings Society, Ltd. Meanwhile the defendant Yang had gone round to the Chilean Consul for protection. When Inspector Hunter called at the Consulate, and informed the Consul that he had a warrant for the arrest of Yang, the Consul refused to hand Yang over and said he would take the matter up with the Peking authorities. Finally he locked Yang up in a room in the Consulate and flatly refused to allow Inspector Hunter or any other officer of the Municipal Police to affect the arrest.

Society's Property

With regard to the application to seal the premises, Mr. Maitland said perhaps instead he would ask that all the papers and property of the Central China Savings Society be confiscated by the police pending the hearing of the case, as there was a perfectly respectable business carrying on on the ground floor of the building, and having its entrance through the premises of this lottery. The premises were situated at No. 39 Kiangse Road.

Counsel went on to say that Yang was in this lottery business with a Portuguese by the name of Britto, and this man had actually been tried in the Portuguese Court and fined \$100 for this offence. There had been some attempt to make out that the company was a Portuguese company, authorized by the Portuguese authorities in compliance with Portuguese laws. Posted up in the offices of the society was a notice signed by a British subject, Mr. Lawrence K. Kentwell, as Consul for Portugal in Tientsin. This notice stated:

I, the duly authorized Consul for Portugal in Tientsin, certify that the Central China Savings Society was established in accordance with the laws and rules of Portugal.

LAWRENCE K. KENTWELL,
Tientsin, March 30, 1922.

In spite of this notice, however, the Portuguese Consul in Shanghai had put a notice into the newspapers denying that the society was a Portuguese society in any way.

Police Testimony

Sub-Inspector Hunter told the Court that he proceeded to the office of the Central China Savings Society on Wednesday, with the warrant for the arrest made out by the Mixed Court. The defendant was not there, so witness put a Chinese detective to watch the office of the Chilean Consulate in the Glen Line Building. Later in the day this man sent a message to witness stating that Yang had just entered the Consulate. Witness went to the

Glen Line building and waited outside for about an hour, after which he went inside and produced the warrant, at the same time asking for Yang to be handed over to him. The Chilean Consul became very excited and said he would not hand the man over to Sub-Inspector Hunter or any other officer of the S. M. P. The man was a Chilean subject and the Mixed Court had no jurisdiction over him. He added that he would bring the matter before the Senior Consul, the Consular Body and the Peking authorities. He would have the question of extraterritoriality as it affected the rights of Chilean subjects settled once and for all. Finally he locked Yang up in a room and said he would not be allowed to leave the Consulate.

"Extraordinary Action"

The Assessor, summing up, remarked that the question of Chilean rights was a matter over which there was, he believed, a certain amount of difference between the Chilean authorities and the Peking authorities. But the defendant should appear in the Mixed Court in order to prove his Chilean citizenship after having done which he could be handed over to the Chilean authorities. As he had not done so the order asked for by Mr. Maitland for the police to confiscate the papers and property pending the hearing of the case was granted. With regard to the Consul's interference with the police in the course of their duty, the Assessor suggested that the police bring the matter to the notice of the Consular Body, which was the only body with the right to give a ruling on whether the Chilean Consul had the right to arrest the prisoner. The Consul's action was certainly extraordinary.

Mr. Maitland's Withdrawal of Remarks Regarding the Representative of Chile

There was a further sequel in the Mixed Court on Wednesday to the case in which Yang Hong-sung, who claims to be a Chilean Chinese and therefore not subject to the jurisdiction of the International Mixed Court, is charged with running a lottery without a permit from the Council. The defendant sought the protection of M. Arce, the Chilean Consul, and the latter detained him at the Consulate and refused to hand him over to the police. Subsequently, Mr. E. T. Maitland, police prosecutor, applied to the Mixed Court for a warrant for M. Arce's arrest in order that he be made to attend the Court and prove jurisdiction.

Mr. Martin, British Assessor, and Magistrate Loh, occupied the Bench. Dr. Fischer watched the proceedings on behalf of the Chilean consular authorities.

Mr. Maitland briefly recounted the details of his application for M. Arce's arrest and went on to say that, on that occasion, he used towards M. Arce a certain expression which he feared did not show a proper respect to him as a Consul and a member of the Consular Body. His only excuse was really no excuse, as he had lost his temper over the case. He wished to withdraw unreservedly all he had said, and to express his regret for the incident. He offered to the Chilean Consul a full apology for the words spoken and for the application he made on that occasion. Would the Court have any objection to placing his apology on the Court records?

The Assessor accepted the apology, and said the Court was pleased it had been made. The case was very important, involving a far-reaching question of jurisdiction, and it would be unfortunate if it were prejudiced in any way by disrespectful remarks against the Chilean Consul. The Assessor went on to ask Mr. Maitland whether the defendant had yet been arrested. Counsel replied that he did not know where the man was at that time, but, of course, the warrant for his arrest still held good.

DURING an election meeting at Clay Cross, Derbyshire, a group of men continually heckled Lieut.-Col. John Sherwood-Kelly, v.c., Conservative candidate, and finally one called him a liar. Both the speaker and the Chairman asked the man to withdraw the remark, but he repeated it, whereupon Colonel Sherwood-Kelly thrashed him, amid the applause of the audience. The man was then ejected and the meeting proceeded without further interruption or disorderliness.

PASSPORT FRAUD CASE

Fine of \$50 for Foreigner Who Made False Statement

Edward Alexander, charged with obtaining a passport from the British Consulate in Shanghai on November 29, 1923, by making an alleged false declaration of birth, again appeared in the Mixed Court last Friday before Mr. Martin and Magistrate Loh. Mr. Priestwood appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Mansel Reece for the defence.

Mr. A. H. George, Vice-Consul in China, who appeared as witness, stated that in March, 1920, the British authorities at Hongkong had furnished him with a letter asking him to facilitate things for a Russian deportee named Edward Alexander, from Australia, who was on his way to Vladivostok. Alexander made certain statements in writing in which he said he was born in Russia. He believed this was the same man as the accused though these sort of interviews were frequent occurrences.

Mr. Reece—I take it you can't swear this was the accused?

Witness—No, I cannot.

Detective-Inspector John Sullivan who was then called as witness, said that he last saw Edward Alexander, whom he believed to be the accused, on board the str. Sunning. He had come directly from Hongkong and at that time said that he had been in Australia where he had lived for 12 years. He also said that he had left that country on account of some recent laws passed emigration laws.

Other witnesses made similar statements and identified the accused, stating that he was well known to them, and that they had always believed him to have been born in Russia.

Mr. Reece then raised the question of jurisdiction as to whether the court had the right to take the attitude "You say you are British, we think you are not, and we are going to deal with you." The accused had informed him that his parents were British and that he was born in Russia. The chief argument put up against him was that he was not recognized.

The Assessor—This Court takes jurisdiction of all unrecognized foreigners.

The accused was then questioned and admitted that his statement of birth in Liverpool, Australia, was not a fact. He was unable to produce any proof of his British parentage, all his private effects having been destroyed while in Russia.

The Assessor said that the Court would take jurisdiction because the accused was unable to produce any evidence to satisfy it that he was a British subject.

The accused was found guilty and was fined \$50. The passport issued by the British Consulate was ordered to be cancelled.

OPIUM PROSECUTIONS

\$1,000 Fine and Sentence of Imprisonment

Two brokers, a shop assistant and an unemployed Chinese were charged before Messrs. Martin and Loh at the Mixed Court on Monday with aiding and abetting in the sale of opium at No. 82a Tong Gue Bai Ka. Mr. E. T. Maitland prosecuted and Mr. W. O. Springfield Assistant Commissioner of Police, stated that he and Inspector Hermitage executed a search warrant at the address given and found the accused there.

In the drawer of a desk were some books and documents, \$122 in notes, \$17 in silver, 147 20-cent pieces and several chaps. Among the notes was one which the Police had marked and given an agent to buy opium with from this address.

Before the raid, Inspector Hermitage told the members of the party what to hope for and the number of the marked note. The search party found no opium or paraphernalia, although the Police had bought several lots of opium prior to the raid. All accused were in the room at the time. No business was seemingly done.

Inspector Hermitage corroborated this evidence, and said that he was the first to enter the place. He had personally marked the note and had given the other members of the party the number. The note was found at the top of a wad in a

drawer. Witness went upstairs, but found nothing. The second accused refused to answer any questions, but the others said they went there to see some friends.

Cross-examined, witness said that he had marked the note at noon and had given it to an agent to go and buy opium with at this address. He bought the opium. He had on several previous occasions sent agents to the place to buy the opium, but never before with marked notes.

Mr. Fleming moved that the case be dismissed, submitting that the Court could not convict on the evidence given. Up to the present it simply amounted to suspicion. No opium or paraphernalia was found on the premises. The application was refused.

The accused were called and denied all knowledge of opium transactions and Mr. Fleming again submitted that there was no case against the accused and that the Court could not convict on the evidence given.

The Assessor, after discussion with the Magistrate, said "There is no shadow of doubt that the second accused was dealing in opium and he would have been sent to prison but for his decrepit appearance. He will be fined, however, the sum of \$1,000. There is a grave suspicion against the other prisoners, but they will be bound over only, not to engage in the sale of opium. They will have to give personal bonds. The books and money must be confiscated after the Police have had returned to them \$5, which they used for marking purposes.

Another case, similar to this, was heard yesterday by Messrs. Jacobs and Loh when nine Chinese, of 186 Fokien Road, were brought up on a similar charge. One man, a shopkeeper, was given three months' imprisonment and expulsion and the others were fined \$100 each, or two months' imprisonment each. The evidence seized by the police included some opium and approximately \$550. The latter included 16 in worthless notes, 12 spurious 20-cent pieces, and a counterfeit 10-cent piece.

SENTENCE REMITTED

Shoplifter Released Because of Ill-health

Ophasia Karalich, a 29-year old Rumanian woman who was recently sentenced to two months' imprisonment and expulsion for shoplifting, was mentioned before Messrs. Jacobs and Yui on Tuesday at the Mixed Court.

Chief Inspector J. Shaw, of the Registrar's Office, stated that a letter had been received from Dr. McKinstry, in which he stated that the prisoner was suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and that she wished to be allowed to proceed to the north where the climate would be more suitable to her disease. The doctor also recommended that she be allowed to go, and some of her friends had expressed their willingness to pay her passage. Would the Court, asked Chief Inspector Shaw, cancel the unexpired portion of her sentence, but allow the order for expulsion to stand?

The Assessor stated that the Court would agree to remit the remainder of the woman's sentence, provided she left Shanghai.

CURRENCY REFORM

A Chinese named Zung Aung-moh, unemployed and of no fixed abode, appeared on Tuesday at the Mixed Court, before Messrs. Jacobs and Loh, on a charge of having uttered counterfeit coins.

Det.-Sub-Ins. Hunter told the Court that the accused had for some days past been in the habit of going to a hawker's stall in Shansee Road and buying a few cents worth of fruit, offering spurious coins in payment. These were accepted by the hawker, who was unaware that he was being cheated, and change was given to the accused. On Sunday evening, the hawker found out that he was receiving bad coins and informed the Police, who arrested the man when he went along to buy fruit on Monday. When he was arrested, the accused tried to throw away more than 30 spurious 20-cent pieces which he had in his possession. This evidence was corroborated by a Chinese detective and the hawker, and accused, having pleaded guilty, was given six months and expulsion.

A bar boy in the employ of the Wintergarden Cafe was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the Mixed Court on Wednesday for the theft of a bottle of brandy, from the cafe. Mr. L. B. Brown, manager of the cafe, told the Court that during the past week he lost something like 15 bottles of different brands of drink by theft, and he determined to keep a watch. On Tuesday he saw this particular boy tying up his trousers outside the bar. The boy walked out, and as he did so his trouser leg bumped up against the door with a thud. Witness was immediately suspicious and searched the youth finding the bottle of brandy concealed in the trousers. Mr. Brown believed he had a special pocket made inside in which to hide bottles.

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p-40

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

EGYPTIAN PREMIER'S
POPULARITYRiotous Demonstrations in Cairo
Following Zaghlul Pasha's
Retirement

Cairo, Nov. 15.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Zaghlul Pasha announced his resignation of the Premiership for reasons of health.

The Chamber has adjourned till November 17. The announcement followed reports of Cabinet dissensions involving the resignation of the Ministers of Finance and Foreign Affairs and of the Minister in London.—Reuter.

Cairo, Nov. 16.

All the schools have struck and the students are marching in procession through the streets cheering the Premier, Zaghlul Pasha, visiting the Ministries and trying to bring the Government employees out on strike. They have induced the officials of the Ministry of Finance to quit work.

The employees of the Ministry of Education assembled in the court yard of the Ministry, where speakers urged that a deputation should proceed to the palace and beg the King not to accept the Premier's resignation.

Crowds wrecked the premises of the comic weekly paper, "Al-Kashkoul," which had caricatured Zaghlul Pasha and his colleagues, and set fire to the supplies of paper. Police drove off the rioters.

Large crowds have assembled in the neighbourhood of Zaghlul Pasha's house, the Parliament buildings and the Abdin Palace.

Two thousand demonstrators rushed the police guard at Kashkoul and sacked the premises.

Demonstrators outside the Abdin Palace last night shouted "Zaghlul or revolution." The same cry was taken up this morning.

Later.

The King of Egypt has informed a deputation from the Senate which begged him not to accept the Cabinet's resignation that he had already refused to do so and that he would receive Zaghlul Pasha again this afternoon and insist upon his remaining in power.

Zaghlul Pasha states that he did not resign because the King refused to agree to two Ministerial nominations, but he maintains that his health is unsatisfactory. He says that he is determined to support a successor chosen from the majority in the Chamber.

Later.

Zaghlul Pasha has withdrawn his resignation after a lengthy audience with the King of Egypt.—Reuter.

Zaghlul Pasha's Conditions

Cairo, Nov. 17.

Zaghlul Pasha has announced to Parliament that the conditions he laid down for remaining in office concerned his freedom of choice in ministerial and administrative appointments according to constitutional law and that the King had accepted these conditions.—Reuter.

Resignation Withdrawn

Cairo, Nov. 17.

Zaghlul Pasha had an audience with the King, which lasted two hours yesterday evening, after which he made a declaration in the Parliament House that he had withdrawn his resignation, that the Constitution remained under the King's protection and that he was a servant of the Constitution. (Loud applause).

There is still some mystery as to why Zaghlul Pasha resigned. The crowd outside the Palace during the audience shouted "Down with intrigues," though nobody seems to be able to define the intrigues. The announcement of the withdrawal of Zaghlul Pasha's resignation caused general relief and welcome tranquillity after a turbulent day of much excitement and uncertainty through which the premises of the Opposition press had to be protected by the police, who drove off several attempted raids.—Reuter.

AUCKLAND, Nov. 18.—The Chinese steamer, Ling Nam, from South America to Hongkong, grounded to-day while leaving Papeete. No damage is anticipated.—Reuter.

DASTARDLY ATTACK ON
THE SIRDARSir Lee Stack, his Aide-de-camp
and Chauffeur Wounded:
Careful Preparations

Cairo, Nov. 19.

An attempt was made this afternoon to assassinate the Sirdar, Major-General Sir Lee Stack. Two bombs were thrown at him when he was driving from the Ministry of War. One of the bombs exploded but Sir Lee Stack was not injured.—Reuter.

Later.

A bulletin says that Major-General Sir Lee Stack is suffering from shock and three bullet wounds in the stomach, hand and foot. His conditions are serious.

Sir Lee Stack's aide-de-camp, Captain Campbell, of the Black Watch, was hit in the chest and the chauffeur in the arm and leg.

The Prime Minister, Zaghlul Pasha, and the Cabinet Ministers called at the Residency and expressed profound shock and sorrow. A deputation from the Chamber of Deputies expressed similar sentiments. Zaghlul Pasha was obviously very affected.

Three or four of the assailants, who escaped when the bomb thrown at the Sirdar did not explode, fired several rounds from revolvers, hitting Sir Stack, his aide-de-camp and chauffeur, and a policeman. The Sirdar was badly wounded in the stomach and was taken to hospital.

The Sirdar was going home when the assailants, who were secreted in the doorway of the Stores Department of the Ministry of Education, threw a bomb, which hit the motor car but did not explode and fell into the gutter. The assailants then followed the car, firing continually.

The frightened occupants of a passing tramcar, took shelter by lying down. One of the assailants crossed the road and reloaded his revolver from a magazine handed to him by a man standing on the pavement. A policeman, who pursued him was hit three times and seriously injured.

The assailants entered a taxi-cab waiting in a side street. Two Englishmen on a motorcycle and sidecar slowed down for the purpose of taking the number of the taxi-cab, whereupon a man jumped out from the taxi-cab and fired repeatedly at the motor-cyclists but missed them. The taxi-cab sped off.

It is worthy of note that Mr. Asquith, who is on a holiday in Egypt, was received in audience by King Fuad this morning.

A Plucky Chauffeur

Later.

The attack upon the Sirdar was made in the Shariakasrelaini, the busy main thoroughfare. The Egyptian chauffeur, in spite of his wounds, brought the car at full speed to the Residency, which was nearer than the Sirdaria. Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, the High Commissioner for Egypt, Mr. Asquith and others were lunching when the wounded were brought in and there was general stupefaction.

Zaghlul Pasha, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, was very much moved. He described his horror on seeing the wounded at the Residency and said that he went to the Palace and informed the King, who was very pained. Zaghlul Pasha added that an enquiry had been opened. The chauffeur of the taxi-cab already had been arrested and the Government would leave no stone unturned to bring the perpetrators to justice. Zaghlul Pasha has issued a *communiqué* appealing to the public to aid the authorities and offering £10,000 reward for the apprehension of the criminals.

The Sirdar will be operated on at the Anglo-American Hospital. He intended to leave for the Sudan yesterday evening but had postponed his departure until November 23.

Later.

The operation on the Sirdar has been successful. His condition is as good as can be expected. The bullet was found lodged under the lung. The stomach was full of blood but the intestines were not perforated. The stomach muscles are intact. Transfusion was proceeded with and has done good.

The Sirdar's condition near midnight was more hopeful.

It is now thought that about eight assailants were involved. They escaped in two taxis.—Reuter.

Indignation in London

London, Nov. 20.

The attack on the Sirdar has created a profound impression here and newspaper leaders reflect the deep indignation felt. Not only is condign punishment of the assassins demanded, but energetic British action in order to re-establish respect for Great Britain in Egypt. The Egyptian Government, the Chambers and especially Zaghlul Pasha, are largely held morally responsible for the crime owing to their anti-British attitude.—Reuter.

Cairo, Nov. 20.

The Sirdar had been unwell yesterday morning, and only with an effort attended the War Ministry. He had not eaten anything, which in the circumstances was fortunate. Zaghlul Pasha in an interview with representatives of the press deplored the attack on the Sirdar which, he said, was very astonishing when the country had returned to tranquillity on the withdrawal of his resignation. Zaghlul Pasha stated he was convinced the deed was done by criminals who wanted to disturb the peace of the country.

Later.

The Sirdar's condition is very grave. Haemorrhage is affecting the digestion, causing sickness, but the doctors do not abandon hope. The next 24 hours will probably be decisive.—Reuter.

FRENCH POLITICAL
DIFFERENCESGovernment's Narrow Majority
on Railwaymen's Amnesty:

The Geneva Protocol

Paris, Nov. 14.

The French Government secured the narrow majority of 28-101 votes to 135—in the Senate on a resolution providing for the reinstatement of railwaymen dismissed after the strike of 1920.

The Opposition insisted that reinstatement must be optional since the Government lacked legal power to compel private companies to reinstate men.

M. Herriot, the Premier, demanded unequalled reinstatement, leaving the Government free to secure the best arrangement it could in negotiation with the companies.

The fate of this section of the Amnesty Bill was regarded as very critical from the Government point of view.

Nov. 15.

M. Millerand, the ex-President, in a speech explaining the political programme, said he was of the opinion that the work begun at Geneva should be continued; though the only guarantee of the Disarmament Protocol lay in its appeal to the good faith of each nation. He thought it desirable that Germany should be admitted to the League of Nations, but he feared she might take advantage of her admission to demand revision of the Treaties, to which France would never agree. He regarded the entente between Great Britain, France and Belgium as an additional guarantee for peace, but it was insufficient to enable France to reduce peace-time armaments until she had obtained more effective safeguards.

The ex-President condemned the Government's action in recognizing the Soviet, which was unnecessary. The British, Belgian and Italian efforts to establish business with Russia had all failed. He also condemned the proposed suppression of the Embassy at the Vatican.—Reuter.

THE GENEVA OPIUM
CONFERENCEBritish and French Draft Agree-
ments Discussed: Little

Progress

Geneva, Nov. 15.

A plenary sitting of the Opium Conference discussed the British and the French draft agreements, but made small progress owing to many irrelevant speeches. The debate was occasionally ludicrous. The Japanese delegate, who has been responsible for many questions and observations, asked why Europeans and women were specially mentioned in the agreements as forbidden to enter public opium dens, and objected to discrimination between sexes. Both words were thereupon eliminated from the draft.

Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese delegate, gladly noted the absence of discrimination between Europeans and Asiatics, and declared that China would do everything to enlighten people on the harmful effects of opium.

The British and French delegates declared that women should not be allowed to enter opium dens.

The British and French delegations are meeting early to-day for the purpose of arriving at uniformity in the texts dealing with Government monopoly of the opium traffic, and the means of combating smuggling, which constitutes the crux of the draft agreement. Other points are easier of adjustment. The Japanese delegate has been invited to participate in the discussion.

The Conference meets again later to-day, and hopes to conclude its labours on Sunday.

No Practical Results

Little progress was registered at to-day's sitting of the Opium Conference. Judging from the present position of affairs, it looks as if the Conference will prove abortive, though the debates will be continued on Sunday. The Conference has now lasted a fortnight, but practical results have been very meagre.

At this morning's plenary sitting Dr. Sze expounded at great length the views of the National Anti-Opium Association of China, urged registration of inveterate smokers

and restoration of the 1917 situation in China.

No agreement was reached as regards Article VIII of the British draft convention dealing with measures against opium transactions. The Article was referred to the drafting committee.

Registration and Rationing

The question of registration of smokers and rationing of opium was discussed at considerable length and in this connexion the British delegate submitted a proposal recommending adoption of measures for these ends as the most efficacious means of suppressing the use of prepared opium except by absolute prohibition. The Japanese delegate submitted a more precise resolution which was intended to be embodied in the agreement.

Dr. Sze expressed regret at the weakening of the British position and warmly appealed to Sir Malcolm Delevigne to reconsider his attitude and revert to the original proposal of May, 1923, in the interest of humanity.

As no agreement regarding wording was reached, a meeting was arranged between the Chairman and the British and French delegates to agree to terms.

Japanese Proposals

This afternoon's discussion was very lively. The subject of discussion was the Japanese proposal regarding export and import and transshipment of opium, with certain exceptions, which was regarded by Sir Malcolm Delevigne as an attack on the British Government and an attempt to cause the British to relax their measures of supervision over certain shipments.

The British delegate, in a forcible and measured speech, strongly protested, and added that the matter was one for discussion between the British and Japanese Governments. He expressed regret that the Japanese delegate had raised the subject.

Mr. Sugimura, replying, said that he had spoken his last word.

From this it was evident that the Conference had entered a crisis, the outcome of which will probably be known on Sunday.—Reuter.

China's Intentions

Peking, Nov. 15.

It is understood that in response to a request from Dr. Alfred Sze, the Governing Cabinet will shortly issue a mandate emphasizing the need of a strict observance of the anti-opium measures in China.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Agreement on Importation and
Sale Being Government
Monopoly

Geneva, Nov. 16.

The Opium Conference on November 15 agreed to the combined French and British text with regard to the system of registering and rationing opium smokers, the introduction of which was made dependent according to the French proposal on an extension of smuggling.

The British, French and Japanese delegations finally agreed upon a

joint text of a declaration that the importation, sale and distribution of opium was a government monopoly.

Heated discussions occurred between the Japanese representatives and those of the British Empire over the question of the export, import and transshipment of opium from the possessions of Far Eastern Powers, which according to the British draft of the Agreement, were forbidden.

The Conference came to a deadlock this morning on this question, when there was reason to suspect the genuineness of the discussion, and adjourned for a few days to enable the delegates to refer to their governments for fresh instructions.

Japanese Proposal

The Japanese proposal was that when opium was accompanied by an import certificate, or an official guarantee that the import was legitimate, no measures should be adopted constituting unfair discrimination at the ports on the ground of the nationality of the vessel or the origin of the goods.

Sir Malcolm Delevigne emphasized that the British made no discrimination with regard to shipping. He regarded the Japanese proposal as unfair criticism of the British Government.

Mr. Sugimura contended that the question was not between Britain and Japan only but one for all interested Governments. He resented the casting of suspicion on countries and declared that if such a policy were persisted in it would be useless to continue the conference.

Sir J. Campbell emphasized that India, he said, would not accept the to discriminate with regard to certificates. The Government of India, he said, would not accept the import certificate system on any condition whatever. The Japanese delegation, he went on, seemed to him to have made a threat.

Delegate Denies Threat

Mr. Sugimura denied that there had been a threat. He declared that if the official certificate system was suspended there was no possibility of international agreement.

The delegations of the British Empire, including India, and Siam upheld the right of discrimination in certain cases.

M. van Wettem, the chairman of the conference, personally expressed the opinion that members of the League were bound to respect import certificates instituted by the League but might do as they pleased with regard to certificates emanating from governments that were not members of the League.

Mr. Sugimura complained that the "reprehensible incident of a Japanese official, who, however, had been properly punished" had been brought up against Japan. (He was referring to a case of an illegal import certificate, alluded to by Sir M. Delevigne, who, however, did not mention the name of the official or the country.)

Mr. Sugimura declared that as long as mutual confidence and respect were lacking between the interested states the Japanese delegation could not sign such an agreement. "We are a nation of Samurai," he declared, "and with us honour is more important than anything else."

Sir M. Delevigne and Sir J. Campbell denied that they were casting any imputation upon Japan. They were merely defending a principle.

A remarkable feature of the Conference has been the constant cordial co-operation between the Chinese and Japanese delegations.

A Remarkable Session

Later.

A general discussion this afternoon at what, for irrelevant argument and repetition will probably rank as one of the most remarkable conferences of the League, resulted in the adjournment of the Opium Conference till Friday, when it is hoped to settle the import certificates question and pass on to the final draft of the Agreement.

After considerable discussion this afternoon, several clauses of the Agreement were adopted, notably the institution of a Government monopoly of opium, also a system of licenses and of rationing.

Dr. Alfred Sze warmly appealed in favour of devoting the revenue from opium to the betterment of the conditions of Chinese addicts, but his only consolation was the insertion in the agreements of a pre-

amble saying: "The high contraction parties are solely guided by moral considerations."—Reuter.

United States and Germany Re-presented: Manufacture and Sale of Drugs

Geneva, Nov. 17.

The Opium-smoking Conference, which ended in a deadlock, was confined to members of the League of Nations directly concerned with the question, but the conference dealing with the manufacture and sale of narcotics which opened to-day includes members and non-members of the League. Both the United States and Germany are represented.

After the President's inaugural speech, Mr. Stephen Porter, the first American delegate, pointed out the unfortunate situation arising from the deadlock at the first conference as a consequence of which there was nothing before the second conference. He said that the United States reserved the right to move and amend the agenda in the event of the first conference not providing effective means for the suppression of the traffic in prepared opium or its failing to reach an agreement. The American reservation was noted and the conference, on the proposal of the Japanese Delegation, elected M. Aguerro (Cuba) and Dr. Alfred Sze (China) Vice-Presidents.

Closing of Opium Dens

Later.

In the course of a discussion at the Opium Conference on Saturday, Mr. Chu Chao-hsin said that under the spirit of the Hague Convention public opium-smoking dens should have been totally closed long ago and that there was no reason why they should not suggest to all Far Eastern territories to close down public smoking dens which only encouraged new smokers.—Reuter.

Geneva, Nov. 18.

At the resumption of the sittings of the Second Drugs Conference to-day a general discussion was opened by the Persian delegate, who asserted that opium came first to Persia from India. He added that the Persian Government was prepared to adhere to Article III of the Hague Convention on condition that the Conference and the League of Nations assisted Persia in the difficult task of limiting the traffic and use of opium.

The Japanese delegates wished the Conference success. They declared that the guiding principle would be the same as at the first Conference, namely, one of humanity, public health and justice.

After speeches by the Greek and Polish delegates, the Conference adjourned till to-morrow.—Reuter.

India's Opium Exports

London, Nov. 18.

The "Manchester Guardian," in a leading article, says that there is some force in the Indian argument that by repressing her exports of opium India would merely encourage her competitors to be more active but opinion in India is becoming increasingly aware that opium must be regarded as immoral. Already the All India Congress Committee has moved in favour of abandonment of the opium revenue and prohibition of its use for amenity purposes. By expressing such an opinion in legislation India could at least drive a deep wedge into the Far Eastern traffic and there are grounds for hoping that Persia and Turkey are more likely to support her than they were until recently.—Reuter.

An Assertion that America is Alone in Desiring Settlement: Bishop Brent's Appeal

Geneva, Nov. 19.

The chief editor of the "Journal de Geneve," who formerly held an important position in the Secretariat of the League of Nations, in an editorial article on the failure of the Opium Conference, alleges that no State desires to take any serious step and says that they are "making use of questions entirely foreign to the real problem. The Japanese have succeeded in wrecking the first Conference, the feigned indignation of all the States represented on it. The United States is the only Power which will be sincerely shocked, because it wants a settlement." By reserving the right to

submit the matter to the second Conference, the United States, he continues, "has circumvented the Machiavellian calculations of those, India for example, who had hoped it would be easier to reach an agreement without the United States."

The chief speaker at to-day's Opium Conference was Bishop Brent, of the United States, who voiced America's single-mindedness in tackling the evil. He declared that they had advanced beyond the stage of pious aspirations and must prepare for action.

Alluding to the situation in China, Bishop Brent said that they must eliminate the economic difficulties and the rest would be easy. "Let the Conference not adjourn," he appealed, "until it has declared in a practical way that it is determined to pursue its ideal until it is realized."—Reuter.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS CONFERENCE

Britain and the Protocol: Not Construed as Meaning its Scrapping

Paris, Nov. 18.

The British Government has requested the League of Nations Secretariat not to place the security and disarmament protocol on the agenda of the next meeting of the League Council at Rome on December 8, because it will be necessary to consult the Dominions Governments before Britain is able to proceed with the matter.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 19.

The Diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" construes the British request to omit the disarmament protocol from the agenda of the Council of the League of Nations meeting at Rome on December 8 as a diplomatic euphemism that it is scrapped.

The correspondent thinks this decision need cause little surprise in view of the strong objections by the Dominions and even in one respect by such a staunch advocate of the League as Viscount Grey of Fallodon.

The newspaper is of the opinion that the present action implies a return to the original Covenant, together with a possible elaboration of new procedure for arbitration on justifiable questions by the World Court at The Hague.

"Scrapping" Not Meant

Later.

Reuter learns that the British request to omit the disarmament protocol from the agenda of the Council of the League of Nations meeting at Rome on December 8 in no way means scrapping of the protocol. The position is that the short time before December 8, it is considered, will not give sufficient opportunity for very full consideration of such an important matter in consultation with the Dominions. There is no desire to turn down the present scheme without substitution of a constructive plan.—Reuter.

THE SPANISH CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO

An Orderly Retirement from Abandoned Positions: Gen. de Rivera's Plans

Madrid, Nov. 17.

It is officially stated that the Spanish troops in Morocco withdrew in good order from Sheshuan to Dar Acoeba in spite of great difficulties.

The communiqué adds that 10,000 soldiers were involved in the withdrawal to Dar Acoeba, which is 10 kilometres from Sheshuan. Only three were killed.

Since General Primo de Rivera has been head of the Army, 180 positions which were continually in danger of falling into rebel hands have been abandoned.—Reuter.

Madrid, Nov. 19.

General Serrano and a Lieutenant-Colonel have been killed in Morocco. An official communiqué states that the withdrawal from the Sheshuan-Tetuan line has been carried out in good order.—Reuter.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Angora Government has authorized the reopening of the French schools in Anatolia.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI'S POSITION

Still Unshaken in Parliament Despite Numerous Political Incidents

Rome, Nov. 16.

The fierceness with which political passions are raging at the present time, appear to have given the impression abroad that the Fascist Government is tottering, but the tension in Rome contrasts with the general tranquillity in the country, in spite of sporadic demonstrations, acts of violence and wholesale duels between factionaries on both sides, mostly ex-service men claiming a monopoly of patriotism.

While the continual repetition of such incidents undoubtedly tends to weaken the prestige of the Government, and the popularity of Fascism, there are no indications of an early fall of Signor Mussolini. The position of the latter in Parliament is unshakable, and will continue so, failing a split in the Fascist ranks, which is unlikely.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Rt. Hon. Edwin Montagu

London, Nov. 15.

The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. Edwin Montagu, formerly Secretary of State for India, at the age of 54.—Reuter.

***The late Mr. Montagu was born in 1870, being a son of the first Lord Swaythling. He was educated at Clifton and the City of London School and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, and at the age of 27 entered Parliament. This was in 1906. He had already made a reputation as a debater, and in 1910 was appointed Under-Secretary for India, holding that office under Lord Morley and Lord Grewe, and as both these statesmen were in the Lords he naturally became spokesman for the India office in the House of Commons. In order to fit himself for his duties Mr. Montagu paid a visit to India and on his return in 1913 announced that the future British policy should be along the lines of co-operation between the governing and the governed in India.

He rendered great service to the Cabinet in the war years. Appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury in 1914 he was of great value in the early days of the war in arranging financial improvisations which were a necessity of the case. In 1916 he went to the Office of Munitions, and in 1917 became Secretary for India. While holding this office he felt that the loyal response to the Imperial cause which India had made demanded a reconsideration of the relations between her and England, and with this idea he again visited India. In consultation with the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, a report was drawn up and its recommendations were subsequently embodied in the Government of India Bill.—Ed.

Mrs. Harding

New York, Nov. 15.

Information has been received here from Marion to the effect that the physicians attending Mrs. Harding, the widow of the late President, who was operated for kidney trouble on November 9, announce that the patient has taken a decided change for the worse.

Mrs. Morgan

Highland Falls, N.Y., Nov. 17.

The death is announced of Mrs. Morgan, the mother of Mr. J. P. Morgan, the financier.—Reuter's American Service.

Cardinal Logue

London, Nov. 19.

The death is announced of his Eminence Cardinal Logue, the Roman Catholic Primate of all Ireland.—Reuter.

THE TEHERAN MURDER

U. S. Government's Generous Offer to Persia

Teheran, Nov. 17.

The American Government has proposed to Persia that the sum of \$110,000, which was provided for the cost of conveying the body of Colonel Imbrie, the American consul, to America should be placed in the Bank of Persia without power of withdrawal and that the interest should be used to send Persian students to America.—Reuter.

GEN. BOOTH'S JUBILEE OF OFFICERSHIP

Reception by Salvation Army Workers at Albert Hall: The Growth of the Army

London, Nov. 14.

A wonderful reception was given to General Bramwell Booth by a large gathering of Salvation Army workers at the Royal Albert Hall to-day to celebrate the General's Jubilee of officership.

General Booth, in reminiscent mood, referred to the days when the Army was not only little known, but was disliked and when his fondest dreams could not have embraced the hope that the Army flag would fly in 70 or 80 countries as it did to-day.

The many speakers from overseas included Adjutant Beckett, who alluded to the marvellous work of the Army in China, and Lieut.-Colonel Pereira, from India.—Reuter.

THE CABINET AND THE ZINOVIEFF LETTER

British Relations with Russia not Being Severed

London, Nov. 14.

Well-informed circles discredit the suggestion that the Cabinet Committee dealing with the Zinovieff letter and Russian question will consider revision of the decision to recognize Russia. It is understood that the Committee will deal with the outstanding questions between Britain and Russia, but there is no likelihood of relations with Russia being broken off. As far as the treaty is concerned, ratification of it rests with Parliament.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 20.

The sub-committee appointed by the Cabinet to investigate the authenticity of the Zinovieff letter has reported that there is no reason to doubt its genuineness. The Government's reply to M. Rakovsky's recent Note will be in this sense and will emphasize the necessity for cessation of Bolshevik propaganda in Britain.—Reuter.

LIQUOR SMUGGLING ON PACIFIC COAST

Arrest in San Francisco of Canadian Lawyers Gives Cause for Inquiry

Vancouver, Nov. 15.

The arrest in San Francisco of the directors of the Consolidated Exporters Corporation, including two prominent British Columbian lawyers, as a result of investigation of liquor smuggling on the Pacific Coast, has caused a great sensation here. The Vancouver Bar Association is watching the proceedings closely. A protest has been made at Ottawa. It is reported that the Minister of Justice is making a full inquiry.

One of the arrested lawyers originally became connected with the Corporation as legal adviser at the instance of the British Columbian Government. The case threatens to assume an international character.—Reuter's American Service.

CANADIAN LIQUOR ON U. S. BOUNDARY

An Opportunity for Smugglers

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 15.

The magistrate has ordered the return of \$200,000 worth of beer and whiskey recently seized from a dozen liquor export warehouse operators.

The Attorney-General is of the opinion that the decision means that the liquor export warehouses may continue to store large quantities of liquor at points along the border, while awaiting a favourable opportunity to ship it to the United States unhindered by the Ontario Government.—Reuter's American Service.

THE KHARTUM DISORDERS

Sentences on Civilian Cadets

Khartum, Nov. 15.

The Mudir's Court has sentenced 28 civilian cadets who participated in the disorders at the military school on August 9 to eight years' imprisonment. Up to the present there has been no sign of disturbances though the sentences are widely known.—Reuter.

SPANISH CONSPIRATORS COURT-MARTIALED

Intended Political Revolt

Madrid, Nov. 14.

The court-martial opened to-day of the four persons arrested in connexion with the frontier disturbances at Vera last week. According to a semi-official report they all asserted that they had been given to understand that their arrival would coincide with a revolution in Spain. They mentioned the names of prominent Spanish politicians who are alleged to be involved in the movement. The prosecutor asked that the death sentence should be imposed on three of the accused, while the fourth should be sentenced to six years' imprisonment.—Reuter.

INCREASE IN FRENCH TRADE RETURNS

Paris, Nov. 16.

For the first ten months of 1924 the French imports amounted to Frs. 22,599,000,000 in value and 47,000,000 tons in bulk. Exports were Frs. 33,979,000,000 or 23,000,000 tons, showing an increase of Frs. 9,639,000,000 and 4,000,000 tons as compared with the same period of last year.—Reuter.

FRENCH REVENUE RETURNS

Considerable Increase

Paris, Nov. 14.

The French revenue returns for October totalled Frs. 3,037,000,000 showing an increase of Frs. 728,000,000, as compared with October, 1923.

For the first 10 months of 1924 the increase amounts to Frs. 4,463,000,000.—Reuter.

DUTCH FLIGHT TO JAVA

Arrival at Bangkok

Rangoon, Nov. 16.

The Dutch airmen who are flying to Java have landed near Rangoon because they feared that their stock of petrol was insufficient to enable them to reach Bangkok against a strong wind.—Reuter.

The Dutch airmen, who are on their way to Java, have arrived here.—Reuter.

THE JAVA EARTHQUAKE DISASTER

Heavy Death Roll and Serious Damage to Property: Relief Measures

Batavia, Nov. 15.

The earth is still trembling at Wonosobo, and slight shocks and underground rumblings are still occurring in other places.

The Assistant Resident has advised the evacuation of the affected area.

There have been landslides everywhere, and rivers have been converted into mud streams in which corpses are floating.

The death toll is very heavy, and the damage very serious. Doctors are hurrying to the scene to assist the injured, and relief measures are being hurriedly organized.—Reuter.

Amsterdam, Nov. 15.

According to information received from Batavia, the damage to Government buildings at Wonosobo, caused by the earthquake, is estimated at 1,000,000 gulden.—Reuter.

Batavia, Nov. 17.

It is officially estimated that 510 persons were killed and a dozen villages destroyed as the result of the recent earthquake. The earth is still trembling. An old crater forty fathoms deep is now active. Reuter.

Batavia, Nov. 20.

The casualties in the recent earthquake are now established to have been 664 killed and 52 injured.—Reuter.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The Senate to-day passed a resolution granting amnesty to ex-Premier Caillaux and ex-Minister Malvy, whom the High Court banished for alleged defeatist activities during the War.—Reuter.

WATER RIGHTS DISPUTE IN LOS ANGELES

Ranchers' Protest Against Interference with Their Legal Rights

Los Angeles, Nov. 17. As the result of a long drawn water rights controversy, 60 men to-day stormed the guards of the Los Angeles aqueduct and diverted practically the entire flow into Owen's River, 200 miles to the north of the City. The raiders announce that they will continue to spill water until the Los Angeles authorities settle the controversy. The aqueduct is the chief source of water supply of Los Angeles. The governor has been asked to send troops to the scene.—Reuter's American Service.

Lone Pines, Cal., Nov. 18. Hordes of ranchers, accompanied by their families, all of whom were unarmed, camped last night at the Alabama gate of the Los Angeles aqueduct, vowing to continue to spill water until the authorities settle the "water war." The men defied the Sheriff's order declaring that nobody except the militia could force them to withdraw. The ranchers claim that when the aqueduct was built it was agreed that they should get 40 per cent. of the water for irrigation purposes whereas they got nothing and suffered great damage.—Reuter's American Service.

SHIPS PROPELLED BY AIR CURRENTS

Apparatus Invented by Dutch Scientist to be Adopted by Hamburg-Amerika Line

London, Nov. 17. An apparatus described as epoch-making, particularly to cargo vessels, has been invented by M. Flettner, the director of the Institute of Aerodynamics and Hydrodynamics at Amsterdam, whereby, it is claimed, a ship can be navigated with the help of air currents without sails.

An experimental ship equipped with rotating wind-driven cylinders each 60 feet high developed a much greater speed than a sailing ship. It is even claimed that with a good wind it can travel faster than a cargo boat, while being very much easier to manoeuvre.

The Berlin correspondent of Lloyd's List states that the Hamburg-Amerika Line have decided to lay down immediately ten "Rotor" freighters, each of 10,000 tons, and to convert other vessels for service on the Asiatic route.

M. Flettner claims that 60 per cent. of the oil and fuel costs on this route would be saved.—Reuter.

U. S. FRANCHISE TAX ON FOREIGN FIRMS

Supreme Court Decision Which Brings Enormous Increase in Annual Revenue

Washington, Nov. 13. A decision increasing the annual receipts of New York State by \$300,000,000 was given to-day by the Supreme Court, which held that the franchise tax on foreign corporations doing business in the State was constitutional. Two cases were involved in the suit, which included a firm of British brewers who contended that the tax was not estimated upon the firm's sales in New York alone, but upon part of its business outside the United States.—Reuter's American Service.

U. S. FEDERATION OF LABOUR

Industry to Solve Its Own Problems: Scheme for Life Insurance

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 18. The annual report of the executive of the American Federation of Labour declares that industry must solve its own problems or face the alternative of State intrusion, which would lead to bureaucracy and breakdown. It points out that

there are now 23 banks owned by labour unions with resources estimated at \$60,000,000. Proposals for a general labour life insurance company have been investigated by a committee which expressed the opinion that it was advisable for the unions jointly to adopt some form of proper insurance, but opposed the suggestion that the Federation itself should engage in insurance business.—Reuter's American Service.

WAVE OF INTENSE COLD IN AMERICA

Many Deaths and a Series of Shipping Disasters and Serious Fires

New York, Nov. 17. The coldest wave for 52 years is being experienced in the North-eastern area of the United States. Snowfalls have occurred in the Mississippi River district and eastward. The temperature in New York State is only four degrees above zero. Shipping on Lake Ontario is at a standstill. Two persons have up to the present been reported frozen to death. Many others have been overcome by the cold.—Reuter's American Service.

New York, Nov. 18. The intensely cold weather and violent winds have been responsible for a chain of disasters. Ten people are known to be dead and a huge loss of property and shipping has been sustained. Steamers are arriving a day late, many encased in ice. Firemen have been handicapped in several serious fires owing to lack of water. Damage to the extent of \$1,000,000 was thus caused at the Standard Oil plant at Warner, N. J. Similar damage was sustained at a fashionable hotel at Atlantic City. The hotel was destroyed and two guests perished.—Reuter's American Service.

BRITAIN'S MAMMOTH AIRSHIP

Construction to Begin in Next July of the R-101: First Trip in 1927

London, Nov. 19. Features of the mammoth new airship R-101, which will be constructed by the Air Ministry at Cardington for the service to India, will be propellers made of steel in order to resist tropical conditions.

The main part of the airship will be of stainless steel. Its length will be 720 feet and its height 140. The maximum diameter will be 130 feet. The airship will have a lifting power of 155 tons. The engines will burn heavy gas, oil and fuel. It is anticipated that construction will start next July and that the vessel will be ready to take home trials by the end of 1926 and make its first trial trip to India in 1927.—Reuter.

CANADIAN BANK SMASH

New Charges Preferred

Toronto, Oct. 20. Prosecution of the directors and officials of the Home Bank of Canada, which failed for \$18,456,978 last year, on charges other than those contained in the conspiracy indictments already returned, will be undertaken by the Ontario Government, it was announced to-day by Mr. D. H. McCarthy, special counsel acting for the Attorney-General. Pending action by a grand jury on the new charges, the conspiracy charges will not be prosecuted, Mr. McCarthy said. He did not reveal the nature of the new charges.

Mr. Herbert J. Daly, who was president of the bank, and Mr. T. S. O'Connor, his secretary, have died since the crash. Mr. Daly was accused in connexion with the failure and Mr. O'Connor was being held as a material witness. Nine other persons were involved in the case.—Reuter's American Service.

New York, Nov. 18.—The V-1, the largest United States submarine, has satisfactorily finished her trial trips.—Reuter's American Service.

A CHINESE PUZZLE

Denial of Votes to Orientals Born in United States

Waterbury, Conn., Oct. 17. Republican leaders in this city say that they will seek court action to decide whether or not a Chinese woman born in this country is eligible to be made a voter. Local registrars of voters have refused to make Mrs. Chin Pon, a Chinese woman of this city, a voter in spite of the fact that she has a birth certificate showing that she was born in Philadelphia. The registrars base their claim that Chinese are ineligible to be made voters even though they are born in this country, on the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion Act. It is understood that the Attorney-General Mr. Frank Healy, has given a verbal opinion to the effect the registrars should make the woman a voter, but the registrars demand a written opinion.—Reuter's American Service.

M. HERRIOT ON SOVIET RECOGNITION

Necessity for Close Survey of Bolshevik Policy in Asia

Paris, Nov. 19. M. Herriot outlined to-day before the Chamber of Deputies' Committee of Foreign Affairs the reasons which weighed with him in the matter of the recognition of the Russian Soviet Government. In the course of his address, the French Premier stressed the necessity for a close survey of Bolshevik policy in Asia, the Colonies and the Protectorates. He indicated that Poland and Rumania had been consulted, and had made no objection against recognition. In conclusion the Premier stated that in recognizing the Russian Soviet, he by no means had intended to influence the British elections. It was a mere accident that the Soviet's answer reached the Quai d'Orsay on the eve of the elections in Great Britain.—Reuter.

According to the "Petit Parisien," M. Herriot in the course of his statement to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies in regard to Russian recognition, declared that the Bolsheviks were carrying out an active propaganda in French colonies and protectorates, which it would be necessary to closely watch.

The programme of the Franco-Russian conference would include the revision of the treaties with the former Russian Government, diplomatic and consular clauses, the regulation of movements of the respective nationals, the settlement of past loans and state and private property in France and Russia, the application of the new regime regarding private property and the application of national laws.

A Communist deputy suggested that Russian debts ought to be considered on the same basis as Inter-Allied debts, but M. Herriot declared that such a parallel was unjustified.

M. Jean Herbetie has been appointed French Ambassador to Russia.—Reuter.

GERMAN TERRITORIES — ASSESSED

Reparations Commission Decision on Allocation of Pre-war Debts

Paris, Nov. 19. In connexion with the allocation of Germany's pre-war public debts in respect to the transferred territories, the Reparations Commission has decided that Belgium's share shall be 640,609 gold marks, Dantzig's share 5,763,729 gold marks, Czechoslovakia's 248,879, Poland's share for Upper Silesia 1,750,361 and for other territories 17,121,458 gold marks.—Reuter.

Boston, Nov. 13.—Mr. Butler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has been appointed Massachusetts Senator in succession to Senator Lodge.—Reuter's American Service.

PROPOSED RE-OPENING OF WEMBLEY

London, Nov. 19. In connexion with the proposed re-opening of the Wembley Exhibition in 1925, the "Times" understands that the Government intends to propose to Parliament to increase the national guarantee to the exhibition from the present figure of £600,000 to £1,000,000. The difference would be placed at the disposal of the Exhibition Board which would then be enabled to help those Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies which feel that they are not in a position to bear the whole cost of a further exhibit.

The paper adds that there is reason to believe that an exhibit would be arranged in a number of cases if some such help were forthcoming.—Reuter.

Cape Town, Nov. 19. The Government of the Union of South Africa has decided to participate in the Wembley Exhibition in 1925.—Reuter.

POLAND'S DEBT TO AMERICA

Washington, Nov. 14. An agreement has been signed for funding the Polish debt to America of \$190,000,000 on similar terms to those governing the British debt.—Reuter's American Service.

ATROCIOUS SENTENCE ON RUSSIAN COMMUNIST

Reval, Nov. 14. The court-martial of Communists on a charge of plotting a coup d'etat to-day sentenced to death the Communist ex-Deputy Temp for insulting the Court and delivering a seditious speech during the trial. M. Temp will be executed to-day.—Reuter.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY IN THE MEXICAN CHAMBER

Mexico City, Nov. 14. Senor Leopoldo Guerrero, the aged deputy for Zacatecas, who was wounded in the shooting affray in the Chamber of Deputies, has died from his injuries.

Deputy Morones, the Labour leader, who was stated to be dangerously wounded, is now reported to be rapidly recovering.—Reuter's American Service.

BIG FIRES IN JERSEY CITY

Jersey City, Nov. 14. Fifteen persons were seriously injured and 900 families rendered homeless as the result of a fire at the saltpetre plant of the Richardson Chemical Company. The damage is estimated at \$1,000,000.

Scores of people were cut by glass which was scattered for a radius of half a mile by a series of explosions.—Reuter's American Service.

Jersey City, Nov. 17. The second big fire within a week occurred yesterday when two wharves belonging to the Erie Railroad were burned and 14 barges were destroyed. The damage is estimated at \$2,000,000.—Reuter's American Service.

SWARAJIST APPEAL FOR CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Allahabad, Nov. 14. Pandit Motilal Nehru, a Swarajist leader, in the Legislative Assembly to-day appealed to the rich and poor openly to strengthen the membership funds of the Swarajists who have to "bear the full brunt of reactionary repression and who are fully prepared for a long hard struggle which the advent of the Conservative Government in Britain makes most probable."—Reuter.

JAPANESE FISHERIES ON MEXICAN COAST

Mexico City, Nov. 15. It is announced that all the extensive fishing concessions held by Japanese along the coasts of Lower California have been cancelled by the Federal Governor.—Reuter's American Service.

U. S. S. WASHINGTON TO BE "SCRAPPED"

Washington, Nov. 14. The Supreme Court has dismissed the application for an injunction to prevent the destruction of the battleship Washington.

Later. The Secretary of the Navy intimates that the plan for using the battleship Washington as a target will be carried out regardless of further proceedings.—Reuter's American Service.

GERMANY'S RIGHTS TO COLONIAL ACTIVITY

Berlin, Nov. 15. The German Peoples' Party in an electoral manifesto expresses the desire of an understanding with the Party's opponents on the common basis of securing freedom and the existence of Germany as a civilized nation, and likewise the reintroduction of Germany as a factor of world policy and world economics. The manifesto refers to Germany's absolute right to colonial activity.—Reuter.

GERMAN RAILWAYS CONTROL

Coblence, Nov. 15. The control of the railways in the occupied territory will be handed over to the German railway company established by the Dawes plan at midnight November 16.—Reuter.

CLYDEBANK RENT DISPUTE

London, Nov. 15. Negotiations are again on foot with a view to reaching an agreement in the Clydebank rent dispute. It is understood that there will be no further evictions pending the result.—Reuter.

THE MURDER OF MRS. EVANS

Mexico City, Nov. 16. Two men, Ruiz and Garcia, who were accused of assassinating Mrs. Evans, have been found guilty and sentenced to death.—Reuter's American Service.

ILLNESS OF GEN. DAWES

Chicago, Nov. 16. General Dawes has been operated upon for hernia. His condition is satisfactory, but he will have to remain in hospital for a fortnight. It appears that General Dawes slightly ruptured himself while taking exercise yesterday morning.—Reuter's American Service.

CONVERSION OF EXCHEQUER BONDS

London, Nov. 16. An offer of conversion has been made to holders of 54 per cent. Exchequer Bonds due on February 1 next. For each £100 of these bonds surrendered, holders will either receive £100 of the 4½ per cent. Conversion Loan 1940—1944 with a cash payment of 45s, or a £100 4½ per cent. Treasury Bond carrying interest from February 1 and repayable at par not later than February 1, 1934.—Reuter.

SMUGGLING OF CHINESE INTO BRITAIN

London, Nov. 16. The "Sunday News" says that facts which have lately come to the knowledge of the immigration authorities and the police, point to an organized system of smuggling of Chinese into Great Britain.

Many come via Holland, where there is a large Chinese population in Rotterdam. The immigrants often stay away on board vessels manned by their fellow countrymen.

The Limehouse Chinese colony in London is again increasing, and the colonies in Liverpool and Cardiff growing.—Reuter.

LASH FOR DRUG-RUNNERS

Victoria, Nov. 19. The Legislative Assembly to-day passed a resolution authorising the use of the lash as a penalty for persons convicted of trafficking in narcotic drugs.—Reuter.

FAILURE OF SOVIET LOAN IN AUSTRALIA

Sydney, Nov. 18.

Replying to a question in the Legislative Assembly, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oakes, said that the Soviet Government's efforts to raise a \$200,000 loan in Australia had been unsuccessful. Only \$800 had been subscribed.—Reuter.

ANTI-CHINESE RIOTS

Manila, Nov. 20.

Anti-Chinese rioting is reported at Laoag, in north Ilocos, an important centre of the Chinese retail trade. Constabulary protection has been requested.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A SEDITIOUS BUDDHIST

Rangoon, Nov. 19.

A Buddhist priest, Naginda, who had twice been previously convicted of political offences, was to-day sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for making a seditious speech at Mandalay.—Reuter.

LABOUR'S YELLOW PERIL

London, Nov. 19.

In an address at Manchester on the work of the International Labour Office, Mr. Tom Gillinder, of the League of Nations Union, claimed that the office had met with success in China. They would have cause to fear an economic "yellow peril," he said, unless they could do something to raise the industrial standard among the millions of China.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING

DISPUTE ENDED

Sydney, Nov. 18.

The overtime strike has ended. The dispute regarding the Commonwealth str. Ferndale has also been settled, but the str. Moreton Bay is still tied up. (It will be recalled that the Stewards' Union refused to replace 47 stewards of the latter vessel whom the management dismissed because they had refused to attend two insane passengers).—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT TO RETAIN ANGLO-PERSIAN SHARES

London, Nov. 19.

It is officially announced that the Government has informed the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. that it does not intend to dispose of the Government holding of shares in the Company.—Reuter.

SHIPS AGROUND AT ASTORIA

Astoria, Nov. 17.

The Rakuyo Maru lost her anchor and 60 fathoms of chain, and is aground in the river. She remains fast, and expects to float at high water.

The Tofuku Maru, as she was being anchored, collided with the Rakuyo Maru and also went aground.

The Tofuku Maru's plate on her starboard bow was holed. The Rakuyo Maru suffered slight damage to her stern.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Mr. F. G. Kellaway, former Postmaster-General, succeeds Mr. Godfrey Isaacs as Managing Director of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd. Mr. Isaacs has resigned owing to ill-health, but will continue to serve Marconi's in a consultative capacity.—Reuter.

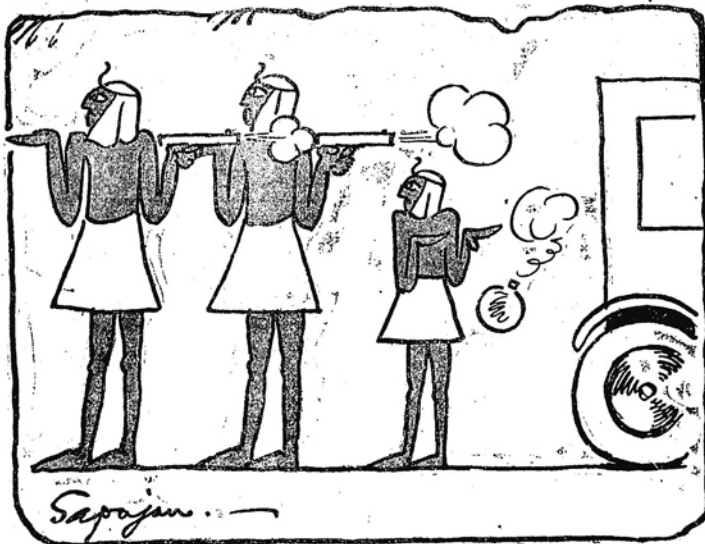
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EGYPT

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

THE GENEVA OPIUM CONFERENCE

General Discussion Concluded:
Delegates' Approval of
Main Suggestions

Geneva, Nov. 20.

The Second Opium Conference has concluded its general discussion.

The Canadian delegate declared that Canada was prepared to give general support to the movement for limitation of the manufacture of opium derivatives and also for effective control of its import and export.

Dr. Alfred Sze pledged China's support of the Conference.

The Egyptian delegate suggested inclusion of hashish in the list of narcotics.

The Turkish delegate dwelt on the sufferings of the Turks from hashish.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne said that Britain was of the opinion that complete elimination was impossible though limitation of production was possible.

The Indian delegate accepted the scheme prepared by the Advisory Committee.

The American Delegation submitted a plan with a view to combatting the traffic, after which the meeting adjourned until this afternoon.

Japan and Import Licences

Later.

The resumed Opium Conference to-day listened to addresses by philanthropic societies, largely British and American, but including one French and one Chinese, submitting suggestions to combat the use of narcotics.

The Spanish delegate proposed that the Secretariat should distribute information to the delegations of the suggestions of the private associations.

The Conference should have reassembled to-morrow, but adjourned, thus showing that agreement has not yet been reached regarding the Japanese contention respecting import licences.—Reuter.

THE SPANISH CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO

Casualties in Withdrawal from
Sheshuan-Tetuan Line

Madrid, Nov. 20.

Gen. Serrano and the Lieut.-Colonel mentioned yesterday were killed during withdrawal from the Sheshuan-Tetuan line.

An official communiqué to-day says that Gen. Federico Berenguer was wounded at the moment when he took over the command from Gen. Serrano. One Lieut.-Colonel has been killed and two have been wounded in addition to a number of officers and soldiers mostly of the native legion.—Reuter.

DEATH OF SIRDAR OF EGYPT

Major-Gen. Sir Lee Stack Succumbs to Wound Received
in Cowardly Attack

Cairo, Nov. 20.

Sir Lee Stack slept calmly under a narcotic administered at 10 in the evening, but a definite decline in his condition began at 11, the heart becoming very weak.

The Sirdar expired peacefully at 11.45.—Reuter.

To Separate Offices

Cairo, Nov. 21.

The newspaper "Ahram" says that the British Government has instructed Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby to inform His Majesty Fuad and the Egyptian Government of Great Britain's decision to separate the Governor-Generalship of the Sudan from the Sirdarship.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 21.

Prior to the death of Sir Lee Stack an emergency meeting of the British Cabinet was held to consider the situation arising out of the attack. The meeting lasted nearly two hours. A despatch from Viscount Allenby was considered, and the nature of the protest to be made to the Egyptian Government discussed.

One paper says that an official announcement will probably be made in London and Cairo simultaneously to-day of the action which the Government proposes to take. The paper adds that official circles in London are of the opinion that something beyond mere verbal protest and the punishment of criminals, in what is unquestionably a carefully concerted outrage, is necessary and anticipates that strong measures will be taken.—Reuter.

Heroic Chauffeur

Cairo, Nov. 21.

The hero of the tragedy is March, Sir Lee Stack's chauffeur, who is an Australian, not an Egyptian as previously reported. There is general admiration at the coolness with which he drove the car to the Residency, although twice wounded. He says that the car seemed to be surrounded with gunmen, shots coming from the front and from the rear. He thought that at least eight men were involved, all dressed as effendis, one wearing a false beard.—Reuter.

FRENCH MINISTER TO CHINA

Marseilles, Nov. 21.

Count de Martel, the French Minister to Peking, is leaving for the Far East on board the steamer Andre Lebon.—Reuter.

GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL RETRIED

Previously Convicted and Released: Again Sentenced
by Court-Martial

Lille, Nov. 20.

One of the so-called war-criminals, the German General von Nathusius, who was sentenced in contumacious to five years' imprisonment after the war on the charge of stealing furniture and articles of clothing from a chateau in which he had been billeted during the war, was recently re-arrested when visiting his father's grave at Forbach. He was to-day re-tried by court martial.

General von Nathusius strenuously denied the charge, but the Court decided by a majority of four to three that he was guilty and sentenced him to a year's imprisonment. The General was ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution.—Reuter.

Berlin, Nov. 21.

The whole press is indignant at the sentence on General von Nathusius. The trial is described as a farce and the sentence as an infamous act of vengeance. Even the moderate "Tagblatt" is very angry and says that unless the sentence is promptly quashed it will be an incredible disgrace for the French democracy and the Herriot Cabinet. Nationalist papers demand German reprisals.

Undoubtedly the German Government will take further action, especially as the verdict will be good election propaganda for the Nationalists against the policy of reconciliation with France.—Reuter.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S NEW APPOINTMENT

British Representative on
Council of League
of Nations

London, Nov. 20.

Reuter has been informed that Mr. Austen Chamberlain will go to Italy in December as the British representative on the Council of the League of Nations. Mr. Chamberlain will thus miss the opening of Parliament.

It is not yet certain whether Mr. Chamberlain will attend the various meetings of the Council similarly to Lord Parmoor who was appointed ad hoc, but it is not impossible that such an appointment will be made. The British Delegation will go to Rome probably on December 5 and the presence of the Foreign Secretary further proves the British Government's desire to promote the work of the League to the utmost.—Reuter.

THE SOVIET AND THE FAR EAST

International Combination an
Alternative to Russo-
Japanese Treaty

London, Nov. 20.

The Riga correspondent of "The Times" says that political circles in Moscow are busy working out plans for new international combinations particularly with regard to France, Japan and China. One group advocates re-establishing in some form the Franco-Russian Alliance which existed before the War while with regard to Far Eastern policy, an article in the "Pravda" says that the immediate need of the Soviet is to regulate her relations with Japan. The Soviet diplomats insist that Japan should curtail her demands for naphtha concessions, otherwise they will refuse further negotiations and will create a new combination in Asia based on a close military and economic alliance between the Soviet and China; and Japan must understand that such an alliance will menace her schemes unless she is taken into this combination.—Reuter.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM WASHINGTON

The First Irish Minister Abroad: Penalties for Patronizing Bootleggers: Far Eastern Journalist in Shenandoah: Blue Views of Rubicund Theatricals

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Oct. 11.

In a unique ceremony just held, Professor Timothy A. Smiddy, appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to represent the interests of the Irish Free State, presented his credentials from His Majesty, King George, to President Coolidge. Prof. Smiddy, who has been in Washington for some time as the unofficial representative of the Irish Free State, is thus the first Irish Minister to be received by any country.

In presenting his credentials to the President, after he had been introduced by J. Butler Wright, 3rd Assistant Secretary of State, among whose duties is the presentation of new envoys of foreign countries, Prof. Smiddy said:

"On behalf of my Government and the people of the Irish Free State, I have the honour and pleasure to tender you their cordial greetings and sincere goodwill.

"To my country this occasion is of deep and historic interest. For the first time in its annals, there has been established diplomatic representation with another nation, and to its people it is a matter of special gratification that the first Minister Plenipotentiary designated to represent the interests of the Irish Free State should be received by the United States of America, to which Ireland is bound by the ties of kinship, and towards which it entertains the fullest sentiments of gratitude and regard.

"The innumerable contacts and relationships existing between the Irish people and your great Republic afford ample testimony of its sympathetic interest and ready bounty. Your nation's evolution towards ordered liberty and constitutional life ennobling and ennobling the principles of democracy and its fruitful endeavours, in the cause of peace and amity will be an inspiration to the people of the Irish Free State to emulate similar achievements and ideals. Further, in the domain of all that tends to promote social and economic welfare your country has provided exemplars for the full development of our National Republic.

"I feel assured, Mr. President, that in the future as in the past, there will always exist between the United States and the Irish Free State feelings of deep friendship and high esteem."

In reply President Coolidge said: "I accept with pleasure the letter which you hand me whereby His Majesty King George has advised me that he has named you Minister Plenipotentiary to represent the interests of the Irish Free State in the United States.

"The greetings and messages of goodwill which you have just delivered on behalf of the Irish Free State and its people are cordially reciprocated. Indeed, it affords me the greatest pleasure to welcome you as the representative of the interests of a people which has contributed so largely to the development of the United States, and to which so many of our citizens are bound by the closest ties of relationship and sentiment.

"I am convinced that your mission here will be carried out in a manner that will advance the common interests of the Irish Free State and the United States, and will give even greater strength to the friendship and understanding between their peoples."

Far Eastern Journalist's Scoop

A journalist well known in Shanghai and other parts of the Far East, Junius B. Woods, who recently returned from China, where he was correspondent for the "Chicago Daily News," was the only newspaperman aboard the Shenandoah, the giant American dirigible, on its recent flight from Lakehurst, N. J., to the Pacific Coast and back to Lakehurst.

Mr. Woods was on board because of the limited facilities for accommodating "aerial tourists." A number of newspapermen representing the different news associations and leading papers, including your correspondent, applied for permission to make the trip. The Secretary of the Navy announced that only one man could go, however, and Mr. Woods was the lucky individual, chosen by lot to represent all of the American newspapers and send patches from the air en route.

The New Foreign Service

Under the Rogers Bill the Diplomatic and Consular services of the United States were united into the Foreign Service and the State Department to-day announced the names of the first successful candi-

dates who will assume their duties in the Foreign Service. Twenty out of 118 applicants passed the examinations. The first members of the American Foreign Service will therefore be:

Harry C. Hawkins of Reed City, Mich.
Winthrop S. Greene of Worcester, Mass.
Arthur J. Gravelle, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
George A. Armstrong of New York City.
C. Warwick Perkins, Jr. of Baltimore.
George H. Haering of Huntington, N. Y.
Paul H. Alling of Hamden, Conn.
Joseph T. Gilman of Cambridge, Mass.

Prescott Childs of Holyoke, Mass.
Benjamin M. Hulley of Deland, Fla.
Edwin Schoenrich of Baltimore, Md.
William H. Busch of Concord Wharf, Va.

Joseph P. Ragland of Washington.
Joseph C. Satterthwaite of Tecumseh, Mich.
Ellis A. Bonnet of Eagle Pass, Tex.
Cyril L. Thiel of Chicago.
John R. Ives of Ann Arbor, Mich.
Howard C. Taylor of Meckling, S. D.
W. Maynard Stapleton of Pottsville, Pa.
Rufus H. Lane, Jr., of Falls Church, Va.

Censorship of the Stage

Censorship is again on the rampage in the United States. Only a few days ago there was considerable discussion in New York when Army and Navy officials protested to Mayor John F. Hyland that "What Price Glory?" a war play, written by two members of the staff of the New York World, brought the Marine Corps into disrepute by showing Marines intoxicated.

The central scene in the play was around a conversation between a Captain and a Sergeant-of-Marines behind the lines in France, drinking and swearing as they conducted a verbal quarrel over which one would get a French girl both admired.

Reformer elements in New York complained about the drinking and swearing and the official protests added were enough to force the producers to delete some of the swear words objected to. There is still under consideration agitation to have the play closed because of the alleged scenes of disrepute.

Your correspondent saw the play in question and it is his opinion that the scenes depict situations that actually did exist in France during the war and that the proposed censorship would be the applying of puritan "blue laws" in their most drastic form.

And now comes news that Earl Carroll, producer of a musical revue known as Earl Carroll's Follies, has been arrested, and charged with violating the penal code prohibiting the display of obscene or indecent pictures. The posters in the lobby of the theatre depicting girls in the show scantily clad form the basis of the charge.

The Dry Party's Next Move

The discharge of every U. S. Government employee who buys "bootleg" liquor and the impeachment and removal from office of every member of Congress and other high Federal official who patronizes a bootlegger are the next big objective of the Anti-Saloon League, according to an announcement just made. A move in that direction will be made when Congress convenes, when some "dry" member will introduce the necessary legislation.

It is estimated that 800,000 Federal employees, including the Army and Navy forces, will be affected as well as several hundred thousand civilian employees.

Flying Record

Four world's records for altitude and weight-carrying were established by American flyers at the International air meet which has just been held at McCook Field at Dayton, Ohio. Lieut. John A. MacCready, in a Martin bomber, carrying 1,600 kilograms (3,361.5 pounds), or 54.6 pounds more than the required load for this classifica-

tion, reached an altitude of 17,200 feet. He remained in the air two hours, 13 minutes and 49.6 seconds. This exceeds the duration and altitude records for this classification held by Lucien Bossoutout of France, whose marks were one hour, 47 minutes, 8 2/5 seconds for duration and 14,682 feet in height.

Lieut. Harold R. Harris in a Barling bomber, carrying 9,035 pounds, an overload of 217 pounds, remained in the air one hour, 47 minutes and 10.5 seconds, rising slightly higher than 4,000 feet. This breaks the record for 2,000 pounds load which was also held by Lucien Bossoutout, and breaks the 3,000 pound classification formerly held by Lieut. Harris.

SCOTTISH LETTER

Fisher Lassies at Downing Street: Tea with Ishbel: Steel Houses

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Edinburgh, Oct. 8.

Three Scots fisher lassies from Lossiemouth, after a visit to Wembley, were entertained at No. 10 Downing Street. Miss Reid, the leader of the "crew," is a sister of Annie Reid, the fisher girl who spoke for an hour and a half in the House of Lords several years ago on the improvement of conditions of female fish workers. The girls had expressed a wish to see the inside of the Prime Minister's town house, and Miss Ishbel MacDonald, when told of this, invited them to tea; and they had the honour of sitting down to a family tea with the Prime Minister as well as his daughters.

Who are these Scots fisher girls? They come from the fishing villages of the north of Scotland, from the clachans of Uist, Barra, and Lewis, and from the far off isles of Shetland. They "gu" the herring for a living, and every season they travel south, many of them as far as Yarmouth, to the ports where good catches of fish are reported. Few city girls would care to exchange places with these brawny lassies, but the feeling is probably mutual, for the healthy freedom of life by the sea, and the fish trough, its hardships notwithstanding, appeals to those hardy girls with irresistible force. Watch them at work, and you are struck with their healthy glow, their evident contentment, and their picturesque garb. The shawl, as head-gear, is still to the fore, but it is slowly, but surely, giving way to the dust-cap beloved of city housewives. High-toned colour is a predominant feature of every garment, and the "Wellington" seaboots, and oilskin skirt, impart a business-like appearance to the outfit.

Skill of Long Practice

The scene is one of animation and bustle, as basket after basket of herring is slung from the hold of the drifter on to the pier, there to be seized by stalwart fishermen, and emptied into the trough. A number of girls are allotted for duty at each trough, as gutters, but the "crew" is not complete, until a number of "packers" take up their post in the midst of the surrounding barrels. The spectator is filled with admiration for the skill with which the gutters perform their work. Deftly the herring is seized in the left hand, and, quick as lightning, there is a turn of the right wrist, the flash of a fearsome-looking knife, and the disentrained fish is thrown to one side. Such skill can only be acquired by long and assiduous practice, and as payment by results, over and above a minimum wage guarantee, is the rule, it is highly important that each member of the gutting "crew" should attain to a high standard of skill, otherwise she becomes a drag on her neighbours. Now begins the work of the "packers" who generally work in pairs. One acts as fish carrier, while the other arranges tier after tier in the barrel, to the accompaniment of a liberal besprinkling of salt.

A fine moral tone pervades the conduct of those humble fisher girls. In their appearance you observe the racial characteristics of a blood-blend of the Viking and the Celt. They stand aloof from strangers, and they are stern with such as take them lightly, but speak to them in their native language, and evince an intelligent interest in their work, and you are treated with innate courtesy.

Leper Mission Jubilee

The jubilee of the Mission to Lepers has been celebrated in Scotland, and a large demonstration was held in Edinburgh. Dr. Thomas Cochran, founder and principal of the Union Medical College, Peking, and hon. secretary of the British Advisory Board on Medical Missions, was the principal speaker. He stated that the work of the Mission now embraced India, Siam, Malaya, the Southern Pacific, China, Korea, Japan, America, and Paris. The Japanese Government was beginning to take an interest in it. Describing the work in Korea, he said that the treatment there was producing wonderful results, and was a great contribution to scientific progress. Last year about 200 lepers had been discharged from the asylums without any trace of the disease. They were now making a survey of the world to find out all they could about leprosy. The Rev. C. C. Marris spoke of the work in South China. In 1912, he said, 39 lepers were there driven into a pit by order of officialdom, shot and burnt. Certain British missionaries were determined that such an outrage should not take place again. A remarkable change had taken place in the attitude of the officials towards the lepers of South China. The spirit of hostility was gradually being transformed into one of mercy and charity, and the leper was receiving civic attention. The Mission to Lepers is now working at 95 stations in 13 different countries.

Glasgow for China

Mr. James A. Dunachie, of 5 Wilton Drive, Glasgow, is sailing for China on October 25 to commence work under the China Inland Mission. Mr. Dunachie, who is a native of Glasgow, was for several years on the staff of the Hillhead Branch of the British Linen Bank. After receiving his banking diploma he entered the Bible Training Institute, Glasgow, where he has just completed his training. He is a member of St. George's Cross Tabernacle, Glasgow, which has sent out 31 missionaries to various parts of the world.

Steel Houses

The steel house has now emerged from the theoretical to the practical stage, at least in Scotland. The new type of dwelling has, of course, some disadvantages compared with the conventional house, but these are heavily outweighed by several advantages that are self-apparent. One of these is the elimination of the autocratic Unions of the building trade. Another point that many will consider even more important is the speed with which the steel house can be erected. It sounds like magic, but is sober fact, that these houses are ready for occupation in little more than a week from the moment that building operations are begun. Lord Weir and the Duke of Atholl are among those who have interested themselves practically in the experiment. Each has developed a type of house constructed mainly of steel, but the types differ in detail. While the country cannot get all the bricklayers, plasterers, and other tradesmen it needs for the ordinary housing schemes, there are plenty of skilled engineers available for the mass production of steel parts. That is another merit of the metal house; it will provide work for one of the most depressed industries.

Forthcoming Wedding

The marriage arranged between Andrew Elliot Herdman, Tientsin, China, son of the late James Herdman and Mrs. Herdman, Ramsey Lodge, Russell Place, Trinity, Edinburgh, and Ethel Elizabeth Alma, elder daughter of the late William Helm and Mrs. Helm, 6 Laverockbank Terrace, Trinity, Edinburgh, will take place quietly in London on November 15th.

Clerical Stories

An address on "A Scottish Minister of the Old School," given last night by the Right Rev. Dr. Inch, Moderator of the United Free Church Assembly, to a meeting of the Glasgow United Free Church Officers-Bearers Union, was rich in humour. Speaking of the abhorrence of the "paper minister," that is, a minister who preached from manuscript,—held by the Scottish people of last generation, Dr. Inch recalled the story of two neighbours who were engaged in discussing a sermon preached by Dr. Norman M'Lord. "Did you ever hear anything so grand? Wasn't that a sermon?" The reply came in

the form of a stolid stare. "Speak, woman, wasn't that a sermon?" "Mebbe it was, but he read it." "Read it," cried the admirer, "I wadna care if he had whistled it."

Another story related to a Dundee minister who was preaching one day in the Carse of Gowrie. He was approached by some farmers and requested to remember the ripening crops, and ask for a few gentle showers. The minister prayed that the windows of Heaven might be opened to cheer the thirsty ground and fulfil the earnest hopes of the husbandmen. As if in answer, the windows of Heaven were opened, the thunder roared, and there followed such a deluge that much of the standing corn in the carse was ruined. The comment of one of the farmers affected by the disaster was, "That pit body may do as well enough in the toon, but Lord keep it a', the suner he's oot o' the country the better for a' parties."

"You see even Jamie Fraser, the idiot, does not fall asleep as you are doing," said a minister. Jamie, not liking to be thus designated, coolly replied, "Aye, an' hadna I been an idiot I micht have been sleepin' too."

On Dit

A great many people go to Glenageary to see the golfers; others go because it is fashionable; and these two classes are so numerous that others find it worth while going just to see the crowd. Celebrity-spotting is the Glenageary sport as truly as golf.

Barrie is said to have told Miss Hilda Trevelyan that "Wendy" was just "an average Scots lassie." We are glad that this cannot be said of Mary Rose or life would be very complicated for the average Scots laddie.

"We are determined that Gaelic shall not die, but we say emphatically that we are not a coterie of pedantic Prussians attempting to drill the Highland people into a goose-step of Gaelic culture, or to lead them over a road leading away from their traditions," says the President of An Comunn Gaidhealach.

E. H. Liddell, speaking at Glasgow in connexion with the Boys' Week movement, said the greatest thing he saw at the Olympic Games was not done by any winner, but by one who, despite the fact that a foot was causing him great pain, turned out and ran a magnificent race. Sheer determination carried him through. Presumably he was referring to H. B. Stallard, who ran two great races over the half-mile and mile, or their Olympic equivalents in metres.

It used to be said that every man had his price, the Prime Minister has his M'Vitie & Price.

LORD FITZWALTER

Extinct Peerage Revived

The following appears in the "London gazette:—

A writ dated the 30th day of September, 1924, directed to Henry Fitzwalter Plumtre, summoning him to the Upper House of Parliament by the name, style, and title of Henry Fitzwalter Plumtre de Fitzwalter, chevalier, has been passed under the Great Seal, pursuant to the warrant under his Majesty's Royal Sign Manual.

Henry Fitzwalter Plumtre's summons to the Lords revives a peerage which has twice become extinct. He is the son of the late John Bridges Plumtre. His seat is Goodnestone Park, near Canterbury. He was born in December, 1860, and married as his second wife in 1908 the eldest daughter of the late Captain T. C. Baird, of the Dorsetshire Regiment. He is descended from Sir Walter Fitzwalter, who fought in the wars of Gascony in the retinue of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and was summoned to Parliament as a baron in the reign of Edward I. (about 1270). He married the daughter and co-heir of John de Burgh. His lineal descendant and successor, Walter Fitzwalter, seventh baron, had an only daughter who conveyed the baronies of Fitzwalter and Devereux to the family of Radcliffe, K. C. The title was extinct in 1640, when Sir Henry Midway claimed by petition to the Long Parliament in the right of his mother the barony of Fitzwalter. Owing to the civil wars, however, nothing was done at that time. In 1868 William Brook was created Lord Fitzwilliam. He died without issue in 1875, when the barony of Fitzwalter of this creation became extinct.

A RED OR AN ANTI-RED ELECTION

Disorders at Meetings: The Soviet Treaty: Labour's Ridiculous Promises on the Eve of the Polling

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, Oct. 23.

People are trying to find a label for this election. We had the Khaki Election of 1900; the Chinese Labour Election of 1906, the Budget of 1910 and the Lords Veto Election in the same year. Then we had the Coalition Election in 1918 and the Tariff Election in 1922. It would be only fair to call the present election "The Unvarnished Election," because I think more fictions are being told in connexion with it than at any previous contest of the kind. They are being told, firstly, because on some issues the leaders of the present Government do not know anything and leave their followers to say what they like, without contradiction, and, secondly, because the Labour Party has undoubtedly had great difficulty in wrapping up its ineffective measures during its term of office.

For the first time this has frankly developed into a Red or Anti-Red Election. Mr. MacDonald travels in a motor car—the McVitie Price motor car—with the red flag in front of him, something like the flag which used to precede the traction engines of old on the public roads. His audiences display the red flag and sing revolutionary songs, including one called "The Red Flag." At Sheffield yesterday, when the Prime Minister addressed a meeting, there was a riot of red. There were babies in arms in large numbers dressed in red from heads to feet. Their mothers wore red hats, red blouses, red jumpers and waved red flags. Men wore flaming red ties and red buttonholes, and one man was dressed from head to foot in red. He held a red flag on a red pole. The walls of the theatre were hung in red tapestry and the lights threw a red glow over the audience.

All we now want is blood, and we seem likely to get it before we finish, since meetings are getting very stormy and I notice that the "Daily Herald" remarks approvingly that "Sir Alfred Mond was howled down at Hackney." In plenty of constituencies the meetings have been broken up. It is hardly possible to hold any in North Battersea, while in the East End of London and just across the bridge in South London the same is the case. Groups of disturbers go from meeting to meeting, and in many cases the audiences get frightened and leave the hall. These disorders are mostly carried out by organized gangs of youths, who do not have a vote at all, but who do possess lungs and no manners, and who, presumably being unemployed and preferring to remain so, have plenty of time on their hands.

An Abundance of Speeches

There is a welter of speeches. Any sort of candidate in the industrial district has to address about 80 meetings in a fortnight. He begins early with the nightbirds and finishes up with the revellers. If he is in the country he spends his time tearing about from village to village, while a stop-gap speaker keeps things going until he arrives. Even in Epping, where Mr. Churchill is putting up a good fight, and ought to win, despite the bitter animosity of the Liberal papers which devote practically all their cartoons to him, he thinks it necessary to attend at least five meetings a night. At his last the other night he turned up about a quarter past eleven, and even then answered questions after a speech. There was one noisy heckler who wanted to know "What Mr. Churchill had done in the War?" and who insisted that the late Lord Kitchener had finished off the campaign. I am quite in favour of the female vote, but I think the majority of them have the most hazy idea about politics. Perhaps, too, it is regrettable that the public memory is very short in this country, since men like Mr. Churchill who undoubtedly did the State great service, are bitterly black-guarded by their opponents, while Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who took the pro-German view throughout, is nowadays hailed as the Saviour of the Country and the Great Force in Europe. Perhaps you live too far away to appreciate what has happened in International Politics, and therefore I might mention that

British policy nowadays is quite subordinated to that of France. We took the French view at Geneva, which has landed us into supporting with our Navy any nations who do not see eye to eye with us on the Treaty of Versailles and other matters on which the League of Nations may hold decided views. Moreover, practically every step we take is a climb-down when France objects. This is, of course, Internationalism, but it is not easy to see whether it will lead us in time to come.

Weakness of Liberalism

Nothing much has emerged from the public meetings which are being held on all sides. Although at least 50 Liberals are dependent for their return on Unionist votes, including Mr. Asquith, who has as a result put the soft pedal on all his anti-Conservative remarks, the "Daily News" is for war to the knife between Conservatives and Liberals. It feels that this election, if fought on the Russian Treaty, will benefit the Conservatives, and so it is making desperate efforts to switch the struggle over to Tariff Reform v. Free Trade. This, of course, is a mare's nest, since the Unionist Party is pledged not to introduce a General Tariff, though it will re-establish the McKenna Duties and the Safeguarding of Industries Act if it has a majority, but this fact makes no difference to the "Daily News" which sees that only on a Party plank of this nature has Liberalism any hope. It comes out to-day flat-footedly in favour of Liberal support to Labour in all cases against Conservatism. The article is in led type, and it almost looks as if its cocoa proprietor had written it. Whenever the late Lord Northcliffe wrote anything himself the type was always heavily leaded, so that you could see it at the distance of about 400 yards. All newspaper proprietors have this little weakness.

The Russian Agreement

The Labour Party claims that the electors like the Russian Treaty. We shall see, but if they do it will be the result of an extraordinary campaign of mendacity. Already, candidates throughout the country are saying that £26,000,000 out of £30,000,000 would be employed in buying manufactured goods here. Of course, there is not a word of justification for this, but Mr. MacDonald never denies it and emboldened, his followers rise daily to greater heights of imagination still. It is far easier for them to support the Russian Treaty than to explain their inactivity on unemployment, but on this point they have now frankly come out in favour of Socialism, and if they win there is no doubt whatever that the chief industries of the country will be revolutionized. Although there are about a million and a half unemployed in Russia at the present time, and 12 millions starving, with a bankrupt Treasury and a steady continuance of every form of despotism and bloodthirsty Government, the voters here are assured that the overthrow of Capitalism will bring about the Millennium. That is what they say now, but even if they were returned we should probably hear them sing quite a different tune. No Government on earth could carry out all the promises which are being made, such as "Full Work or Full Wages", "Old Age Pensions of at least 60 for All", "Mothers' Pensions", "Special Compensation and Pensions for all persons injured at work", "The Removal of all Taxation on the Proletariat" and "No Rent for Unemployed Tenants." These are a few of some of the baits offered to the electors, and it is only a question as to whether these are or are not disillusioned by the failure of the 1923 promises to materialise. No one can beat Labour at the game of promising, the more so as one Minister has just come out and announced: "No Government is bound by Election Leaflets."

Mr. Lloyd George is working quite well with the Liberals, although he himself rather abstains from unnecessarily violent attacks on the Conservatives, principally because he knows that they are helping his friends and standing aside in Carnarvon Boroughs

where he is opposed by Labour. Still, the Conservatives have little to complain of as regards his utterances, and most of his Liberal friends are so hard pressed themselves that they rely to a large extent on Conservative votes. In fact, Liberalism realizes that of all Parties it stands to lose most at this election. I still think that Labour will come back with about 220 seats and the Conservatives with at least 280, possibly more. It is very doubtful whether the latter will get a clear majority. Labour will lose heavily in some districts, notably in London, but it should do better in the Industrial North. Whatever happens, and even if we do have a Three Party System again, it will be a long time before the Liberals turn out the Conservatives, partly because the country is sick to death of elections and partly because if it turned out the Conservatives the King would call on the Labour Party to form a Government, which would not suit the Liberal book at all. Indeed, one feature of this election is the bitter feud between Liberalism and Labour though when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald went to Sheffield yesterday, where there are no Liberal candidates, he appealed rather abjectly for Liberal aid against the Conservatives. The rift in the Party, however, is now too great to hold out much hope of it being healed.

There are not many new features at this election. The use of loud speakers is pretty helpful, but not striking. The broadcasting of political speeches is not allowed, except that each Party leader was permitted one oration. The result was not very satisfactory in any case. The Unionists are the best provided with posters, while the Labour idea seems to be to reproduce coloured atrocities, nearly all of the type of the Madonna and the Child, the Madonna being, of course, Socialism. I have not yet seen any Liberal posters at all.

There were fewer unopposed returns than usual this year, 32 members only being so unopposed as against 50 a year ago. All the members who were returned represented the same constituencies in the last Parliament. There remain 583 members to be elected Wednesday, and for these vacancies the total number of candidates is 1,939. The Conservatives have 518 candidates in the field for these vacancies, and in addition they will give their support to the following ten Constitutional and Anti-Socialist candidates:—

North Battersea—Mr. H. C. Hogbin.	
North Tottenham—Mr. Lang-Sturrock.	
East Walthamstow—Sir Hamar Greenwood.	
Accrington—Mr. Hugh Edwards.	
North Bristol—Capt. F. E. Guest.	
Cornwall (Camborne)—Capt. A. H. Moreing.	
Essex (Epping)—Mr. Churchill.	
West Nottingham—Capt. C. E. Loseby.	
Durham (Consett)—Mr. J. E. Davis.	
Lancashire (Stretford)—Sir Thomas Robinson.	
The totals of the parties may differ because a few of the Constitutional candidates appear also as Liberal candidates in the official lists. But if all ten of them are reckoned as a separate group the position of the various parties in the contested constituencies is as follows:—	
	1924. 1923.
Contested seats.	583 565
Candidates nominated.	1,393 1,393
Unionists.	518 500
Constitutionalists.	10
Liberals.	333
Labour.	500 442
Other Parties.	32 30
Women candidates (included).	41 34

TEOFILO A. del Rosario, the first hunger-striker known in the Philippine criminology, now very thin and emaciated as the result of seven days' fasting, is under treatment at the San Lazaro Hospital where he is being forcibly fed. Medicine is also applied. The patient refuses to take food, but it is declared that in no circumstances will he be released.

His Grace Mateus Oliveira Xavier, Archbishop of Goa, Primate of the Orient and Patriarch of the Indies, was accorded a most enthusiastic welcome when he arrived at Macao from Hongkong. Three launches playing and sirens blowing met the Hongkong ship just outside the harbour precincts. En route to the Palace of the Bishop, where His Grace is residing during his sojourn in Macao, His Grace passed through streets decorated and lit up as they were, perhaps, never before. On arrival at the Palace of the Bishop of Macao, His Grace received the homage and welcome of many thousands of persons who called on him and His Lordship Bishop Nunes

HIGH COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE

Shortage of Wheat and Flour: Civil Service Salaries: Hairdressing

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, Oct. 10.

The Government's efforts to bring down the high cost of living are being seriously thwarted by the wheat shortage, and also, it may prove to be, by the mistaken notion that economic difficulties can be overcome by administrative measures. Some Paris bakeries have been compelled to close through inability to obtain flour. Many others can procure only a part of their usual supplies. The present price of wheat is now Frs. 115 per kilo (2 cwt.) exclusive of transport charges, and in accordance with the regular proportion, flour should be Frs. 150, but the millers are not allowed to charge more than Frs. 138 for it. To reduce their losses, they are buying as little wheat as possible. Stocks are low, the French farmers are holding back for higher rates, merchants have to seek supplies abroad, the demand for sterling and dollar bills with which to pay for foreign wheat becomes greater and greater, and the depreciation of the franc, which is one of the chief factors in the high cost of living, is intensified. Bread is so important an item in the dietary of the French people that any pronounced scarcity may have serious consequences, for which the Government would be held responsible.

Another of M. Herriot's difficulties is the attitude of the great majority of the lower ranks of the Civil Service. For many years the great army of underpaid officials refused to have anything to do with trade unionism, which they looked upon as derogatory, but these ideas have been unable to stand the test of hard times, and the black-coated and uniformed servants of the State have made up their minds that united action affords the only hope of an adequate adjustment of salaries. One of their claims is a minimum of Frs. 500 a month—little enough when the steadily increasing cost of necessities is taken into account. During the last election campaign most of the Radical-Socialist candidates who now form the majority in the Chamber promised to vote for the increased pay which M. Poincaré could not see his way to grant, and they are now being called upon to redeem their pledges. The Government has made some provision in the estimates for a slight increase in the pay of civil servants next year, but the amount is not nearly enough to give satisfaction. When it reassembles next month, Parliament will have to choose between its functionaries and its finances.

An Attack on Bobbed Hair

A battle is now raging between the bobbed hair and the long hair styles for fashionable Parisiennes. For the last year, and even longer, bobbed hair has held almost undisputed sway, but now long hair is delivering a powerful counter-offensive which looks as if it might be successful, though of course it would be extremely rash to hazard any prophecy in such matters. The attack on bobbed hair began rather tentatively at Deauville and is now gaining ground. No doubt the final verdict will be delivered when the country-house season comes to an end and "everybody" is back again in Paris. In its efforts to stave off defeat, bobbed hair is helped by the difficulty women experience in making their hair look attractive while it is regaining its normal length. The hairdressers, who must have done very well out of the bobbed hair craze, seeing how often Madame needed their services to keep her locks at their regulation length, are wisely preparing for a change, and are busy making elegant *postiches* and other devices for camouflaging scatty hair while it is being allowed to grow again. In the meantime, ears are re-appearing after a period of complete eclipse, and blondes and brunettes alike are brushing their hair back.

An Exhibition of Styles

For the very latest ideas about the arrangement of hair—a subtle problem, full of intricacies unsuspected by the masculine mind—the up-to-date Parisienne merely has to pay a visit to the second annual exhibition of hairdressing and per-

fumery, just opened at the Magic City. The latest styles and suggestions are shown on numerous busts, some humorous and some beautiful; but which of them will come into favour no man, or even woman, can foretell. One wonders if it will be the fringe, of which various examples, both flat and curled, are shown. By this time next year our wives and sisters and daughters may be covering the upper part of their foreheads with fringes, thus reviving, no doubt in a modified form, fashion that prevailed some 40 years ago. In the meantime, one cannot help admiring the skill with which the *parisien coiffeur* makes his *postiches*. They are positively an improvement on nature and an incitement to the indolent to give up struggling with rebellious locks and adopt the wig. Some of the *postiches* on view at the exhibition are made of fine copper, gold or silver wire, and some of lustrous silk, which has a very full-dress aspect. The leading Paris firms have grouped their stands round a life-size Lady Godiva enveloped in her luxuriant hair and riding through the streets of Coventry.

Marie Antoinette's Organ

In the course of a visit paid to Paris by a number of organists from Alsace and Lorraine, M. Widor, the foremost French composer and executant of organ music, played to them on an historic instrument, known as Marie Antoinette's organ, now in St. Sulpice Church. Its case is white, with very simple but elegant decoration surmounted by two doves holding a lyre. It was discovered about 40 years ago on the premises of a Versailles dealer in antiques, and was identified as having originally stood in the small theatre of the Trianon, where the ill-fated queen and her court varied the pleasures of the simple life in the adjoining operatic works of the period. When the revolutionary storm swept the court away, the organ was appropriated by one of the new masters, and remained in oblivion for nearly a century. Its mechanism was in wonderfully good condition, and, after being provided with new bellows and otherwise patched up, it was made fit for service again, and is now used during catechism classes in a side chapel at St. Sulpice.

WHY DO POETS WRITE POEMS?

Amusing Replies to a Professor

Why do poets write poetry? That is one of 13 questions which have been addressed to the poets of England to form the subject of a lecture at King's College by Prof. E. W. Scripture, Professor of Experimental Phonetics in the University of Vinna. Among other questions put to the poets were:—
Do you think of the forms of iambus, trochees, anapaest, and dactyl?
Do you simply write the thoughts as they come with no thought of rhythm or metre?
How do you get your poems?
Amongst replies received were the following:—
"The subject is too vast to write about. Between the poet's complete subconscious dream and the scholar's delicate composition there are all possible degrees."—ROBERT BRIDGES.
"To attempt an answer would be like pulling a rose to pieces to find where the odour comes from."—SIEGFRIED SASSOON.
"I do not believe (poetry) to be the right medium for any except the young. The verse, form and metre come to me simultaneously."—GILBERT FRANKAU.
"Where does the demand for metre come from? God knows, I don't. Why do I write poems? Because I want to."—MAX SINCLAIR.
"The verse form usually suggests itself along with the lyric idea."—ERNEST RHYNS.
"My attitude toward the versification of the poem I am about to write? Anything from friendliness to open hostility. The verse form comes like the income-tax form; I do not have to apply for it. Why do I write my poems? Oh! if I knew that, I might be able to break myself of the habit."—C.E.B.
"When I write a poem I never think of any public. I am myself the public."—CLIFFORD BAX.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN EUROPE

American Department of Commerce Review: Improvement in Great Britain and Italy: Slump in Czechoslovakia and Finland

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Washington, Oct. 13.

Business condition are showing an improvement in Great Britain, Italy and Australia but adverse factors have caused noticeable slumps in Czechoslovakia, Finland, Japan and India according to cable reports from U. S. Department of Commerce representatives in those countries made public in to-day's U. S. Commerce Reports.

British industrialists and traders generally are more hopeful of trade improvement this winter than last. The autumn revival was somewhat retarded because overseas and home buyers were holding off in order to be able to gauge the effects on international trade of pending continental readjustments. The basic question disturbing British business is whether the Dawes plan will increase German labour costs sufficiently to enable British industries to compete at home and in foreign markets. The question of the future course of German and British wages is of special interest and of some anxiety to the coal, metals, and machinery traders. Their new business is temporarily sluggish, and unemployment has been increasing since July.

Lower Coal Exports

The September coal production was normal, but exports of best grades were lower, as the Continent is underselling the British. Iron production was estimated about equal to that of August, and steel was estimated as increased over August, but still low compared to the year's average. Shipbuilding demand has improved, with increased activity of freights. The Clyde launchings for nine months were 278,481 tons, as compared with 146,813 for the same period in 1923. Heavy electrical orders have been quiet since June. Machine tools are more active. The prospects of a larger American cotton crop has led to better trade in Lancashire, but the short week is still maintained in the section spinning American cotton. American buying has increased the activity of the London raw rubber market. The chairman of Dunlop's declared their volume of sales and profits is increasing. There is a good autumn demand for boots and shoes and leather.

Buying for winter requirements has improved the lumber trade, but the market favours the buyers. The hardwood market is improving, and prospects are good. Petroleum imports continue heavy, with retail price reductions in gasoline and fuel oil.

Reductions in Motor Industry

Price reductions were made in September by a number of British motor-car manufacturers. Some sensational cuts were made, obviously to offset the effect of the removal of the McKenna duties on imported passenger cars. The end-of-the-season industry is marking time until the automobile show in October and the motor-cycle show in November.

Financial Markets Encouraged

Commercial organizations are quite unanimous in their criticism of the Russian treaty. Negotiations have started for an Anglo-German trade treaty. The financial markets were encouraged toward the end of September by the passing of the holiday season and the approach of the most active quarter of the year. Furthermore, the German and Russian problems are clearing in a manner satisfactory to the money markets, and everything is prepared for a favourable reception of the German loan, as September capital placements made little inroad on investment funds arising from heavy quarterly disbursements.

The absence of political complications and the steadiness of the present money rates has already been reflected in increased business on the stock exchange. Improving trade prospects are indicated by better inquiry. Certain industrial shares and foreign rail shares are strong, and foreign bonds are good. The capital issues in September,

amounting to £9,000,000, still leave the nine months' total £20,000,000 below the 1923 September total, and £50,000,000 below that of September, 1922.

The six months' budget receipts were £318,500,000 and expenditures £360,500,000, indicating a surplus for next April even above the supplementary costs. Receipts from income tax, estates tax, and motor-vehicle tax are unusually good, and expenditures are below normal. The floating debt, now standing at £774,200,000, is £300,000 lower than at the beginning of the financial year, March 31.

Unemployment Increases

The number of registered unemployed increased 16,200, and on September 22 reached 1,180,000. This is an increase of 166,500 since June 23, or more than 16 per cent. The outlook for trade is quite satisfactory, except for the possibility of the general election in the near future.

ITALIAN ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

The Italian Government has made an appropriation additional to expenditures authorized in the budget, amounting to 100,000,000 lire, for the construction of a new direct railway between Florence and Bologna. The project for building a new subway in Rome is regarded favourably by the municipal authorities, although no definite action has yet been taken. The Banca Commerciale, one of the largest private banks in Italy, is increasing its capital from 40,000,000 lire to 50,000,000 lire. The new draft of the telephone concessions, turning them over to private operation, requires that 60 per cent. of the capital be Italian.

Government Deficit

Government revenues from ordinary sources in August totalled 1,487,000,000 lire, compared with 1,395,000,000 lire reported for August, 1923. The total effective revenues for the first two months of the current fiscal year have reached 2,892,000,000 lire, while expenses have risen to 3,002,000,000 lire, leaving a deficit of 110,000,000 lire for the two months.

The Italian internal debt on August 31 amounted to 92,945,000,000 paper lire, as against 93,162,000,000 paper lire on June 30, 1924. Between July 1 and August 31 short-term notes outstanding have been reduced by 1,154,000,000 lire, while a new issue of 41 per cent. bonds in the amount of 823,000,000 lire has been emitted. The Italian foreign debt continues to increase, owing to accruals of unpaid interest reaching 22,931,000,000 gold lire on August 31, as against 22,721,000,000 gold lire on June 30. The net circulation of the Italian banks of issue on August 31 amounted to 17,382,000,000 lire, compared with 17,015,000,000 lire on June 30. Ordinary discounts on August 31 reached 4,590,000,000 lire, as compared with 4,639,000,000 lire on the earlier date, while those of the Consorzio for Industrial Subventions amounted to 4,051,000,000 lire, compared with 3,997,000,000 lire on the earlier date.

The combined statement of the principal private banks for July 31 showed a continued increase in deposits, which reached a total of 2,458,000,000 lire, as against 2,365,000,000 lire on May 31. Loans and discounts also increased, amounting to 7,099,000,000 lire as compared with 6,823,000,000 lire on May 31.

High Industrial Capitalization

The amount of new capital invested in industrial undertakings was lower in August than in July, amounting to only 572,000,000 lire as against 692,000,000 lire in the earlier month; but the net increase was even higher than in July, because of the smaller amount of withdrawals, which amounted to only 54,000,000 lire as compared with 105,000,000 lire in the earlier month. The net investment for August was therefore 518,000,000 lire, as against 497,000,000 lire for July.

Money is now easy in Italy, and interest rates have been lowered. Bank clearings in July were somewhat lower than in July, 1923, amounting to 66,213,000 lire as compared with 72,428,000,000 lire, but are still high as compared with previous years.

Activity in the Textile Industries

The activity reported for previous months in Italian cotton mills is being maintained as a result of the good domestic and export demand. The price of yarn has been reduced. The wool industry is busy working on winter orders, and there is a good demand for the cheaper qualities. A reduced consumption is feared, however, as a result of price increases which are inevitable, owing to the higher cost of raw materials. The silk market is quiet, but stocks and prices are low, so that an improvement is forecast. There has been a revival in the demand for pure silk fabrics as compared with mixed goods. A good demand for tub silks is indicated.

Other Industries

After a slight depression during the summer, resulting partly from French and German competition, the iron and steel market has become active. The demand for sheets and rods is especially good, production is regular, and prices unchanged. Metal manufacturers in Lombardy have granted a small increase in wages, affecting 150,000 workers. It is rumoured that the F. I. A. T. company has received large orders from Japan and will enlarge its plant.

The situation in the tanning industry is improved. Shoe factories are busy, and their outlook is favourable; but prices are rising. The request of the tanners for a limitation on exports of hides has been granted.

A growing interest in radio is indicated by the increased capitalization of three Italian companies. The demand for radio apparatus is expanding.

Business Failures Reduced

The improvement in business conditions in Italy is illustrated by a comparison between unemployment this year and last. On August 31, 1924, the number of unemployed was 118,000, the same as at the end of July, while on August 31, 1923, there were 179,000 workers unemployed. The improvement is even more striking when comparison is made with the years 1922 and 1921. The consul at Milan reports that owing to the great amount of new construction there is now a shortage of skilled labour in the mechanical and building industries in that district.

Business failures in Italy, which in the earlier months of the year reached an unprecedentedly high level, are now showing a tendency to decline. The number of failures in August was 564, as against 642 in July, 656 in June, and 721 in May.

Increase in Freight Traffic

A report issued by the railway administration shows continued improvement in freight traffic. August traffic was 3 per cent. higher than July, and showed an increase of 21 per cent. compared with August, 1923. The daily average number of car loadings in August reached a record figure of 22,236; reports show, moreover, that the average weight of the loads also is increasing.

A sharp increase has recently occurred in the price of cereals and hemp, due to decreased yields and increased demand. The consul at Naples reports that normal exports of nuts and dried fruits from southern Italy are predicted for this season.

DIVERSE CONDITIONS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The stability and general activity of Czechoslovak industry which has prevailed for the past few months was marked during September by divergent trends. In the glass, porcelain, tanning, shoe, and Gablonz industries, activity has been well maintained, and there was a substantial improvement in the output of the brown-coal mines. On the other hand, the textile industry, especially in the cotton and wool branches, was forced to retrench on account of hesitation in the textile market, so that a reduction in operations of several mills followed. The iron and steel in-

dustry continued slack as the result of a decrease in export orders.

Miners and machine-shop workers are demanding higher wages because of the steady increase in foodstuffs prices, and although employers have thus far refused all demands, it is considered unlikely that any important strikes will follow.

Commercial credit conditions continue tight, and industrialists complain that this is a serious handicap to increased export business. Short-time loans are obtainable only at 12 per cent. and upward.

Lowered Reserves in September

The statement of the State Banking Office, as of September 23, shows that the volume of note circulation has been increased by 177,000,000 crowns, or from 7,553,000,000 crowns on August 23 to 7,730,000,000 crowns at the end of September. At the same time there was a drop in the foreign credit holdings of the Banking Office, from 654,000,000 crowns to 649,000,000 crowns, and the total reserve decreased from 3,614,000,000 crowns on August 23 to 3,513,000,000 crowns on September 23. This is the first appreciable increase in note circulation since July. The decline in foreign credit holdings is probably explained by the steady decrease in exports during the last four months.

There was a decided improvement in the number of failures during August, such bankruptcies having totaled only 36 as compared with 41 in July, 47 in June, and 53 in May. August reorganizations aggregated 135 as compared with 138 in July, 147 in June, and 181 in May. This showing would seem to indicate that the tightness of credit conditions has relaxed somewhat, so as to permit a more secure conduct of business.

August Balance Adverse

For the first time since January there was in August an adverse trade balance amounting to 110,000,000 crowns. Exports during that month were valued at 1,111,000,000 crowns, as against imports of 1,221,000,000 crowns. Ever since May the exports have been dropping, and August shipments were below the monthly average for the first seven months of the year—1,306,000,000 crowns. At the end of August, the total Czechoslovak favourable balance of trade for the first eight months of this year amounted to 544,000,000 crowns, or about \$1,600,000.

The decrease in exports during August was accounted for principally by the smaller shipments of sugar, coal, cotton, woolen goods, and glass. Imports of livestock increased, but there was a falling off in purchase of cotton, bread grains, flour, and wool.

Wages and Unemployment

The shortage of grain crops in Europe and elsewhere has brought about a sharp rise in prices of foodstuffs in Czechoslovakia. Cereal prices, especially those of rye and barley, are still advancing. This, however, is not yet reflected in the retail price indexes, as evidenced by the following figures: On August 15 retail prices of 23 prime necessities were estimated at 897, as against 909 in July and 931 on June 1. For the group comprising textiles, shoes, and men's hats the index figure stood at 1,053 on August 15, as against 1,045 on July 15, and 1,050 in June. Wholesale prices also have remained practically stationary. On September 1 the wholesale index stood at 997, exactly the same as on August 1; on July 1 it stood 981, and on March 1 at 1,036.

The official statistics covering unemployment show that on August 1 there were only 79,000 unemployed, as compared with 87,000 on July 1. It is expected, however, that the number of unemployed will have increased during September.

FINLAND'S INDUSTRIES

Hampered by Money Shortage

General economic conditions in Finland are strained as a result of money shortage and the gradual stagnation in lumber exports, but the outlook has been brightened by the favourable harvest. The Finnish mark remains stable at 12.51 cents (par value, 19.3 cents). The lack of credit is sending many firms into bankruptcy and increasing the number of bills protested. During January to July of this year the number of the latter reached 2,630, amounting to 31,500,000 marks, as

against 2,575 totaling 21,400,000 marks during the same period in 1923.

New Foreign Loan

Helsingfors' and 28 other townships have just concluded a \$7,000,000 loan from the National City Bank Co. of New York for civic improvements. It is understood that the rate of interest agreed upon is 6 1/2 per cent. Bonds have been issued arranging for repayments to extend over a period of 30 years. The loan is guaranteed by the Finnish Government.

During 1923 Finland obtained the following foreign loans: United States, \$10,000,000; Great Britain, £1,000,000; Sweden, \$2,280,000. In July, 1924, a loan for an additional \$12,000,000 was negotiated in New York by a group of Finnish banks on behalf of the Industrial Mortgage Bank of Finland. At the end of 1923, total foreign loans amounted to 1,477,800,000 marks, while domestic loans totalled 937,400,000 marks. All the loans in existence on that date had been funded. The proceeds from foreign loans hitherto have not brought any considerable money into the country, but have served merely to lessen and consolidate its foreign debt—a debt occasioned by currency inflation after the war, by the demand for funds to repair war damages, and by expenditures of large sums for hydro-electric developments.

During the period May, 1923, to July, 1924, about 615,000,000 marks were withdrawn from foreigners' deposits in the banks, while during the same period the Treasury redeemed foreign loan bonds to the value of 150,000,000 marks. In addition, various firms and private persons have reduced their debts to other countries by about 150,000,000 marks.

Budget Proposals for 1925

The budget proposals for 1925, laid before Parliament in September, show some noteworthy changes from the current budget. It is balanced at 3,278,582,190 marks, and shows an increase over this year's budget by 11.66 per cent. The greatest increase occurs in the item of military expenditure and amounts to 29.9 per cent. During the past four years the State revenues have regularly exceeded estimates, and the surplus thus obtained has now reached 1,180,000,000 marks. These results have encouraged the Government to lessen the burden of direct taxes. Several propositions have been drawn up with the object of abolishing taxes remaining from former times which have not been very remunerative, in order to reduce the taxes on income and capital. In consequence of these revisions, direct taxes in 1925 are expected to yield about 92,500,000 marks less than this year.

Lumber Market Depressed

Sales of paper and wood pulp are brisk at fairly satisfactory prices. The results of the annual auction sale of timber which was held by the Forestry Department in August were disappointing, the bidding being largely influenced by the downward trend of lumber prices and the general stagnation of the market. Of 3,145,280 trunks offered for sale, only 595,172 found purchasers, which compares with 990,062 sold last year out of 2,593,066 offered. Prices obtained averaged about 20 per cent. lower than last year. Total sales of lumber up to September 30 are estimated at 730,000 standards (1,475,400 thousand board feet) as compared with 650,000 standards (1,287,000 thousand board feet) during the corresponding period of 1923. It is believed that the increased sale of lumber is not sufficient to offset the greatly lowered prices prevailing this year, and many of the larger sawmills have adopted the single shift as a means of reducing their output.

The Minor Finnish Industries

The glass manufacturing industry is working full time, and even suffers from a lack of skilled workmen. Up to the present time, due to the building activity, the home market has taken the total production of window glass.

The plywood factories have sold their output for the next six months, and are able only to accept orders for small parcels of special kinds. Prices are quite satisfactory.

The leather industry appears to be suffering from a lack of customs protection both for raw materials and the finished article. French and German tanneries provide 90 per cent. of the "uppers" used by Finnish shoe factories.

The demand for woollens has been fairly brisk, with rising prices; and

the mills have increased their prices for woollen yarns. Sales of cotton cloth show little change, and the prices have not yet been affected by the price of raw cotton, yarn, and textiles abroad.

Labour Market

The condition of the labour market is fairly satisfactory. Increases in the amount of unemployment have been only slight, owing to the bumper crops now being harvested. Wheat, rye, and barley are above average, while the other crops are middling or better. Rising food prices abroad are being reflected in all the price indexes. The cost of living has risen from 1.154 in July to 1.198 in August. Wholesale prices have risen almost as sharply, from 1.085 in July to 1.111 in August. Export and import price indexes have risen 3 and 2 points, respectively. From all indications, the year will be a prosperous one for the farmers, but a poor one for the sawmillers and paper and wood-pulp manufacturers.

CONDITIONS IN EQUADOR

General business conditions continued to be good in Equador in September, the Department reports. The official or government rate of exchange remained at four sucres to the dollar. The general belief that the government would abandon control of exchange had a tendency to restrict exports, particularly cacao. The market, however, remained firm.

The coffee market continued active with good prices prevailing.

Exports of rice continued heavy with 90 per cent. going to Peru, and amounted to 550,000 kilos during September as compared with 320,000 kilos during the preceding month and 114,000 kilos in September. Stocks on hand (October 3) are 250,000 kilos.

The cotton crop has been slightly damaged by late rains.

OUR PARIS LETTER

Largest Budget in French History but Optimistic Estimates of Revenue

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, Oct. 2.

A statement just issued by official authority gives some interesting facts concerning the process of reconstruction which has been carried on during the past five years in the war-devastated district. The total damage done is estimated at Frs. 82,000,000,000, and of this Frs. 54,000,000,000 has been advanced by the French Treasury. Another Frs. 20,000,000,000 has been spent in repairing the damage to roads, railways and other public property. Out of 22,900 factories and workshops, 20,872 have been rebuilt, and out of 200 coal-pits wrecked by the enemy, 145 are now in working order. All the ground fit for agriculture has been brought under cultivation, but there is still a total area of over 300,000 acres which cannot be farmed, and a great deal of it will have to lie fallow for several years. Out of 742,000 dwellings and farm buildings destroyed or rendered unfit for habitation, 605,000 have been rebuilt. The population, which was only 2,075,000 at the time of the Armistice, has risen to 4,253,000, this being about 11 per cent. less than the pre-war figure. All the advances to property owners have been paid out of state borrowings. Hitherto this charge has been carried to a separate account called "recoverable expenditure" because it was supposed that most of the outlay would be recovered from Germany, and also because the Budget deficit would have looked altogether too overwhelming had the whole of the national liabilities been lumped together without any artifice. This system will now be abandoned, if Parliament approves the proposals of the present Finance Minister, M. Clementel.

Historical Budget Total

The estimates for 1925 will include not only the interest on loans already contracted for the devastated regions but also the interest on another and final loan, not yet floated, for the same purpose. The estimates reach the huge total of Frs. 32,456,000,000, which is far larger than any Budget known in French history, but it is at any rate a fairly accurate statement of the country's financial position. M. Clementel compensates for the enormous expenditure by putting

down an even larger total on the other side of the account. His estimates of revenue are decidedly optimistic. He expects to obtain Frs. 3,000,000,000 from uncollected taxes on excess war profits, on the assumption, no doubt, that his department will be more successful, under his control, in recovering these long overdue accounts, than it has been under previous Ministers of Finance. He also expects to derive a large amount of revenue from citizens who have hitherto managed to conceal the greater part of their incomes. Anticipations of this kind are obviously unreliable, especially in France, where penalties are seldom exacted in accordance with the strict letter of the law. The full import of the saying "Il est avec le ciel des accommodements" reveals itself to those who have lived long in France.

It looks as if the 170,000 horses of the peace time French army are in for a bad time. The supply of military veterinary surgeons is already below requirements, and threatens to be still less in future. The number of applications for admission to the veterinary school at Alfort, near Paris, has been steadily declining since the war. Before 1914, 20 or 30 students used to present themselves every year to go through the course of study designed to qualify them as army "vets"; but in 1920 there were but 10, and this year not one has come forward. General Fonville, who is responsible for the publication of these particulars, observes that army horses are as much in need of doctors as are the men in barracks. The key to the problem is, as usual, financial in its nature. Governments have a way of supposing that uniforms and official prestige are always good enough to make up for deficiency of hard cash. Experience shows that a veterinary surgeon with a civilian practice can make a far better living, combined with greater freedom, than his military colleagues, and consequently the Alfort school no longer attracts the right class of young men.

Pastrycook v. Fine Arts

Damage done to his cakes by bees was the cause of an action brought the other day by a pastrycook against the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. The pastrycook's ground of complaint was that bees kept in the garden of the Gobelins tapestry works flew into his shop and not only spoilt his tarts by drowning themselves in the jam but also attacked and routed his customers, some of whom were stung on the nose. The court found its own resources unequal to the task of deciding whether the Minister of Public Instruction was liable for bees kept in an institution controlled by his department. It was felt that expert knowledge alone could enable Dame Justice to arrive at an equitable conclusion, and accordingly the court requested the president of the Bee Keepers' Society to propose a plan for keeping the Gobelins bees out of mischief in future, and to assess the damage they did to the pastrycook's legitimate interests. The case is a curious reminder of the survival of bits of country life in the city of Paris. Bees and butterflies haunt some of its streets; bats have their haunts under the eaves; grapes ripen here and there on garden walls; cocks crow at sunrise as shrilly and persistently as in any village; and there are more flowers in its park-lands than many a country home can show.

Times must be dull indeed when the markets of Montmartre can provide no sensation, either through the market people themselves, their wares or the public. Yesterday it was supplied by a vendor, who displayed a most unusual kind of game on his stall. Two big foxes lay there, side by side with a heap of partridges, and of course business was neglected for a time while the shoppers poked their fingers into the thick fur and admired the bushy tails. Where were the creatures shot? was the general inquiry. "In one of the Avennes forests" replied the vendor. "I got them with my own gun, and if anyone wants a handsome winter fur for almost nothing, why, here it is." When he was brought down from flights of fancy to the region of cold figures, it was ascertained that his idea of "almost nothing" was the trifle of Frs. 150. This sum acted like a cold douche on the ardour of the women who had crowded round the stall to examine the foxes. They turned their attention to the partridges, which sold readily at Frs. 10 a piece, and the two handsome foxes soon had the stall to themselves.

CHINESE STUDENTS AT OXFORD

Mr. Chu Chao-hsin's Speech at Annual Dinner: "Never Cease to be Chinese"

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, Oct. 25.

At a dinner of the Oxford Chinese Students' Society held on October 25 at Oxford, Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, Chinese Chargé d'Affaires in London, made the following speech:—

"It is a great pleasure to visit Oxford again and meet once more the members of the Oxford Chinese Society. I met all of you only the other day at the dinner in London, when we Chinese students celebrated the anniversary of the Republic. The Chairman of the dinner in London the other day, and at it he made a really first-class Chairman; you must be proud of having him as your Chairman again to-night. Since the last annual dinner which you held a year ago, time has flown very quickly. After that event I came to Oxford in the middle of the year at the invitation of the Society to speak on "China and the League of Nations."

I also recall the pleasure of attending the dinner held on the same evening under the auspices of the Oxford University Asiatic Society, at which I also spoke. Now I am invited again to the annual dinner of the Oxford Chinese Society, and you have assigned to me the task of proposing the toast to the Society, which I have much pleasure in doing.

"I am afraid I have recently spoken rather too much. You must remember that I am not a politician; I am speaking here, not for any canvassing purpose; I am not speaking to expose the drawbacks of any political party; my position would not allow me to do so. You all know I am a diplomatist; if you expect anything from me I would only give you something about the good of my country. I must make it clear that I would not give you anything more than the truth. Some people say that a diplomatist would not tell the truth, but I am different and take into consideration that I am speaking for the good of my country. An English diplomatist of distinction, living in the 18th century. Sir Henry Wootton, once made a remark as follows: "That he was sent by his King to go abroad to lie for the good of the Commonwealth." We have changed all this.

The League of Nations

"Some of our fellow-students ask me what I have accomplished at the Assembly of the League of Nations which took place in September last. I must confess that we have not accomplished anything at all. China lost her seat on the Council last year and we could not regain it this year. The outcome of the election of non-permanent members of the Council of the League was unsatisfactory, owing to its not agreeing with the geographical principle of selection. Among the six non-permanent seats, Europe has four, South America two; but Asia has none. China will continue to fight for her place on the Council of the League. We will never yield until our claims are fully recognized. I made speeches at the meetings of the Assembly, voicing China's opinion on this matter. Unfortunately the audience were not moved, because they were all diplomatists.

The Civil War in China

"Then naturally you expect me to say something on the very immediate issue occurring in my country, namely, the civil war. You have no doubt read full reports in the press. I do not think I can enlighten you with details about the combatant parties. The explanations would be rather complicated, and even the names of the War Lords and places where the war is taking place would cause confusion to anyone. I do not intend to confuse you with

this, but I think I can make clear one or two things. In the first place, this war is the largest one we have ever experienced since the establishment of the Republic. It was inevitable. It is moving slowly towards its inexorable conclusion. I use the word "inexorable" because, although you may think that progress is slow and surprises frequent, every great nation like our own must work out its own salvation at its own rate of speed. Remember that China is a vast country; fighting in some parts of the country would not affect the people in general; it is just like a few people fighting in a corner of London City; it would not be much of a nuisance to the whole City, except in those parts which were disturbed. Business is going on as usual. In the second place, foreigners in China are not involved nor affected to much of an extent by the civil war. The Chinese Government has acted in good faith in rendering due protection to the foreign nationals in accordance with their treaty rights. We Chinese fight our wars and we want to fight to the finish, in order to obtain unification of the country and to establish a stable Government, which will be not only for the good of the Chinese nation but also for the benefit of the foreigners who are carrying on their trade and commerce in our land. What we Chinese really want and expect from the foreigners is that they will adopt the "hands off" policy; in other words, no outside intervention should take place in the inside politics of China.

Opportunities at Oxford

"Now I come back to Oxford just when you are all settling down to work and when the weather we are having is less likely to tempt you to outdoor pastimes and pleasures. I suppose I ought to assume that Chinese students, unlike others, are never tempted. Some people think that Chinese students are solely laborious; I agree with them to some extent, but while they are laborious in their studies they are also strenuous in pastimes and exercises.

"Nothing pleased me more than the statement made at the annual dinner of the Chinese Students' Union in London, by Professor Soothill, who is here in our midst, who paid us a tribute not merely on the grounds of our devotion to learning but on the ground of character. We are going to hear him again to-night; he is, of course, expected to say a kindly word if he could, but he may be even eulogistic. I am very glad to think that Oxford offers you every opportunity in the direction of mixing with your fellow-men—of your own age—and learning from personal intercourse what is best in them and also at the same time teaching them a good deal of what we have to offer, and which it will be to their advantage to learn, besides what is given in the eulogistic lectures by Professor Soothill.

"I am always pleased when I realize that you Chinese students, however long you may be away from home, retain all the essential characteristics of the country which gave you birth. Never cease to be Chinese. Keep up your knowledge of your language and do not imagine that because you are studying in this country you can therefore safely neglect your literature and civilization at home. I am always encouraging Westerners to familiarize themselves with Chinese civilization, and it would be tragic were I to tell that our own younger men were neglecting it.

"Hence I offer you my best wishes for your continued success, which I am sure you will achieve. It has been a real gratification to me to spend such a delightful evening here with you. Our Chinese students provide some of the happiest experiences of the diplomatist representing their fatherland. They brighten and cheer his existence, since the older man, who is wise, always helps along youth and finds real pleasure in doing so.

"With all the sincerity of which I am capable I propose the toast of the Society of Chinese Students of Oxford University. May it ever flourish.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Mr. Hickson and Faith Healing: Summer at Last: Whence Comes All the Money?

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, Oct. 16.

Even during the election people come to the conclusion that they must read something besides politics, and for this reason you can, if you are not interested, cut out all references to them, and at the same time find plenty to interest you.

Just now the papers are devoting considerable space to the faith cures by Mr. J. M. Hickson, a layman who has been conducting a mission at Bradford under the auspices of the Bishop. Mr. Hickson has done a good deal of this type of work before, but it is only just now that he has come to the front in this country and there have been very remarkable scenes at his services. There have been one or two remarkable cases of cures, though it is noticeable that they are such as might be attributed to the sudden stress of nerve control. Thus there have been two or three cures of rheumatism, and one or two of arthritis, and even one of deafness. These are all authenticated. Mr. Hickson spoke as follows:—

"This is the last service of the mission of spiritual healing. I am sorry we cannot prolong it, but I want you to feel and know that the work of spiritual healing need not end by the ending of this service. I want you to go away feeling that instead of this service being the end of the mission, it is only the beginning of a great work we are going to carry on.

"Physical health will not give you peace. There will be no real happiness in a man's life, no matter what his worldly possessions, unless he has peace in his soul."

A Belated Summer

Curiously enough, after a bad summer, October is proving quite a good month for the time of the year, and if anything the weather is too warm. Still, it is too late to save the harvest, which has been very bad, though it will reassure farmers to know that it has been discovered that it is quite easy to dry hay and straw in the rick by means of hot air. The credit of this is apparently due to the wife of an Oxford professor. Prices, however, for all foods are very high, and there is much grumbling. Still, people seem to have plenty of money, and there was a great rush for the German loan, while the race meetings are well attended and the betting very extensive. Evidences of pure gambling are to be found in every paper, they are all offering competitions for a correct forecast of the election, one offer being £2 a week for life, or £2,000. Of course, this is skill and not chance. Moreover, we now have the opera singer, Mme. Galli-Curci, with us; she is giving a number of concerts, but you cannot buy a ticket for any of them, as they are all sold. There is a great rush to the Motor Show.

All Sorts of Odd Maladies

This week Londoners have been assured by the authorities that the average age of current life is much longer than it used to be, but none the less we have plenty of maladies; sleepy sickness is increasing again, although it is reported that a young northern doctor has discovered a cure. We seem to have plenty of odd maladies, for this year three people have died and then turned blue after death.

Broadcasting is doing quite a good business in the election, since the chief speakers are apparently being allowed to broadcast their speeches. The police are allowing Mr. Baldwin's voice to be reproduced by a loud speaker in Trafalgar Square next Saturday. This knocks the heckler out, though up to the present there have not been many disturbances at the public meetings. Disturbances only harmed the cause for which they were made last year, and people are getting wary about repeating the offence. In fact, we make the best of our elections, and not the worst, and the general electoral atmosphere is better this year than last—at present.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

ALIENATED ALLIES

A Sermon Preached by the Rev. A. N. Rowland in Union Church, Shanghai, on November 9, 1924

"What wilt thou say when He shall set thy friends over thee as head (make them tyrannize over thee), seeing thou thyself hast instructed them against thee?" Jeremiah 13. 21 (R.V.)

It was the prospect of Armistice Day that lit up this verse for me. It cannot be called clear as crystal as some texts are, for there are three versions of it, one authorized, another revised, a third suggested, but there can be no doubt about the gist of it. It speaks of our characteristic mismanagement of life, how we misuse our privileges, cancel our advantages, invert our blessings and turn those forces that should be in friendly alliance into tyrannies.

"Why should you protest?" says the prophet, "What right have you to complain if the forces of civilization have got out of hand? It was your mishandling (that made them mischievous)." Here we come on one of the chief paradoxes of life, that many a disadvantage you dread turns out to be a friend in disguise, but the things on which you set your heart turn against you for evil. History can give many an example. Spain for instance having to face the Mohammedan enemy in the 15th century grew to be the most formidable power in Europe, but when the wealth of the New World was poured into her lap her power fell to pieces and it is the same in modern life: our very blessings such as Liberty, Education, Victory, have provided our problems. The truth is we are too soft with them, so enthusiastic and confiding that we give them the keys of our soul. This being the truth in the text let us apply it to the blessings I have mentioned.

Action and Liberty

1. Liberty. How grand is the promise of Liberty, how poor is the harvest. How noble it is as a path, how uncertain as a goal. Lord Acton, the close friend of Gladstone, says in his "Essay of Liberty," "No obstacle has been so constant and so difficult to overcome as uncertainty and confusion touching the nature of true Liberty." At a distance it has looked so fair, so desirable. From the standpoint of the imprisoned mind, the fettered will, the persecuted conscience it has seemed to be man's best ally. And lives have been laid down generously by the thousand in order to secure it.

But whereas Liberty has been invoked and trusted by all the idealists and optimists of our race, it has none the less been responsible for boundless confusion and sorrow. For want of right management and proper discipline it has proved to be tyrannical. Instead of serving the cause of righteousness and truth it has usurped authority in its own name and lent itself to crime and folly. "But what wilt thou say when God shall set this friend over thee, seeing thou hast thyself instructed it against thee?"

The Abuse of Liberty

Turn back the pages of history. Remember how the doctrine of Liberty was made to sanction the worst evils of Industrialism. Ninety years ago the cry of the workers in English factories was published abroad, and ten years afterwards the case of the prisoners in the mines was presented. But those iniquitous conditions of money making were defended in the sacred name of Liberty. As if Liberty that does not make for the good of humanity is not thereby condemned!

Or again consider how the name of Liberty has been invoked for the protection of vices. Many a man has persuaded himself that Liberty means the right to spend the bulk of his wages on drink and to neglect his children, or to live on the earnings of prostitutes and the profits of slums, as if he was "delivered to do these things." These people will borrow a virtuous expression for the moment to justify crimes that degrade society, and assert that Liberty means to do as you please and damn the consequences. Isn't it true that we have "instructed" a promised friend to be an actual oppressor?

The truth is man is not made for Liberty. But Liberty, like the Sabbath and every other blessing was

made for man—for man observe, not men, not for the individual but for human welfare. And when Liberty ceases to be the servant of God it becomes the tyrant of man.

Una and the Lion

(2) The same is true of Education. Who can measure the time, money and strength that have been given to bring this angel of light into the homes of the people. It has been a passion of the human soul, as when Tyndale courted martyrdom in order that "every ploughman in England might read the Bible in his own tongue." The same passion is alive in the world to-day; in this land for instance it is begetting a renaissance. Spenser's picture in the "Perie Queen" of Una and the Lion breaking into the hovel of Ignorance and Superstition might well be reproduced in China to-day.

But—the cause of Education knows that warning word as truly as the cause of Liberty does—but Education can run on wrong lines as easily as on lines that are right. It is foolish to give it a free rein as if it were a final goal. "Knowledge is strength" indeed, but for evil as well as for good. It helps the forger, the bogus company-promoter and every kind of crook. It can be dedicated to the devil by the production of explosive and gasses that are conceived in cruelty. If crimes innumerable are committed in the name of Liberty (in Madame Roland's phrase) it is as true that they are committed by the power of Education.

An Emperor's Maxim

One of the Emperors of China's golden days advised: "Educate your sons and younger brothers in order to hinder them from doing wrong." Alas, Education can give no such assurance. If sought as an end in itself it will prove a stumbling block. Only as it serves to build man in his entire nature and in due proportion can it bring a blessing. Walter Page wrote in one of his sparkling letters, concerning the wisdom needed in a critical day: "The learned men learn things last of all." So easily does knowledge tyrannize over the mind that takes it for wisdom.

(3) But I am bound to focus one more field of illustration, because it came first to my mind as a thought for Armistice Day. There is the blessing of Victory, sought so earnestly and passionately 10 years ago, to obtain which whole nations gave their best, and the young fatherhood of to-day has been gravely crippled. Memorials are ever before us—here in the Church, out there on the Bund, in every self-respecting place, to remind us of the awful price of the passion of Victory.

Victory then appeared as a very angel of peace, rebuking the arrogance and greed of men, uplifting the cause of the poor and needy, breaking the armaments of fear and destroying the lust of conquest. "Honour long absent" was to "come to earth again," and Justice was to have a larger dominion than ever. These were the dreams in the hearts of men who laid aside the world's prizes to join in the fight for victory.

Victory and Defeat

But now that the victory has been given us, can we be satisfied? Would it not seem as if the governments in power had instructed it for oppression? The real conflicts of mankind are not with flesh and blood but with principalities and powers. Had so many Anglo-Saxons been invited to fight so many flesh-and-blood Germans they would have done it. As a matter of fact we did not see Germans, we saw soldiers that were animated and employed by a certain social spirit called Kultur. It was a spirit of militarism that had to be defeated if victory was to be really won.

It is one of the lessons of history that although Rome conquered Greece, Greece also conquered Rome. Rome's hand was no more successful over Greece than Greece

thought was successful over Rome. As a matter of fact it was the Roman Empire that perished while the realm of Greek thought remains. What then is victory? It is an achievement on the spiritual plane, and is independent of the battlefield. And there is no real victory to commemorate if politicians, journalists, financiers and such are sowing the seeds of future wars, for it was to prevent this evil that our best laid down their lives.

The Safeguard of Liberty

II. These then are three typical blessing or friends of mankind that have turned out badly by our misuse of them,—Liberty, Education and Victory, and in this predicament we are forced back upon Religion. And by Religion I mean Christianity, according to the mind of Christ, as it is reflected in the New Testament. Let us turn that light on our three illustrations in turn.

(1) Liberties let loose often rend the society that released them, but the secret of their control and use is given in the Bible, notably in the Epistles of Paul. Paul was one of the world's great champions of liberty, but knew its powers of mischief too. "You have been called to liberty," he says, "only use it not for an occasion to the flesh, that is for personal gratification, but through love be servants one to another."

Mind and conscience are free so long as you acknowledge the obligation of love. Again he said "Enjoy your freedom as bond-servants of God." Bound to God you are free for life. Liberty is not an end in itself but a means to fuller service. We can never be free from self-discipline or from responsibility for others. And I would remind our friends in China that the Liberty which is the boast of the West and the envy of the East has only borne fruit for human good under the influence of such watch words as "Ich dien," I serve and "Noblesse oblige,"—the magnitude of our privilege is the measure of our obligation.

An Uneducated Heart

(2) So with Education: we get the good out of it on Bible lines, by making it an integral part of the knowledge of God, as if we were "thinking God's thoughts after Him." A knowledge of facts and figures may lead to material prosperity but never to human happiness. It must become part of a deeper knowledge "Let knowledge grow from more to more but more of reverence in us dwell, that mind and heart according will, may make one music as before but vaster."

Education is incomplete if it stops short at the mind. "Many a great man," wrote John Henry Newman, "many a peasant, many a busy man has lived and died with closed heart, with affections undeveloped and unexercised." There is even a knowledge of the Bible which is too shallow to see "the word for the trees, the Word for the text. Some are so pre-occupied with things they want to prove that they will not behold the majesty of the Lord." But all things can be read in His light, and may increase our knowledge of Him "whom to know is life eternal."

Victorious Without Victory

(3) Finally the Bible comes to our rescue in the matter of Victory, reminds us to begin with that it may easily mislead us. "Victor, lace thy helmet tighter," was the wise counsel of Admiral Togo. But the Bible has a far deeper lesson to teach. Have you noticed that both the Testaments turn on the pivot of defeat? One of the points where the Old Testament comes nearest the New is in the experience and teaching of Jeremiah, who taught that life can be victorious without victory. As for the New Testament it is the story of the cross, it provides a means of conquering the world through what the world calls uttermost defeat.

There is many a message from the cross of Christ to the heart of man. It brings a gospel to the sinner, to the sorrowful, to the lonely, to the bereaved, but God forbid we should miss its message to the fighter. It forbids us to dread defeat if God is on our side; it compels us to dread victory if we are not on God's side. "This is the victory that overcometh the

world even your faith. Thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

The treatment of this text has had a national scope but it includes a personal application. We are naturally on the lookout for all that will enlarge and enrich us. That is how we define our blessings, but there is a risk that our blessings will turn against us. Gifts are only safe when used not for self pleasing but for God's service.

"Thou shalt tremble and be

enlarged" said the Prophet. It is wise to tremble when enlargement comes to us that we may know how to use it. "The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance" was the maxim of an Irish orator, and the same price must be paid both for education and vigilance. But there is a Christian qualification of that word. The price of Liberty is a deepening service; the price of Education is a deepening reverence; the price of Victory and any kind of success is a deepening humility. May we be willing to pay the price!

LAMAISM'S MAZE OF MYSTERIES

The Lifelong Quest for Absolute Vacuity: Emulation of Buddha's Feat of Taking Two Pounds of Medicine Daily: Seven Good Things in a Wicked World

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tachienlu, Oct. 28.

The Lamaism of Tibet is probably the most numeric religion in existence. Everything connected with this mystic cult bears the strange device-numbers. The lamas in this mysterious land who devote themselves to Lamaism groan beneath a burden expressed very simply by the word-numbers. There is a terrific simplicity in the daily menu of the simple lama; a cherry-bowl is all he requires and it meets his every demand; but, and this is where the lama's burden begins, for successful meditation, seven physical conditions are requisite. The lama who would apply himself seriously to his daily task must firmly bear in mind, first, the proper placing of his hands. The joints of one hand should be carefully placed over the joints of the other and the thumbs religiously *à la* Buddha. He must be extremely careful regarding his sitting posture. The layman sits upon his feet, the lama sits exactly the reverse. The priest is supposed to sit like a crossed thunder-bolt, that is, he sits in the posture in which the soles of the feet are seen turned upwards. The feet of the common people when they sit at food are not seen. When meditating, he must carefully observe and see that his back is as straight as an arrow. The body should be held gracefully and the shoulders poised like a bird. To ensure successful meditation, the eyes should be directed towards the tip of the nose. The lips must be carefully set, indicating a mind engaged in meditation. The tongue should be pressed on the roof of the mouth.

While the patient lama maintains this rigidity of attitude he devotes his mind diligently to three things. "Absolute vacuity" is the chief product of the philosophical speculations of the Buddhists, and the aim and end of all their aspirations.

The "formless" also is one of the vital topics upon which the lama seeks to meditate, and while doing so, the conception "desireless" also engages his attention. These are known as the "three ascetic notions"—"emptiness, formless, desireless," and they are the *summum bonum* of all the meditations of all the lamas in Tibet. The lama, by assiduous meditation and carefully bearing in mind the 32 chief characteristics and the 80 distinguishing marks of the saintly man and by diligently applying himself to the "12 deeds and by adhering sedulously to the "Noble eight-fold path," namely, "right-belief," "right thoughts," "right speech," "right actions," "right living," "right application to study," "right memory," and "right meditation," the devoted lama will some time, some where, some how reach that blessed state of "formless, desireless emptiness"—Nirvana.

Profound Truths

Another subject upon which the lama ruminates and perplexes himself is the "twelve causes of existence" and then for a time the "three marks" or characteristics in the doctrine of perception will engage his attention. The three marks are, the omniscient, the dependent, and the absolute, and they are three of the most profound truths that perturb the lama's mind. There are five "means of grace" and to get anywhere at all he must pay very strict attention to these. They are as follows: The word of Buddha, the sacred writings, the doctrinal and scientific writings, the oral benedictions and the instructions of lamas. The 12 "precepts" are fortunately only observed by the faithful few, some of which are as follows: To dress only in coats of rags; to eat only one meal daily;

never to eat after noon; to live only on food collected from door to door in a wooden bowl; to have no other shelter but the leaves of trees; to sit and not to lie down on the carpet during sleep; to sit with no other support than the trunk of a tree, etc.

The Mystic Three

In the Lamaism of Tibet the commonest numeral is the number three. Why it should be may be somewhat difficult to explain. In Lama land there are three main sects, namely, "the black," the original but now heterodox religion; "the yellow," the reformed religion and the sect of the Dalai Lama; "the red," the popular religion and the most ancient sect in Tibet. Here in Tachienlu and in practically every part of Tibet, these three sects dominate the lives of the people. In popular journalism, Tibet has been depicted under three very picturesque names—"The land of the Lamas," "the roof of the world," and "the forbidden land." Under each of those striking titles the land has been graphically and interestingly described. The land of the Lamas expresses ethnologically the nature of the people who inhabit this dark, mysterious land; the roof of the world describes the physical and geographic condition of this great Asiatic plateau and the forbidden land depicts Tibet from a purely political and religious standpoint. Tibet has a very clearly marked political border over which it is still difficult to travel. To the traveller Tibet is full of interest, full of difficulties, and full of problems.

Apart from the six-syllable prayer "Omamipadmehum," "the Three Gems" is the next most common prayer or mystic sentence used throughout the land of the Lamas. Literally, this obscure phrase "Gun-cho-sum" simply means "the three gems" or "the three precious things," namely, Buddha, his word, and his priests. As we understand it and use it, it means the three gods. The sentence "Gun-cho-sum" is used by the Tibetans as an ejaculatory prayer. When crying for help, mercy, or protection, the three gem prayer is the first that comes to their lips. Commonly, however, it is used as a phrase of asseveration and is spoken where we would say, "God knows." When a Tibetan desires to buy or sell a cow and the price is called in question, "Gun-cho-sum" is appealed to attest the price. Frequently the phrase may be used in other ways, but principally this is how the Tibetans use it.

Worlds and Peoples

In ordinary cosmography the lamas talk about "three worlds"—"Ji-den-sun" as earth, heaven, and hades. This again they subdivide and heaven has 33 divisions and hell has 18 regions, of which some are very cold and some are quite hot. According to Lamaism the world had a beginning, has a given duration, will have a destruction and has a certain "arrangement." Apart from the three worlds there are three realms or states, namely, the region of desire, the region of form, and the region of formlessness. Tibetan fancy, philosophy, and religion have peopled those different realms, worlds, and states with all manner of beings, spirits, demons and deities. Naturally the "lha" (the gods) inhabit the heavens; the "mi" (men) dwell upon the earth; and the "naga" (the nagas) inhabit the lower regions. Protecting the different worlds or realms are three tutelar saints. The first in the order is the god with the bright eye. He is particularly revered as

the begetter, redeemer and ruler of men. The next in order is the holder of the sceptre. He is a terrifying deity and the guardian of the mystical doctrine. The last in the order is the Apollo of the Tibetans, the god of wisdom and the demijurge.

Amongst other duties these three tutelary saints must take an interest in three other world systems, namely, the revolving existence, the ocean of existence and the stream of existence. When we bear in mind that the poor lama's soul is susceptible to infliction in 360 different ways, it will help us to realize how strenuously he must guard and fight against the three concentrated evils or poisons. One is not surprised to find this poor helpless devotee using the 18 wonderful feats and the five elements as well to fight this three-fold monster who ever tries to destroy his peace of mind and his hopes of Nirvana. We would even sympathize with this patient lama if he called in the aid of the "ten powerful things" to enable him to overcome carnal desire, ignorance and covetousness. According to Lamaism all desire apart from the desire for emptiness is necessarily evil: absolute vacuity is the lama's one and only legitimate desire and passion. "Where the wicked cease from struggling and where the weary are at rest" is no fanciful day-dream on the roof of the world. In this terrific struggle no wonder the lama becomes a recluse and seeks the shelter and protection of some lonely rock-bound cave and fastness among the distant mountains. What the Tibetan prays for—at least we think he does, and hope he does—is the absolute cessation of all motion and excitement and desire, both of body and mind, and as these things are necessarily connected with personal existence, he daily works and prays for absolute rest and annihilation of existence, which is considered the highest degree of happiness.

The Good and Bad

These three evils are also known as the three psychological qualities of animated beings and occur in the following order, virtue, passion, stupidity. Virtue is the highest and is symbolized as cock and hen. Ignorance, the lowest, is the source of falsehoods told with a good intention. The symbol for ignorance is the pig. To escape from those three psychological qualities many lamas find it necessary to shut themselves up very tightly in dark, close, badly ventilated cells and this no doubt causes the three humours of the body—air, bile, and phlegm, otherwise known as the three noxious matters. When Buddha was sick he took two pounds of medicine every day. We have no figures to hand as to the amount of medicine consumed yearly in this dark forbidden land. As long as the passive recluse, within the confines of his narrow cell, can retain the use of his five organs of sense and his five powers unimpaired he will devote himself assiduously to acquiring what is known as the 10 powers of knowledge, or simply the "10 powers." If contemplation, circumambulation, or meditation will enable the lama to exercise these 10 powers he is quite prepared to endure untold hardship and suffering in doing so.

The possession of these 10 powers, tending as they do to so graciously benefitting others, is no mean acquisition. They are power over the length of one's life; power according to one's own pleasure to enter into any meditation; power to shower down provisions for the support of creatures; power to mitigate the punishments for their sins; power to effect one's own rebirth in the external world, without danger of being infected by its sin; power at pleasure to change one object into another; power to fulfil every prayer for the welfare of others; power to exhibit wonderful feats; and thereby bring about the conversion of others; power to understand all writings on religion; power to convey the publication of religion to all creatures at the same time and in every language. Such powers, at any time and in any country, are highly desirable and of some value to mankind. While patiently acquiring the powers above mentioned and carefully avoiding the five deities of degenerated Buddhism and guarding the three spheres of his doings and sufferings—works, words, and thoughts—he sets his mind diligently on the three representations of Buddha, namely, the image of his person, the books containing his doctrine, and the pyramid as the symbol of his grace. When

meditation gives place to contemplation, he no doubt thinks much about the ten countries lying somewhere in the distant future.

Ten Happy Lands

Briefly stated the ten happy lands are the always pleasant land, the fragrant land, the shining land, the great mystic land, the doctrine land, the possessed of virtue land, the desireless land, the contented land, the wheel of wisdom land, and last, but not least, the changeless saint's land. As there are eight classes of spirits and anyone at any time might attack and destroy his peace of mind, he finds much consolation in the "three baskets," or the three classes of sacred Buddhist writings, namely, the Discipline, the Sutras, and the Mantras. As a diversion, the scientific study of the five medicinal roots may occupy his leisure moments and the five kinds of divine wisdom are always an open door to his inquiring mind. The lama's field of study and meditation is inexhaustible and as long as he lives, if he is prepared to contemplate, he has something to think about.

The true significance of the mystic six-syllable prayer has yet to be explained and the three vehicles to the distant shore of salvation are a source of endless speculation. They are the little vehicle, the big vehicle, and the magic vehicle. The three vehicles are also known as the three doctrines by which the three distant shores are safely reached—the shores of rest, peace, and salvation. The little vehicle is the *Hiniyana* doctrine, the great vehicle is the *Mahayana* doctrine, and the magic vehicle is the *Mantrayana* doctrine. The little vehicle is the doctrine followed in Tibet by the *Gelupa*, or Yellow sect, the great vehicle is the doctrine followed by the Red sect lamas and the magic vehicle is also followed by the Red sect. They are the ways and means whereby heaven, paradise and Nirvana are reached.

Seven Good Things on Earth

The lama, like the nomad, is a very human individual and no doubt once in a while their thoughts come down from the spiritual to the mundane. Earth, after all is his present dwelling place and it cannot be wholly bad and wicked. It is true the gods have five jewels, but so also has man, namely, gold, silver, pearls, corals and *lapis lazuli*. Among the king's treasures there are seven things considered very precious and among these there is surely something of beauty for the eye of the heavenly-minded lama. The seven are the precious wheel, the precious elephant, the precious horse, the precious jewel, the precious wife, the precious minister, and the precious general. That the precious wife is having some influence on the simple lama is proved by the fact that in many parts of Eastern Tibet the lamas are getting scarcer and the husbands more numerous. That gold also is precious is proved by the fact that much of that important metal is finding its way to many of the larger lamaseries.

Lamaism by no means is an easy thing and the poor lama has a hard pull in many different directions. Take simply the physical side of lamaism, there are 80 physical perfections in Buddha. The devoted lama must be staggered when he thinks of his own imperfections and the apparent spotless perfection of his idol. One will surely sympathize with him, if to his strenuous efforts he adds a little magic and trusts sometimes to a little luck. The lama in his holy efforts after goodness and emptiness frequently uses what are known as the eight treasures, known in Chinese parlance as the "eight genii." As a charm to dispel the evil and entice the good the lama has frequent recourse to the "eight diagrams." Should the lonely lama in his solitary cell again think on those in high places he sees them with the five insignia, the turban, the parasol, the sword, the fly-flap, and the coloured sandals. Should he get tired of his laborious thinking and meditating he always is at perfect liberty to turn to reading. Apart from the 84,000 religious lectures of Buddha there is an interesting little treatise called the book of eight commandments. Besides these there are the holy scriptures, containing 100 volumes.

Never Tired

We must, however, firmly believe that the lama never gets tired or distracted or perturbed. As long as he is allowed the privilege of the "four attitudes"—standing, sitting,

lying, and walking—and so long as the seven constituents for a healthy life are granted to him, he is prepared to set his mind steadily on the five aggregates of metaphysics. These five aggregates or elements of being, demanding the deepest philosophical study, are the body, sensation, perception, action and cognition. The 12 deeds of an incarnated Buddha present in epitome the desire and aim of every lama. Briefly they are the descent from the gods, conception, birth, exhibition of skill, conjugal diversion, relinquishing family ties, engaging in penitential exercises, conquering the devil, becoming Buddha, and lastly, preaching, dying, and being deposited in the shape of relics.

That the lama's life is not entirely devoid of human kindness is shown by his practise of the "four immeasurables," which are compassion, mercy, trouble and calmness of mind. The number of different things the poor Tibetan devotee has to avoid, observe and remember is simply appalling. For example he must carefully avoid the "three fires" of lust, goodness, and stupidity, he must also guard against the "three obstacles." He must constantly remember the four guardians of the universe and he must not forget certain points in geography, namely, the four imaginary parts of the earth, which according to Lamaism are very interesting and picturesque. The first is described as tranquil, the second is rich, the third is strong, and the fourth is wild. Who is there apart from the lama who would not like to spend some little time in the "three countries?" The country of jewels and treasures surely has some attraction, and the country with the fairies and the country with the birds are not without interest.

To spring suddenly on the average student at home and ask him off hand to enumerate the 18 sciences would rather take him by surprise and yet we have come in contact with lamas here on the border who without the slightest difficulty can enumerate their

"threes" and "fours" and "fives" and "tens." As an inducement to right living the lama ever holds before him the ten virtues, namely, not to kill any living thing; not to take what has not been given; not to fornicate; not to tell a lie; not to abuse or revile; not to talk foolishness; not to calumniate; not to be avaricious or covetous; not to think upon doing harm; not to entertain heretic notions. The ten virtues are very popular and very widely known but unfortunately not very carefully observed.

The Original Sin

The history of Lamaism is stained with many dark deeds. The eight-fold long path of the saint is no doubt made longer when he dwells on the 12 causes of existence. The first is ignorance, which according to Buddhism is the innate principle and fundamental error of considering perishable things as permanent and of looking upon the external world as one really existing. This with Buddhists, in a certain manner, is the original sin from which every evil proceeds. The Tibetan word denoting the second cause of existence is one of the obscurest and most difficult terms in Buddhist philosophy. It has been translated as imagination and for the time being we accept that as not an improbable cause of existence. The third cause is animation. Some of the other causes are form or shape, the spread of birth, feeling, perception, appropriation, life, or the world, birth, death, and the last cause of existence is the bane of the poor lama's life, namely, "desire." His great struggle in life is simply to get rid of desire and then the six planks across the stream of time are quite unnecessary and the six classes of beings would be unknown. The six classes are the gods, the semi-gods, men, creeping, crawling, walking things. The fifth class of beings are condemned in a fore-bell to suffer perpetual hunger and thirst. This is a grade of punishment preceeding the final

torments of hell. The last in this unfortunate class of beings are the inhabitants of hell.

In the moral sphere there are three ways, that of a natural or sinful man, that of the more advanced believer, and that of the saint. Then there are the three beings, the rational man, the irrational, or higher animals, and the quite irrational creature, worms and reptiles.

We leave the patient lama struggling slowly through the ten steps or degrees of perfection until all his striving consummates in the prize of Buddhahip, where the book of liberation and deliverance and its moral law, containing about 259 precepts will trouble him no more. The above article makes no attempt at explaining Lamaism, but simply shows it from a numeric standpoint. Nor does the writer make any accurate claim for some of the translations made. Some of the Tibetan words cannot be translated into the English language, therefore many of the terms and phrases are merely approximate. The article by no means exhausts Lamaism on its numeric side but simply gives the more common and well known words and phrases.

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THE BOOK PAGE

NOTES AND NEWS

Though Mrs. Florence Barclay's "The Rosary" was published so long ago as 1909, it still sells to the extent of 20,000 copies a year. Putnam's calculate that they have sold in all countries more than a million copies to date.

"Plush" is the title of a novel about that sacred place, the House of Lords, which Mr. Fisher Unwin is going to publish. It is, however, written by a peer, Lord Gorell, and that circumstance may be sufficient to forgive its daring. Anyhow, its readers will be taken into the august presence of the House of Lords, and they will see that assembly in its various moods. One gathers that Lord Gorell is not always desperately serious, because there are phases of his novel which are reminiscent of Mr. Pett Ridge and of Mr. Wells in their best Cockney books. This, no doubt, arises from the fact that Lord Gorell knows his East End quite as well as he knows his West End.

Ever so many years ago Mr. Fisher Unwin published a very good book on Japan by Sir Henry Norman. He is now issuing one, "Japan from Within," by a man who has closely studied the wonderful progress which Japan has made in recent years. He is Dr. Ingram Bryan, who has spent 16 years as a professor in Japanese colleges. He was a Japan correspondent for leading London and New York papers and reviews, and the Emperor of Japan decorated him with the Order of the Sacred Treasure in recognition of his services to Japanese education. It is, therefore, out of much personal knowledge that Dr. Bryan writes on Japan, as seen from the inside, by an Englishman.

Free from the cares of the Foreign Office, Earl Curzon has found time to write two new books. One is a new volume of essays of travel; the other, which promises to be extremely important, is "British Government in India; the Story of the Viceroys."

There should be sensational reading in the diary of the late Lord Bertie, which is being published by Hodder & Stoughton. Lord Bertie was our Ambassador in Paris and the book covers the years 1904 to 1918. It was bequeathed, with Lord Bertie's political correspondence, to Lady Algonon Gordon-Lennox, who has edited the volume.

Few living soldiers have had so many and varied experiences as Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien. His military record goes back to the Zulu War in 1879, and comes up to the critical period of the great European War. Sir Horace went to the relief of Chitral and to Fashoda with Kitchener. He will shortly publish through Mr. Murray his "Memories of 48 Years' Service." The part of his story which will be most read will be the account of the fighting at Mons and Le Chateau in 1914.

The contemporary reader is disposed to be chary of giving his ear to the discussion of dreams, lest he find himself plunged in the gloomy and bewildering caverns of Freudism. No apprehension of this kind need bar him from Mr. Robert Graves' book on "The Meaning of Dreams" (Palmer, 6s.), which is familiar in its approach and eminently unpretending in its diction. Mr. Graves aims at supplying his readers with "a general method of interpreting their dreams for themselves" or their intimate friends without having to consult superstitious dream manuals, or doctors, or old wives. Whether or not he can supply a key to all cases, the author offers confident interpretation of one or two familiar experiences. "If anyone dreams that he is walking about without clothes on a common dream, it usually means that the dreamer has done something that he is ashamed of, and is afraid of what the neighbours will say. To float easily about with the feet only just touching ground will symbolise freedom where that is lacking in the waking life."

J. O. P. BLAND AS STORY-TELLER

SOMETHING LIGHTER.—By J. O. P. Bland. With illustrations by Mary MacLeod. Heinemann, London, 1924.

In the preface to this book Mr. Bland tells us that the origin of it was a discovery rather humiliating to his pride. On his father's bookshelf he found one of his earlier works of which his father spoke in high praise, but of which, as the uncut pages proved, he had never read more than the first chapter or two. Well, that particular book was very fat, it had an extremely awkward title, most difficult to remember, and although the present writer's admiration for Mr. Bland's writing is unbounded, it must be said that that particular volume was less likely to appeal to readers at home than to those familiar with the events of the moment in China.

But it cannot often happen to Mr. Bland to find his books with pages uncut; certainly that will not be the fate of "Something Lighter." Most of these stories originally appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine" and there should be a wide welcome for them in collected form. They recall the manner of that unsurpassed classic "Houseboat Days," which is perhaps one of the truest and most sympathetic books about China and the Chinese ever written. Here, too, we get the atmosphere of old China so brought home to the reader that to residents in the Far East it will be an unfeigned delight and for readers in Europe a valuable corrective to many false ideas sedulously propagated by the mistaken apostles of democracy ever since the tragic events of 1911. Coupled with his power of revealing China and the Chinese to the least familiar reader, Mr. Bland discloses a remarkable ability as a teller of stories, to construct a well-woven plot and lead up skilfully to the crushing climax. As an example of this, the story "A Witness in Chief" is amazingly fine. It begins on a note of humour, with an under-tone of irony, anticipating the truly gruesome finale to which it develops. As a specimen of short-story writing it is a masterpiece. Extraordinarily good, too, is the tragic tale of "The Black Cart," only it ought to have stopped just about eight lines before it does. Another admirable example of Mr. Bland's imaginative power is "Starflower," the little girl kidnapped by a beggar. It is horrible to think that such things can happen, and yet we know they do. Mr. Bland has been kind to his readers and has given them a happy ending, which, it is to be feared, is not too often achieved in real life.

The "Memories of McQuigg" will be well remembered by all readers of Blackwood and it is good to have them again in permanent shape. They are, apart from their charm, historically valuable, describing Peking as it was before the frockcoated Ph. D's and Litt. Hums. of Oshkosh and Kalamazoo, with their suave insincerities and exposition of "squeeze" in Western garb, had come to spread the veil of things as they never should be over the patient endurance of things as they are. For, underneath all the artificiality and wrongheadedness of a semi-westernized mandarin, the China and even the Peking that Mr. Bland loved so well still exist. Whether they will ever come into their own again is the anxious speculation of all friends of China. One cannot but think they will, as one looks back over the history of this ancient land and remembers how, again and again, the settled philosophy and immovable conservatism of the hundreds of millions of the "stupid people" has triumphed over alien conquerors of every variety.

It need hardly be said that the book is beautifully written, though here and there the prose becomes almost enervating in its languorousness and there is a tendency to lapse into blank verse, probably due to the tenderness of the author's memories and to that glamour through which we all look back upon the East when we have left it and by which no one is more deeply penetrated than Mr. Bland. The reproductions in colour of a few pictures by Mr. MacLeod are a charming addition to an indescribably attractive book. O.M.G.

LOVE AND FOOTBALL

LOVE THE SPORTSMAN.—By Sydney Horder. Hodder & Stoughton, London.

To begin with, we must apologize to the author of this book, for the accidental delay in the present notice. "Love the Sportsman" deals with the adventures of a young man, a first-class amateur football player, who falls in love with the virtuous daughter of a no less virtuous public-house keeper, a former professional football player. Accidentally, in trying to rescue the lady from the clutches of the villain, the hero most unluckily succeeds in bringing her into public disgrace. Naturally, he is execrated by the lady's father and cast off by his own. The rest of the story describes how he succeeds in rehabilitating himself, downing the villain, conciliating both parents, and carrying off the damsel in triumph. Frankly, the event on which all this depends strikes one as well nigh impossible. But the book is so delightfully written and generally so breezy and pleasant, that one forgives a little difficulty of this kind for the sake of the entertainment the author affords us. Incidentally, there is some first-class description of the practice of a professional football team and of a football match, which is as exciting as anything we have read. O.M.G.

A BOOK OF FAIRIES

PEEPS INTO FAIRYLAND.—Written and illustrated by Horace J. Knowles. Thornton Butterworth Ltd. London, 1924.

This book comes at just the right moment, as it will make a good Christmas present for any child. Well bound in cream paper, with gold lettering, it is a dainty gift. The illustrations are well done, and the coloured pictures are deliciously soft and have all the detail so dear to a child's heart.

The Fairy Baby's cradle, a leaf suspended by cobwebs from the branch of a tree, is only one of many happy ideas that the author has woven into his book. Delightfully fat frogs, grasshoppers in Peter Pan suits, rabbits, birds, etc., all go to build up a fascinating picture. This is no story running through the book, but each series of pictures is explained, and each new chapter shows the different customs of Fairyland, in a group of pictures, interspersed with beautiful coloured plates. O.M.G.

DE MAUPASSANT IN ENGLISH

THE WORKS OF GUY DE MAUPASSANT.—Translated by Marjorie Laurie. Werner Laurie Ltd. London, 1924.

Miss Laurie continues her translation of the stories of Guy de Maupassant. In the present collection she has chosen that masterpiece *Boule de Suif*, and a number of others less well known but which should be welcomed by English readers who have the misfortune not to be able to tackle them in the original. Miss Laurie, as we said before in respect of her rendering of "A Life," is certainly an admirable translator. She has, in the main, succeeded in presenting the stories very nearly as if they had been originally written in English, while preserving the peculiarly terse and poignant manner of De Maupassant. The book is a pleasure to read, if only for its excellent paper and printing. O.M.G.

SOME INDIAN STORIES

SIEGE PERILOUS AND OTHER STORIES.—By Maud Diver. John Murray, London, 1924.

Miss Diver is well known to many admirers as a pleasant writer of stories about India, and the present volume contains plenty of examples of her skill. She deals with regiments, life, Anglo-Indian society, native life, and the rather unhappy half world, which the tar brush has so marked that it is a thing set aside with no place either in brown or white society. The picture given of Bella de Somerax and her surroundings in the story "Requital" is perhaps the best thing in the book. The ending is somewhat conventional; but the pathos of these unwanted people, so proud on one side, so hopelessly kept at arm's length

on the other, is very finely depicted. The story which gives its name to the book is the longest and least successful. The motives of the characters are obscure and the conclusion unconvincing. Among the native stories the appalling tale, "The Gods of the East," based on the Hindu custom of committing suicide or murdering a near relative on the door-step of a debtor when he refuses to pay up, is perhaps the best and is remarkably well told. The story also of Sunia is very prettily put. As a specimen of regiments life "Light Marching Order," which describes how an inventive adjutant, to please his colonel, managed to drag an enormous soda-water-making machine up on the march to Kabul, is an amusing example. Altogether Miss Diver's collection of short stories will prove a very pleasant companion to an after dinner mood. O.M.G.

A CHINA ROMANCE

Miss Stella Benson's New Book "PIPERS AND A DANCER." By Stella Benson. (Macmillan, 6s.)

Miss Benson's imagination, her impish, malicious fancy, her bitter depth—these have been recognized and praised; but we doubt whether her astonishing technical excellence has been sufficiently admitted. About a third of the way through this little book she allows three of her characters to reveal themselves. She does it not by description, not by the more modern methods of showing one person's reactions to another, not by soliloquy; she just shows them, betrays them to us as they meditate, with a sudden and dreadful clarity on the vista opening on a remark of Mary Ipsie Wilson, the heroine. She, waiting in remote Hongkong for her chance, who is in remoter Yueh Lai Hou, says to her friends, "Our lives are full of such splendid and heart-breaking stories, that we never can tell." Then the absurd Pauline Heming, the anxious Mrs. Hinds, the dull, flat Captain Norman think on their lives; and Miss Benson tells us their thoughts. Although we believed we already knew them well, they become 10 times as clear, as vivid, as painfully real.

Mary Ipsie Wilson is Miss Benson's "Sentimental Tommy." Early in the book she is shown us as she was in the war with "a becoming white handkerchief round her head and a strained expression to match her disguise—the expression of one who never for a moment forgot her dear ones at the front, and never for a moment forgot that she never forgot them." Ipsie is not simply self-conscious—she is self-conscious about her self-consciousness; she gets engaged to Jacob Heming, because she sees herself in that role. She really cares for him as little as he knows her, and when she goes out to China to join him, she romances about herself and the American engineer who is taking her place. The story is very simple and very short; it has not quite as much depth or wisdom as had "The Poor Man," but Miss Benson's wit is as keen as ever, and her passion against sloppiness as strong. The book is as delicately proportioned as a fairy; Miss Benson gives just the right amount of space and substance to the romance between Ipsie and Rodd. In the midst of her pretence, her trivialities, her sorrow, her aching hunger for realities, the romance springs up like a night-flower and dies in the dawn, when Ipsie loses Jacob, and she and Pauline are drawn together in a mood for which Pauline has to supply all the reality. They are lovely pictures of China in the book, and satire that only the hopelessly charitable could deny was cruel; but Miss Benson does always give the impression that her malice is roused against the men and women who, by torture or neglect, drive beauty from a world where it is the only permanent refuge of the weak and the misunderstood.—The "Observer."

Upton Sinclair, the American Socialist and author of "The Jungle," has made a bold proposal to the Bolshevik Government. He suggests that the Soviet should publish a complete edition of his books, provide 25,000 dollars for this enterprise, and pay the author 300 dollars monthly to supervise the printing and publication of his own works.—Excellent Socialism!

COMEDIES OF LITERARY LIFE

"THE GRUB STREET NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS." By J. G. Squire. Hodder, 7s. 6d.

Mr. Squire now makes his bow as a story-teller. He has already achieved fame as poet, as parodist, as critic, as causer. He has founded and edited "The London Mercury," has written a historical biography (which I have never read), and is at present a Liberal candidate for Parliament. He has touched nothing that he has not made interesting, and now he has succeeded with the short story as with everything else. I do not think that it was mainly friendship, or even curiosity as to how a distinguished man of letters would work in a new medium, that made me read the book from cover to cover without a pause except for a meal or a match. The stories themselves, I think, are extraordinarily good. They are amusing, at times they are moving, and they are a criticism of the literary life. They are extravagant treatments of real problems, and all through them runs the confession of a sensitive and humorous mind.

Like fairy-tales, the stories have nearly all happy endings. Mr. Squire gives most of his heroes either fame or a fortune. The dry-as-dust old bibliographer in "The Golden Scilens" ends by discovering a fragment of the manuscript of "Hamlet" and selling it to an American for 12 million pounds. The despised wife in "The Best Seller," who writes fiction in secret, makes £10,000 out of the novel which her husband will not even read. It is charming of Mr. Squire to have imagined a world in which all the authors live happily ever afterwards. It may, or may not, be true to life, but everyone who writes must be grateful to him for it.

An Amusing Parody

Mr. Squire's characters, indeed, can hardly avoid greatness. Even the hero of "The Man Who Wrote Free Verse," who foists meaningless rubbish on the world with the intention of announcing that it is rubbish as soon as it has been accepted as poetry of genius, finds himself, as the result of a Bolshevik revolution, crowned as the laureate of the new order. The specimens of this poet's work which are quoted in the story show that Mr. Squire has not lost his gift for parody and burlesque. How admirable is this, for instance:

Apocaiptic chimney cowl
Squeak at the sergeant's velvet hat
Donkeys and other paper fowls
Disgorge decretals at the cat.

The lead archdeacon eggs her cheese
Corrupting their connubial bliss
And Mary on her six black knees
Refuses Christopher a kiss.

Autumnal abscesses relent
The twilight of ancestral days
But smiling at the parsnip's scent,
The Nubian girl undoes her stays!

It would be impossible to write a better criticism of some contemporary poetry that has been highly praised.

Equally amusing is "The Lecture," in which a popular author, realizing what humbug he has been guilty of in his lectures, suddenly makes up his mind to tell his audience the truth both about himself and about them. The story is a knockabout farce, but again it is a criticism of many a popular author with a windy vocabulary.

One of the best stories in the book is "A Painful Dilemma," in which a conscientious critic, whose heart has been touched by the spectacle of a bad but neglected author on his deathbed, organizes a "boom" of his new book in order that he may die happy. As the effect of most of the stories depends on the surprise at the end, I will not tell what happens after that. But in the course of this story once more Mr. Squire brings us close to problems that have confronted every critic who happened to possess both a heart and a soul.

Most of Mr. Squire's stories are comedies of the battle between the truth and the lie, and, besides that, they are extraordinarily enjoyable anecdotes. Fiction about the literary life has seldom been popular, but even the larger public should like these stories, which are after all not only about literature, but about money and success and fame.—"Daily News."

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

INCONVENIENT CONSCIENCES

By ELIZABETH PEPPS.

Showing that a warm heart and a generous spirit are attributes which should not be cultivated in Shanghai. If one comes to the Far East handicapped thereby great pains should be taken to keep same well within bounds.

"Booyah!" said I in my best Shanghai dialect to the richa coolie who proffered me a ride. My companion visibly wavered.

"Thought you wanted to walk," said I, hesitating also.

"I do," said she.

"Very well," and I started to forge ahead.

"But the richa man looks as if he needed the money," she objected.

"It is not unreasonable to conclude that you may also need the money albeit in lesser degree. Likewise, he doesn't need the exercise and you do," I submitted.

"He looks old and tired. Maybe we ought to give him a job," she pleaded.

"Give him ten cents and come on," said I impatiently.

"But that would be to encourage begging."

"You'll be encouraging me in profanity next," I snapped. "Do you think you can furnish occupation to the 60,000 richa coolies in Shanghai? Or it may be 6,000 but the point is much the same." Taking the risk of pauperizing the richa classes we compromised on some coppers and walked on.

But this is only one of the daily occurrences which perturb Z's delicate conscience.

An Undesirable Traveling Companion

She has just come to China from a New England family where duty to others and self denial have been so emphasized as nearly to throw her off her balance. Unfortunately she packed her conscience with the rest of her possessions, and here it is. Some one really ought to tell travelers to the Far East what to include in their hand luggage and what to leave behind.

Z's moral sense is as tender as any Dissenter or religious could desire. The beggars in the street worry her frightfully. It will take her a long time to accept them as callously as we do. Tossed on the horns of the dilemma—whether to encourage mendicancy on the one side or to refuse aid to the needy on the other—she spends her days in miserable vacillation. Her unhappy state of mind is aggravated,

I suspect, by a sneaking fear that her standards are becoming lowered in this Eastern atmosphere.

She cannot accept a handy canon of conduct such as, for example, that adopted by a mother who desired to guide her children midway between heartless disregard and sentimentality. Her youngsters are permitted to give coppers to blind beggars but save the rest of their small charitable funds for institutions working for the abolition of beggary. So simple a course is too obvious for Z. She has to make herself sick over her attitude toward each and every case. The effect will be deadlier than small pox if it continues.

Recreation, sanitation, clothes—every phase of social intercourse bristles with problems for her. "Life is so different out here," she sighs sadly. I like it, "she admits,



LACE FOR INDOOR WEAR AND THE SEVEN-EIGHTHS COAT FOR OUT OF DOORS

PRINTS OF THE FAR EAST

By ELIZABETH PEPPS.

The exhibit of wood prints held by Miss Elizabeth Keith this week gave the additional pleasure of contrasting with these the prints which Miss Keith has made of southern Chinese and Philippine views. The technique of the tropical scenes so vividly depicted differs markedly from the quieter toned reproductions of Chinese and Japanese life and each has its own charm. One of the views which is bound to be especially popular shows Hongkong at night, the harbour in the foreground and the Peak illuminated with myriad lights shining out from the houses. The engraver worked for a full month cutting out the blocks needed for this print, so minute is the detail which blends into the background.

"And here it may be well to interpolate a word as to the method which Miss Keith uses. Trained in various art classes in England Miss Keith did not take up the making of wood prints until circumstances brought her to Japan, where the picturesque surround-

ings inspired her to make many sketches. On seeing her paintings, the artist who had made the blocks for Mr. Bartlett, one of the first to popularize this art, begged her to allow him to make her blocks and print the reproductions. At first Miss Keith maintained that she would not take up the detail involved in making prints, but other friends advised her to do so and now she is a very enthusiastic exponent of this form of artistic expression.

Miss Keith makes the original painting, then traces it upon a piece of paper which is placed upon a block of cherry wood and carved out. The colouring process is very intricate, as different blocks must be used for the different hues, and the artist is never sparing in her colour scheme. The number of many of these reproductions is limited. Mr. Watanabe, the printer who has always worked with Miss Keith in the production of these prints, fortunately escaped injury in the earthquake and is still carrying out the mechanical

details under her close supervision.

Among the many new pictures to be shown are some exquisite Soochow scenes, both day and night glimpses of that picturesque city, views of Hangchow, the walled city and Cathedral of Manila, studies of Moro, Igorote and Benguet types in the Philippines, the markets, native dances, harbour scenes, the Willow Tea House in the Native City, a Chinese actor and many others.

"SUSETTE" COAT

By Marjory Tillotson

Worked in plain smooth fabric the "Susette" Coat has a very neat appearance and will wear and wash well. It is a nice full fitting coat for a girl of 14 to 16 years of age. The original was in one colour, but a second could quite well be introduced for the collar and cuffs. In such a case 2 oz. would be required of the second colour and only 17 oz. of the first.

Materials required:—19 oz. 4-ply Beehive Scotch Fingering wool, Two No. 10 Celluloid Knitting Needles. Six buttons.

This coat should be worked at a tension to produce about 7½ stitches and 9½ rows to the inch (measured over the plain fabric).

The Back. Cast on 214 stitches. Work in plain knitting for 2 inches. Then shape as follows:—K. 114, turn. P. 14, turn. *Knit the stitches of the last short row and 20 more stitches, turn. Purl the stitches of the last short row and 20 more stitches, turn. Repeat from *until all the stitches are on one row again and, in the last purl row, knit plain each of the first and last three stitches.

For the pattern work as follows:—

1st row.—Knit plain.
2nd row.—K. 3, purl to the last three stitches, K. 3. Continue repeating the two pattern rows, but decreasing once (on the inside of the plain knitted edge) at each end of the next row, then every following 4th, until only 142 stitches remain.

Working the next two rows in the pattern, cast off 8 stitches at the beginning of each.

Continue repeating the two pattern rows, but decreasing once (on the inside of the plain knitted edge) at each end of every following 2nd row until only 104 stitches remain.

Work five inches without shaping. Continue in the pattern, leaving 6 stitches unworked at the end of each row until only 32 stitches remain in the short row. Work all the stitches on to one row again. Cast off.

The Left Front.—Cast on 142 stitches.

Work in plain knitting for two inches. Then shape as follows:—K. 15 (for the front band), P. 7, turn. *Knit plain the stitches of the last short row, turn. K. 15, purl the remaining stitches of the previous short row and 20 more stitches, turn. Repeat from *until all the stitches are on one row again, and in the last of these rows knit the last three stitches.

Now for the pattern work as follows:—

1st row.—Knit plain.
2nd row.—K. 15, purl to the last three stitches, K. 3. Repeat the last two rows, but decrease once (on the inside of the plain knitted edge) at the seam side in the next row, then every following 4th, until only 106 stitches remain.

Cast off eight stitches at the shaped edge and, continuing in the pattern, decrease once (at the armhole edge) in every 2nd row until only 87 stitches remain. Work three inches without shaping. Cast off 25 stitches at the neck edge. Then, still keeping the armhole edge straight, decrease once at the neck edge in every row until only 36 stitches remain. Cast off.

The Right Front. Cast on 142 stitches. Work in plain knitting for 2 inches. Then shape as follows:—K. 22, turn. P. 7, K. 15, turn. *Knit the stitches of the previous short row and 20 more stitches, turn. Purl to the last 15 stitches, knit these. Repeat from *until all the stitches are on one row again, the last row will be a knitted row. Continue in the pattern, as follows:—

1st row.—K. 3, purl to the last 15 stitches, K. 3.

2nd row.—Knit plain. Finish this front to correspond with the first, but make three button-holes in the front band, one

at 12 inches another at 16 inches and another at 20 inches from the commencement, as follows:—K. 6, cast off five, finish the row as usual. In the next row cast on 5 stitches over the cast-off stitches of the previous row.

The Sleeves.—Cast on 60 stitches. Work in plain knitting for three inches. Repeat the two pattern rows, increasing at the beginning and end of every 6th row until 104 stitches are on the needle. Then increase at each end of every 2nd row until there are 120 stitches.

Cast off eight stitches at the beginning of each of the next two rows. Then, continuing in the pattern but without the plain knitted edge, decrease once at each end of every 2nd row until only 96 stitches remain. Continue the decreasing at each end, but in every row, until there are only 78 stitches Cast off.

The Collar. Cast on 60 stitches.

Work, in plain knitting, for 1½ inches. Cast off.

The Pockets. Cast on 32 stitches.

Work in plain knitting, increasing once at the beginning and end of every 2nd row until 42 stitches are on the needle.

Continue without shaping until the pocket measures 8 inches from the start. Then decrease once at the beginning of each row until all the stitches are worked off.

Work the second pocket like the first.

The Belt. Cast on 12 stitches. Work in plain knitting, increasing once at each end of every 2nd row



until 20 stitches are on the needle. In the next row make a button-hole as follows:—K. 8, cast off 4, K. 8. In the next row cast on four stitches over those cast off in the previous row. Continue in plain knitting, without shaping, until the belt measures 34 inches from the start. Then decrease once at each end of every 2nd row until only 12 stitches remain. Cast off.

The Belt Straps.—Cast on 22 stitches. Knit plain for one inch. Cast off. Work a second strap like the first.

To Make Up the Garment. Press each piece of the plain smooth fabric and also the plain knitted bands up the front edge with a hot iron. Sew up the shoulder and side seams. Sew up the seams of the sleeves and fix the latter in the armholes placing seam to seam.

Find the centre of the collar and pin it to the centre of the neck at the back, pin the remainder of the collar in position letting each end reach to the inside of the plain knitted band at the fronts. Sew on the collar.

Sew the belt straps about an inch below the armholes over the side seams. (It will be desirable to place the belt considerably lower than the illustration indicates—Ed.) Thread the belt through the straps. Sew on the pockets about 7 inches from the front edges and above the plain knitted band at the lower edge. Turn down the points of the pockets, finishing each with a button sewn through the double fabric. Work round all the button-holes to strengthen them and sew on buttons to correspond with all the button-holes.

Fishy

"Well, he may be a millionaires, but I can't help thinking there's something fishy about him."

"Of course. He's a good catch."

THE HAT OBSCURA

The Defects of its Virtues

By ELIZABETH PEPPS.

Hats used to be worn to shade the eyes. Now they are worn to obscure the face. It has its advantages, this modest fashion, for with the present vogue for the standardized match-like figure no one can tell the difference between grandmothers and flappers. All women are sisters.

The disadvantages are manifested when you really want to identify a friend. Then you wish for a worm's-eye view, for unless you are very short it is necessary to put a double crook in your spine in order to peer under the concealing cloche or its more modern equivalent. Likewise when one wishes to converse with a friend and to gaze searchingly into her face it is annoying to have one's view completely blocked. Crick in the neck is a chronic complaint with ladies who often have to peer out from under their hat extinguishers.

Crossing the street is positively dangerous nowadays. One is as badly off as a horse with blinkers. Motors, traps or richas hurl themselves upon the hooded female who can hardly see anything but her feet. It is so perilous an adventure, this negotiating of roadways that peepholes have been suggested so that ladies could sweep the horizon rapidly before attempting to stem the flood of traffic. Yet there is much to be said for this engulfing chapeau. It never blows off, and it is a perfect disguise.

SHAOHING KNITTING

Practical Work of the Church Mission Society

The little village of Shaohing, tucked away among beautiful hills near picturesque East Lake, is so far inland that it has preserved much of its old time character as it is off the railway. Passing through its narrow streets the visitor hears a steady pound, pound, pound and on inquiring is informed: "O, that is the silver for the spirit money they are pounding out." So constant is this pounding that one begins to think this is the only industry of the hamlet, and this is almost true.

The missionaries stationed there found this activity a great stumbling-block in the path of their new converts. They had embraced the Christian faith, but their livelihood depended upon their forwarding their old beliefs by making this spirit money. Consistent adherence to principle meant starvation, as this was the only trade known to many of the proselytes. To cope with this situation various industrial missions were established, among which is the C.M.S. Knitting Industry which Miss M.E. Gillard promotes.

This useful activity gives employment to about 24 women and girls who have been taught to knit by Miss Gillard and who carry on their trade at home under her supervision.

SHANGHAI MOTHER GOOSE

By ELIZABETH PEPPS

Shipped to Shanghai

Hark, hark, sea dogs do bark, Beggars are coming to town, Some from Foochow. Can we allow Such dumping without a frown?

Confiscated Property

Crafty Simon met a sly man Selling off war loot. Said the sly man to crafty Simon: "I've bargained that will suit." Said crafty Simon to the sly man: "Show me first your title." Confessed the sly man to wise Simon: "Law won't give, but might will."

Misplaced Weather

There once were some balmy spring days Belonging by rights among May's. They came in November. 'Twas hard to remember To dress for their untimely ways.

Inherited Ignorance

"Father, who was Shylock?" "Don't you know who he was! You ignorant child. Go and read your Bible!"

